Coening



Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 120.

MONDAY AUGUST 29, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles, MASON & CO., 907 descriptions to describe the contract of the contract TIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY foor, in or out of doors, and PORTABLE EARTH OMMODES, for use in bed-chambers and elsewhere. Are absolutely free from offence. Earth Closet Company's office and salesroom at WM. G. BHOADS', No. 1221 Market street.

MARRIED. Mc ELMOYLE—DUGAN.—At Hokendauqua, Pennsylvania, August 23th, 1870, by the Rev. James A. Little William Mc Elmoyle to Mrs. Martha Dugan

DIED.

ATLEE.—Suddenly, on Eunday morning, August 28th, nu Eliza, wife of Washington L. Atlee, M.D., aged Ann Eliza, wite of Wushington 22 years. Services at the house, 1408 Arch street, on Tuesday afternoon, precisely at 3 o'clock. Interment at Woodland Cenotery.—At sea, August 16th, 1870, Captain William Bates, of New Orleans, aged 65 years.

Cally Y.—On Second-day morning; 29th inst., Samuel Cally Y.—On Second-day morning; 29th inst., Samuel Caley, Sr., in his Solth year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from Newtown Friends Meeting House, Itelawars county, on Fifth-day morning, the 1st of Ninth month, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the J.15 train from Philadelphia at Media. [New York and Baltimore papers please copy.]

FLOOD—On the 25th instant, John Frood, aged wears, son of the late John Flood, Eq., of Montour County, Pa.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1529 North Fifteenth street, on Tuesday morning, at 8th o clock. High Mass at New St. Joseph's Church. Interment in Cathedral Cometery.

MIFFILIN.—On the 29th inst., Thomas Miffin.—It MIFFILIN.—On the 29th instant, Job Bulon, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his-late residence, on Fifth-day, 1st prox., to meet at the house at 10 o lock A. M.

SHIRMMER.—On the 28th inst., Hettie Chardon, wife of John A. Shermer, aced 33 years. of John A. Shermer, aced 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attent the funeral, ou Tuesday afternoon, at 3 6 clock, from ber late residence, northeast corner Eighth and bouth streets.

400 EYBE ARCH STREET. Atc supplying their Customers with
BLACK SILKS At Gold 12% Premium

DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia, JOHN C. BAKEB & Co., 715 Market st. SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHESTERFIELD

Reception Coats.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Finest Clothing Establishment,

818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

OFFICE TO TAX PAYERS.

OFFICE BECEIVER OF TAXES.

A penalty of One Per Cent, will be added to all cify taxes remaining unpaid after beptember 1st; Two Per Cent, after October 1st, and Three Per Cent, after December 1st, 1870.

RICHARD PELTZ. PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 29th, 1870. Receiver of Taxes.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.
bledical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously DIVIDEND NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL COM-

The Beard of Managers of the Continental Hotel Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Ceut. npon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 709 WALNUT street, on and offer September 1. 1870.

1. SERGEANT PRICE, Treasurer. POLITICAL NOTICES.

1870.

1870.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
105 CHESTNUT street.
AUGUST 25, 1870.—The various Ward Executive Committees are requested to meet on or before TUESDAY,
August 29, and adopt such measures as will insure a
complete canvass in their respective Wards.
By order of the Union Republican City Executive
Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President. Attest-John McCullough, Secretaries. M. C. Hong,

EXCURSIONS.

CAPE MAY.

REDUCTION OF FABE AND
CHANGE OF TIME.

The Steamer Arrowsmith will run as follows until
the close o the season:
Leaving Arch Street Wharf on SATURDAY, 27th,
WEDNESDAY, 3lst of August; and FRIDAY; the 2d of
September, at 9 A. M.
Leaving Cape May at 8 A. M., on MONDAY, 29th August, and THURBDAY, September 1st. Fare, \$2 25.
Excursion Tickets for the round trip, \$2 50, good any
day during the balance of the season.

August and Street Season.

STATIONERY. W EDDING STATIONERY NEWEST styles supplied by u27-21g 728 Arch street.

AUCTION SALES.

HERKNESS BAZAAR. HERKNESS BAZAAR,

NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.

GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED JERSEY
CATTLE, HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEF, YORKSHIRE SWINE AND POULTRY, JUST ARRIVED,
per ship Jamestown, from Liverpool, England, and now
on free exhibition.

Description To be sold at Auction on TUESDAY MORNING,
Sept. 6.

ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
Auctioneer.

BOARDING.

TWO FIRST-OLASS ROOMS, WITH private boarding, will be rented at Mount Airy for the month of September, and reasons given for vacating same by present occupants on applying to Box 2724, P. O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.—

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Trethiningtoness and Fertumes the Gums!

Purfless and Perfumes the Breath!

Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!

Cleanses and Purfles Artificial Teeth!

Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all Druggsts.

Mit. WILSON, Proprietor, mhilly pp. Ninth and Filbert streets, Philadelp.

TXTRA SAFE DRAWER, CLOSET AND Chest Locks, having from one to three tumblers to each bolt, and an assortment of the regular kinds, and also several kinds of Alarm Money Drawers for sale of TRUMAN & BHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, bolow Ninth.

NEAT SETS OF CHILDREN'S KNIVES. with small Plated Spoons and Forks and a variety of other less expensive styles, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Winth. TINNED STEEL BUTTER OR LARD
Shovels, Cheese and Butter Knives for Grocers'
use are thus protected from rust, and are therefore more cleanly. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 353.
(Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Minth...

THE WAR IN EUROPE

[By Cable.] AFFAIRY IN PARIS.

The Ministry Preparing to Leave Paris-Volunteers to Defend Bicetre-Garde Mobile Protest Against Incorporation-Rochefort Remoyed to Vincennes.

Rochefort Removed to Vincennes.

London, August 28, 1870, Midnight.—The special correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs from Paris to-day (Sunday): "All correspondents are ordered to quitthe French army." He writes on Saturday evening: The War Minister and others of the Cabinet expect to remove to Bourges. Gambetta, Laurier and Floquet having obtained leave to defend the Bicetre fort (on the south side of Paris), raised 10,090 artisan volunteers. The Garde Mobile have drawn up an address to Trochu, protesting against incorporation into the regular army. Rochefort has been transferred from Pelagie to Vincennes, to prevent a rescue. Lissagaray, Vincennes, to prevent a rescue. Lissagaray, returning from Brussels, was betrayed by Paul Casagnac, and arrested.
The Paris Figaro says:
Centrary to the line of conduct hitherto pur-

Centrary to the line of conduct hitherto pursued (and the change is sufficient to show how often the military plans of the French have been modified during the last week by the authorities); the people are invited to impede the enemy by all possible means.

Bridges are to be blown up, railways cut, roads blocked, scouts killed, and the Prussians harassed in flank and rear. Should tais means of resistance acquire an importance which

of resistance acquire an importance, which can scarcely be counted on, the enemy will not be here for fifteen days; otherwise, which is more probable, they may reach Paris in a Week.
The latter opinion prevailed in the Corps

The latter opinion prevailed in the Corps Legislatify yesterday.

L'Opinion Nationate says:

German journals and those of Belgium have asserted that the landwehr are not yet in the field, with the exception of the artillery. Nothing can be more false than this statement. Every one acquainted with the organization of the Prussian forces is aware, that the first hand of the landwehr consisting of men. Force of the Prussian forces is aware that the first bon of the landwehr, consisting of men from twenty to thirty-one years of age, have formed the greater part of the Prussian forces. Not only did that portion of them enter the field as soon as the mobilization of the army was ordered, but the regiments, brigades and divisions of the second bon of the landwehr in the provinces nearest to France, have reinforced the armies of Frederick Charles and Steinmetz. and Steinmetz The fact of the second section of the land-

wehr being called on for service outside of Prussian territory has not occurred since the campaigns of 1815. Prussia, therefore, says the Opinion Nationale, is making her final

(By Mail.) THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG. Proclamation of Gen. Ulrich.

Proclamation of Gen. Ulrich.

The Journal des Débats publishes the following proclamation, which it states has been attived on the walls of Strasbourg:

"Disturbing rumors and panies have been spread, either by accident or design, within the past few days, in our brave city. Some individuals have dared to express the opinion that the place would surrender without a blow. We protest energetically, in the name

we protest energetically, in the name of a population courageous and French, against these weak and criminal forebodings. The ramparts are armed with 400 cannon. The garrison consists of 11,000 men, without reckoning the stationary National Guard. If Strasbourg is attacked, Strasbourg will defend herself as long as there shall remain a soldier, a biscuit, or a cartridge. The well-affected may re-assure The well-a themselves; as to others, they have but to withdraw. "The General of Division, ULRICH,

"The Prefect of the Bas-Rhin, Baron Pron. "Strasbourg, Aug. 10."

Marshal Bazaine on the French Defences.

A Paris journal publishes the following peech addressed by Marshal Bazaine to about 100 troopers when he went to inspect the cantonments: Soldiers: I have but one fault to reproach

you with—you fire too fast. At Weissembourg, where your ammunition failed, you had what would have lasted the Prussians had what would have lasted the Prussians three days. Let us reason together a little. Where are we? Full on our line of defence From Thionville to Metz, and from Metz to Nancy, we hold the ground. Behind this line what have we? Another line, that of the Meuse. Behind the Meuse what have we? The Champagne a hattle-field that we know The Champagne, a battle-field that we know, do we not? After the Champagne what have we still? The Argonne. Do you remember the Argonne? Do you remember Valmy? The Prussians remember it, and that is all I The Prussians remember it, and that is all I need tell you. And after the Argonne, what do we find? The network of rivers rendered illustrious by the campaign of .1814, all the country intersected by the Aisne, the Marne, the Aube, the Seine and even the Yonne and the Armencon. Well, this is not all, for behind Metz, behind the Meuse, behind the Argonne, behind the Champagne, behind our valleys of the Marne there is Paris, and behind Paris, France. France, that is to say, four nillion armed citizens, a patriot heart in every breast, and a thousand millions in the treasury. Sambleu! it seems hardly necessary to put on Sambleu! it seems hardly necessary to put on so many thicknesses of stuff. Let us advance gaily, without hurrying ourselves; we have plenty of time.

This harangue was received with enthusiasm. All tried to take the Marshal's hand. He took that of the Colonel, shook it vigorolisly, and continued the inspection.

Advent of the Republic in France. The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes, Aug. 10:
It is impossible to conceal the fact that amid

It is impossible to conceal the fact that amid all this grief, alarm and uproar the dynasty that still nominally reigns in France is commonly thought of almost as a thing of the past. Notwithstanding all shortcomings, and in spite of recent revelations of designs on Belgium, the Emperor's downfall would, I think, awaken the sympathy of many in England. It is now generally spoken of as all but consummated. mated

mated.

A turn in the fortunes of the campaign—two or three brilliant French victories—might, some say, yet save him. Hardly that, say many others. A great defeat, it is generally admitted, would be his complete ruin. People talk of the Republic as close at hand. Jules Favre's motion for an Executive Committee of fifteen the people of the Republic as close of the Republic as close of the Republic as close of the Republic of the Republic as close of the Republic of the Repub members chosen from among the Deputies would have been, if accepted, tantamount to the formation of a Provisional Government. It is rejected, but there is now a project on foot for the formation of a similar governing and defensive Committee without the sanction of the Chamber, to be ready to assume nower when the proper was a second of the chamber, to be ready to assume nower when the proper was a second of the chamber, the proper was a second of the chamber, the proper was a second of the chamber of the ch sume power when the proper moment should sume power when the proper moment should arrive. In short, as in some recent Government proclamations which attracted notice on that account, the Emperor is ignored. One does not hear him spoken ill of, but he seems treated as a thing of the past. His answer to those who urged him to return to Paris is cited as a proof that he is determined not to survive disaster.

The Paris correspondent of the London The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes Aug. 11;
It seems almost beyond a doubt that the news of a grent battle lost would be the signal for the Chamber of Deputies to declare the throne vacant, perhaps, by a unanimous vote, for there is sad defection among many who passed for stanch adherents. Nobody doubts that we are on the high road to a republic; and what after that? is the question asked, for past experience of a republic in France has not inspired the bulk of the nation either with

love for that form of government or with a belief in its duration. "Tre Orleans Family" is the usual reply. Altogether the tone of the newspapers and of conversation in Parls at the present moment is not cheering for the Imperial dynasty. One hears very little of "Vive l' Empereur" but a good deal of "Vive la France" "There must no longer be any other cry." says a paper to-day.

other cry," says a paper to-day.

A Military Parallel, 1814---1870. The London Daily Telegraph thus contrasts the present military situation with those of the

campaign of 1814:

In the campaign of 1814, the headquarters of Napoleon I. were fixed at Châlons; there, acting upon his interior lines, with a verve and a courage scarcely, we fear, to be expected of his nephew, he struck his blows, right and left at Schwartzenberg and Blucher, in the glorious retreat through Champagne.

It must be borne in mind, however, that in 1814 the Franch armies were totally exhausted. campaign of 1814:

1814 the French armies were totally exhausted; Marshals who had commanded corps of 100,000 Marshals who had commanded corps of 100,000 men found themselves at the head of one-tenth of their former force; and the youths who pressed into the old cadres, and died bravely at Brienne and La Rothiere, were very much what the present levée en masse might furnish, if it could be carried out in time to stop the resolute invader. But in 1814 the enemy had already turned the French position, and advanced deep into the country, before he could be checked; the lines of the Vosges, of the Moselle and of the Meuse had been abandoned without 2 blow; 200,000 Prussians, Austrians and Russians, converging Prussians, Austrians and Russians, converging from Coblentz on the north and from Geneva on the south, had made it simply impossible that the 80,000 men whom at the utmost Napoleon could command, should do more than fight a good retreating battle toward Paris.

Barbarities of the Turcos.

A correspondent, writing from Frankfort on the 12th inst., says: "The German soldiers condemn most of all the deceitful practices, at Worth, of the Turcos and Algerians, who lie flat upon the ground, among the dead and wounded, and allow the German troops to pass over them, when they jump to their feet and fire upon the rear of the German ranks. Most brutally did they behave, however, after the battle was stilled, for at night they sneaked out among the dead and dying, and, upon discovering the least sign of life in the body of a German soldier, would mutilate it in a shocking and horrible manner. Their atrocities have been secretarian ties have been so great in past engagements, that the German officers have issued orders to their troops to show no quarters to these bar-barians. They are a fierce-looking set, and I bave seen many of them passing through here, as prisoners of war, selling their equilets, their tassels and accountements for a glass of heer or a cigar, there evidently being no patriotism in their veins.

GEN. CHANGARNIER.

His Services and Bravery in the African Campaigns. The French papers, says the Pall Mall Gazette, have narrated the meeting of Changarnier with the Emperor Napoleon, and few can the being touched by the description of the old General of 78 years of age tendering his advice and his sword, when his country is indanger, to the man whom, politically and privately, he must hitherto have viewed with intense dislike.

Changarnier was one of the officers of the old Algerian army: he had seen the French

old Algerian army; he had seen the French engles pushed forward from the seacoast to the cases of the Sahara; he had served as a comrade of the Prince of the House of Orleans, and with Lamoriciere and Cavaignac had won his fame in the campaign against Abd-el-Kader. It is curious and instructive to look back on the early life of so excellent an officer, and to notice how the qualities he displayed when in high command were: qually remarkable when in charge of small

lodies of troops.

It was in 1835, 35 years ago, when Abd-el-Kader was yet only the chief of a few Arabs, that Changarnier took part in the expedition against Mascars. The French arms had been successful; but unprovided with the requisite supplies, the troops were forced to retreat over a barren and mountainous country to Each soldier had been served out with oran. Each solder had been served out with rations for the march, holding a small sack of rice in reserve. Provisions failed, and recourse was had to the reserve supply; but the troops, young, unused to war, and thoughtless of the future, had squandered all their rations, including the had set rice. including the bag of rice.

One battalion only had preserved theirs intact, and this was the Second Leger, commanded by Capt. Changarnier, who thus showed that he knew how to command men, and how to preserve discipline under circumstances which test to the utmost the military qualities of soldiers. Again, in 1836, when the French army under Marshal Clauzel had failed in its attack on Constantine when failed in its attack on Constantine, when, pressed by the garrison from the city, harassed by the Arab horsemen of the surrounding country, perishing from cold and hunger, the remnants of the expeditionary ferce were retreating toward Bone, Changarnier distinruished himself.

guished himself.

He commanded the rear guard, which had been thrown out in skirmishing order, and which was composed of the remnants, 250 men, of the Second Leger. The Arab horsemen had already charged them, and had sabered many, when Changarnier formed square. The Mahomedan cavalry, excited by the slaughter of the Christians, and holding in disdain so small a body, swooned down on them leading the state. a body, swooped down on them, looking for an

changarnier waited until they had approached within twenty-five yards of the face of the square, and then, calling to his men, said: "You see those fellows there; they are the square, and they are two hundred and fifty, so six thousand, we are two hundred and fifty, so the sides are about equal. Vive le Roi! Fire!" The men fired steadily; the front of the faces of the square was strowed thickly with men and horses dying or dead. The battalion collected its wounded, and, having given so severe a lesson to the enemy, pursued its retreat un-

a lesson to the enemy, pursued its retreat un-molested.

After this action Changarnier's name stood high in the estimation of the Algerian army, and he rose by successive steps until, in 1848, he commanded the troops in Algeria. Few of his old comrades now remain. Cavangnac died in 1857. Lamonciere in 1865. Montaudied in 1857. Lamoncière in 1865. Montau-ban, Count de Palkao, still serves, although at present in a civil capacity, while the Princes of the House of Orleans, whose names were equally known and re-spected in the old Algerian army, in vain solicit at this crisis of their country's vain solicit at this crisis of their country's fate permission to draw their swords in her defence and again to cast in their lot with their comrades of former wars. Whatever may be the result of the presentawful struggle, Changarnier's name will be respected throughout the French service, and his career will be quoted as an example of the gallantry and soldierly qualities of the old Algerian army.

The Women of Pars.

The Women of Paris. A Paris letter in the New York Post contains the following:

The women in France are as enthusiastic a

the men, and it is said that in the ranks of the "francs tireurs" along the frontier are to be rythmes treurs' along the frontier are to be found several of the fair sex who have adopted as a uniform a jacket and knickerbockers, black velvet fastened at the knee, over woolen stockings striped black and scarlet, black ankle boots, red fiannel shirts, a black velvet cap with two crowned plumes, and a cartridge-box of the model worn by the officers of artillery. There were numerous accompless of There were numerous examples of women volunteering during the wars of the first Empire, and the mother of the present King or Prussia gave signal proofs of courage during the campaign which terminated with the battle of Jena, where she was present with the staff of her royal husband.

staff of her royal husband.

Ar cre was a curious episode in the Miromespil quarter, one of the most respectable in
1 aris; on Wednesday morning. A woman
rushed through the Laborde markethouse
screaming, "I am a Prussian, and in a fortnight the Prussians will be in Paris." Thereupon the hucksters flew at her like tigresses,
beat her with fish and legs of mutton, tore off
her chignon, and not a little of her hair with
it, and would have hung her to a hook at a
butcher's stall but for the opportune arrival of
the police.

General Notes.

-Before the battle of Wissembourg some of the German troops had only a three hours' rest after a seven hours' march before going into action. Before the battle of Woerth, when the alarm came at midnight, they had to march until 11 A. M. At this time, without pause, they joined the fight. No friendly conveyance eased them of a single ounce weight of the load they had to bear.

-After the battle of Woerth the sufferings experienced by the wounded, the want of fresh meat and of medical or surgical appliances, and the number of dead bodies still remaining unburied scattered about the fields General Notes.

ances, and the number of dead bodies still remaining unburied scattered about the fields and poisoning the atmosphere, were terrible. French and Prussians, Bavarians and Badenser, all sustained heavy losses; and, the action having been fought over a large tract of country, it was a work of great difficulty and labor to collect the corpses. One Prussian regiment lost eight officers killed and twenty-three wounded.

A special train of 26 milway corpiests

—A special train of 26 railway carriages, filled with lint and bandages, together with provisions and delicacies for the wounded, collected by the different committees formed in that city, was sent on the 9th from Hamburg direct to Mayence, to be distributed to the different hospitals in that fortress and its vicinity. Among other things sent were 120,000 pounds of rice, sago, coffee, preserved fruits and other provisions, as well as 100,000 pounds of raw ice. Two members of the Central Committee, Dr. Donnenberg and Herr Adolph Schön ac-

ornanied the transport.

The Baroness J. de Rothschild has written to the Minister of War to say that she has provided on her property, at Boulognessurseine a building which can receive a permanent ambulance of twenty beds, and another on her property at Ferrieres Seine-et-Marne of thirty beds, to be supported at her expense.

ANOTHER MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

A Husband Supposed to Have Cut His Wife's Throat—Jealousy the Cause.

The residents of the quiet little town of Flatbush, together with those residing in the city-line of Brooklyn, were thrown into a great state of excitement yesterday morning by the announcement that a brutal murder had been committed in their midst. The vicini was a woman named Bridget Ryan thirty tim was a woman named Bridget Ryan,thirty years of age, residing in the town of Flatbush, between Brooklyn and Hudson avenues, about ten yards from the city line. She and her husband, John, it appears had not, for some time

hand, John, it appears had not, for some time back, lived on very good terms; in fact, for the last two weeks, the neighbors say, they quarreled and fought incessantly. The immediate cause of this is alleged to have been jealousy. John discovered, or thought he did, that his wife was too intimate with a man named Thomas-McLaughlin, and, in consequence, became quite savage; indeed, into such a state had he worked himself that Bridget was afraid. She dared not enter the room with him on Saturday night. She therefore with him on Saturday night. She therefore lay down in the kitchen with her clothes on. On getting up yesterday morning she went out to the stables; John saw her and followed her until reaching the stars of a cellar used for storage purposes, when he seized her by neck, dragging her down-stairs and cut her throat with his razor. That is the story as told s razor. That is the story as told and believed by the detectives at present.

Statement of the Accused. John's statement, however, differs from the foregoing materially. He denies having murdered her, and says she committed suicide. He says that, missing her yesterday morning, he went out to the stable, and hearing groans in the cellar went down and found her with her throat cut. (The razor was found about twelve feet from the body). Information of the death was first communicated to the police by the alleged murderer. Seeing Officer Abercrombie on duty near the house he told him the story just related, and took him to the spot, when matters were found as here described. The dead body was sent to the hospital and the husband was taken into custody. The detectives are at work on the details of the case.—N. Y. Times. John's statement, however, differs from the

A MORMON OUTRAGE.

A MORMON OUTRAGE.

A Mormon Editor and His Wife Assaulted by Brigham Young's Secret Police.

The Corinne (Utah) Reporter says:
Information reached us yesterday evening of a dastardly and most indecent outrage, perpetrated by the secret police of Salt Lake, upon T. B. H. Stenhouse, formerly editor of the Telegraph, and his estimable lady. From several different sources the statement is substantially the same: That Mr. and Mrs. Stenhouse were out walking on Saturday evening, when they were suddenly seized from behind by four men in disguise, gagged and bound before they could give an alarm. They were with violent treatment dragged into an unfrequented lot, and there literally daubed from head to foot with filth of the vilest possible description. After this rough handling they were mercifully permitted to escape with their lives, and made their way home in a truly loathsome condition. Three years ago their dead bodies would have been found next day "on the bench." We ought to be thankful that Brigham's "Danites" have become so merciful. But what shall be said of a people and a Church who would countenance such an outrage upon a woman? No; the word woman is too mild in sneaking of the word woman is too mild in speaking of her—a lady of most exalted virtues, one against whom the tongue of slander has never wagged in all the ten thousand scandals and petty intrigues of that modern Sodom; one who scores of risiters to Solt Lebels. and petty intrigues of that modern Sodom; one whom scores of visitors to Salt Lake have had occasion to praise, and whose hospitable graces were made known even in Europe by the pens of Remy and Burton. Could such an action have been perpetrated by any but Mormons? The meanest man that ever struck the Union Pacific Railroad would never have so abused a woman. It was reserved for Salt Lake, in this as in scores of other cases, to outrage pature even in reserved for Salt Lake, in this as in scores of other cases, to outrage nature even in her vices, and make the demon of mere brutality pale before the demon of Brighamism. We have no particular cause for friendship with Mr. Stenhouse; but when a man has spent the best years of his life in working for an institution, any other people than the Mormons would at least have forgiven what they considered his later errors. But as to the lady, language is too weak to express our utter detestation of such an act, but it is only another drog if that cup which the Brighamanother droj 1 that cup which the Brigham-ites are hastening to fill up, another particle added to that tribulation and wrath they are

-Fun thinks the dog could have dispensed with the ark, because he might have set up a bark himself.

heaping up for themselves.

-A western agricultural fair has an advertisement covering a quarter of a large news-paper page, and half of it is taken up with a wood-cut of the race track.

-The census gives Fair Haven about 4,000 inhabitants. Since its annexation to New Haven nine out of every ten men in the district have screnaded the city authorities every night with the following ditty:

I want to be a perlicement,
And with perlicement stand,
A star upon my below.

A star upon my bosom, And a billy in my hand.

ROBBERY ON THE PACIFIC BAIL-ROAD.

United States Express Messenger Knocked Senseless in His Car--\$20,000 to \$30,000 Stolen.

The St. Louis Democrat says:

News was yesterday received at the United States Express office that a daring robbery had been perpetrated in the express car on the Pacific Railroad.

The train left Atchison, Kansas, Thursday

afternoon, and proceeded on its way to this city without any unusual incident until it

city without any unusual incident until it reached the water-tank, near Scott station, about four miles of Jefferson City.

There the express car was entered by two men who fell upon the messenger, Mr. J. B. Cleveland, and, with, iron knuckles or some other heavy and blunt weapon, knocked him senseless. While he was in this condition tney struck him several heavy blows, breaking the bridge of his nose and cutting his head and face in several places. They then bound and gagged him and tied him to a large iron chest with. ropes which they found in the car. Taking the keys of the safe from their unconscious victim, they proceed to rifle the money drawers and secured, with the exception of a package containing, about, five, thousand dollars all the money in the care.

drawers and secured, with the exception of a package containing about five thousand dollars, all the money in the safe. Upon arriving at Jefferson City the speed of the train was slackened, and here, it is supposed, the ruftians jumped off and left the car.

Mr. Cleveland was immediately afterward discovered and liberated by some of the employes of the train. As he was horribly beaten, and the extent of his injuries was unknown, it was decided best to leave him at Jefferson City, where he could receive the attention of a physician, and the train accordingly proceeded without him. From a telegram since received, it is ascertained that his injuries were not of a fatal nature, and that he has expressed an intention of coming here on the first train. It is therefore probable that he arrived at a quarter to one o'clock this morning.

Of the robbers no accurate description and

Of the robbers no accurate description could be given by the messenger, as he was so quickly knocked down that he scarcely had time to glance at them. One of them, it is said, wore light pantaloons and a dark coat. Both had their faces concealed by calico masks, one of which was left in the car.

The amount missing was at first reported to be about ten thousand dollars, but it is now be about ten thousand dollars, but it is now thought that it is fully twice or possibly thrice that amount. The train was what is called the "moneyed train," as it carried the greater portion of the packages received during the previous twenty-four hours.

How the men succeeded in entering the car we are not informed, but it might easily have

we are not informed, but it might easily have been accomplished in a variety of ways. The doors were secured with the ordinary car locks, and a key fitting them could without trouble have been procured by the ruftians. It is probable, however, that an entrance was not effected in this way, but that the scoundrel knocked on the door; and, when Mr. Clevehand opened it, immediately knocked him down. The slight clue left by the desperadoes is being traced up by detectives, but the cap-

The chest to which the messenger was secured arrived at the United States Express office yesterday, and large clots of blood were still to be seen upon its sides.

THE COLORED CADET AT WEST POINT.

He is Growing Sullen...Objects to Doing Dirty Work...Breaks a Dipper Over a Comrade's Head.

William Smith, the negro cadet at West Point, is getting into hot water. He is naturally sensitive, jealous and resentful, and his environment in the Military Academy is such environment in the arithmy recateny is come as to kill everything in him that would tend heavenward, and to foster all those elements which lead to hell. This is not his fault, nor the fault of his comrades, except to a limited extent; it is fundamentally the fault of the situation, and of human nature itself.

situation, and of human nature itself.

Smith Takes Things Hard.

The cadets have to do many things which offend their pride and try their manhood to the utmost. For example, while in camp, as they now are, they in turn have to do what is called police duty, one function of which is to go over the ground with a wheelbarrow and gather up the bits of orange-peel, peachstones, quids of tobacco, cigar-stumps, and other unsightly things which have accumulated during the previous day and evening. Every West Point cadet, from President Grant and General Sherman down to William Smith, has had to perform this disagreeable duty, and all of them except William Smith have done it without rebellious or mutinous mutterings and grumblings. But the tinous mutterings and grumblings. But the colored boy takes it exceedingly hard. He in fact takes everything hard, as we predicted he would when he first entered the Military Academy. Nor is it unnatural that he should take things harder than the white boys do. It is, in the nature of the case for him to think that the nature of the case for him to think that the nature of the case for him to think that disagreeable matters which are put upon him, are put upon him simply because he is a colored boy, and for the purpose of annoying and degrading him. Consequently he is sullen, inclined to be disobedient, and quick to quarrel. The latter tendency has at last got him into serious difficulty.

The other day while he was on guard duty he went to the tank for water for the guard and there found other cadets ahead of him. It the tound other cades ahead of him. It is customary for each cades to take his turn at the tank, and when many meet there at the same time a line is formed for that purpose. When Smith came up, he attempted to push away a cadet who was ahead of him, at the same time exclaiming.

"I want water for the gnard."
"Take your turn," said the cadet thus addressed, a little fellow named Wilson, not near dressed, a little fellow named Wilson, not near so large as Smith.

The colored boy again attempted to crowd Wilson out of his turn, whereupon Wilson struck at him. Smith then struck Wilson on the head with his dipper, so hard as to break the cup portion from the handle. Then, with the handle, he struck him again, cutting a gash over his eye. Wilson was removed to the hospital and his wound dressed, and then he was placed under arrest. Smith was also placed under arrest, and a court of inquiry is to investigate the matter. This account of the fracas we gathered from the cadets. We were not allowed to see Smith, although we made special application to do so to General Upton, the officer in charge, who has succeeded Ool. Black.—N. V. Sun.

—There is a povelty in the way of

Black.—N. I. Sun.

—There is a novelty in the way of attendance at the Profile House, White Mountains. The table-girls are said to be mostly schoolteachers, who enlist for the service during the vacation, "for variety, and to see a little life." What an unspeakable improvement on the traditional "John." Some of these fair ministers are reported to be prodigies of good looks, and one specially is so exceedingly beautiful that all the gentlemen leave their dinners untouched to gaze upon her. Perhaps the sly dog of a landlord thought of this, and perhaps he didn't; but we must say that it seems suspicious. Moreover, we presume that the anateur assistants don't expect half a dollar for bringing one a good cut of beef, or an early

for bringing one a good cut of beef, or an early slice of fowl. It would be below their dignity. A charming arrangement altogether. —A Yankee, it is alleged, will seek the almighty dollar even in the jaws of death; but a Frenchman, it seems, will risk life for the sake of a dinner. At one of the German fortresses in the Baltic, an inquisitive French. man was seen prowling about the moat. On being arrested as a spy, he established his innocence by producing his pocket-handker-chief; it contained three dozen frogs. He was catering for his dinner instead of searching for a weak point.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-That tea plantation in Calistoga, Cal., has died out.

-The Cavadians are asking for "incombus-tible buildings."

The Jersey papers say there are a good many Lady Go divers at Long Branch. Lemons are extensively raised in Lower California, and yield about \$1,000 an acre. It isn't so about a regiment of Jersey mosquitoes being imported to drill the Hoosac

—Some fastidious fellows in New Albany thrashed a white man for kissing a black girl on the street.

Some one has invented a bullet-proof cuirass again. But it would be a queer assindeed who would test it first on himself. -" My wife," said a critic, "is the most even-tempered person in the world—she's always mad."

-A Java grandee is coming to this country with his eighty-one children, and wants to secure board in some quiet family. —Nine thousand tons of straw are annually consumed in the manufacture of paper at

Beloit, Wisconsin. —It is a fact worth noticing that the Chinese who come to New York invariably marry who come t Irish wives.

—An Indianapolis woman, only two weeks married, has gained her husband's ear by "chawing" it off. —An inspired Mormon proclaims that eating onions till one is sick is a certain preven-

tive of small-pox. The Princess du Sang is the title given by the public to a lady in Paris who apes the style of the nobility, and whose father was a butcher.

-Atlanta, Ga., has forbidden male burlesquers to wear petiticoats. No ordinance of the kind was needed in the case of the other

-Fifty-four tons of bad fish were seized in the London markets by the sanitary officers during the mouth of July.

-Mrs. John Wood will return to this country during the coming season, appearing in a new play, by the author of the "Two Roses." Lovers of good cigars will be pleased to learn that the prospects are very favorable for a poor crop of Connecticut tobacco.

Olive Logan recently blew up a hotel clerk in San Francisco for mistaking her for a member of the Lydia Thompson troupe. - It was a Pottsville woman who was sur-prised at being told that a column of Scotch granife was stone. She had supposed it to be

ausage meat in a glass case. —An advertisement of a new book in a country newspaper says: "It contains sketches of Charles Dickens and fifty other prominent Americans."

-A St. Louis Frenchman gives forty acres of land to the French cause. That will be a good place for Napoleon to go when he can no longer remain in France.

—It is proposed to put electric lights on the Paris fortifications, that the enemy can be seen to a better advantage. It is a needless expense. Judging from past experience, those Prussians will get up so near that they can be seen with the naked eye.

—When Eugenie wanted to go to Metz and awaken the enthusiasm of the army, the Em-peror thanked her, but said he should be away from Metz when she got there, and he could not tell her where she could find him. —During the trial of a case in Louisville last week, a witness persisted in testifying to what

week, a witness persisted in testifying to what his wife told him. To this, of course, the 2t-torney objected, and it was ruled out by the judge. He would proceed again to tell "shust how it vas," when the attorney would sing out, "How do you know that?" "My wife told me," was the answer. This was repeated several times. Presently, the judge becoming unable to contain himself any longer, "Suppose your wife were to tell you the heavens had fallen, what would you think?" "Vell, den, I dinks dey vos down."

—Donn Piatt is astonished at finding the

—Donn Piatt is astonished at finding the daughter of his old-time washerwoman at Saratoga. "And here she was before me, pretty as a painted wagon, and faultless in her fashionable attire, as if she had been born to the situation. These instances picture very effectually the delusion indulged in by some respecting what many are pleased to call pure respecting what many are pleased to call pure blood. Here was the daughter of a common washerwoman as delicate, refined and well dressed as the daughter of Old Coupon, who can count back two generations before she hits a mechanic." hits a mechanic."

hits a mechanic."

—The long drought of this summer recalls some of the quaint, and, as we should think, in these days, over familiar expressions of our fathers when praying for rain. In 1821 a genial company were traveling in a stage-coach from Albuny to Niagara Falls. Rev. Jedediah Motse, Hon. Edward Everett, Col. T. H. Perkins and Chandler Starr, Esq., with Mrs. Starr, made up the party. The dry weather of that season called from Mr. Morse the following anecdote: A Cape Cod clergyman one Sabbath had prayed most earnestly for rain. He entreated the Lord to "uncork the bottles of heaven and send down the refreshing showers." The drought had lasted through August and a part of September; Tuesday morning the line storm began, and continued with great violence till Friday, flooding the country and seven is a first state of heaven and send down the continued with great violence till Friday, flooding the country and seven is a first state. continued with great violence till Friday, flooding the country and sweeping off bridges in all directions. Saturday night it set in to rain directions. Saturday night it set in to rain again, and Sabbath morning it was still pouring down. This time the prayer was as follows: "O Lord, we recently took occasion to entreat Thee to uncork the bottles of heaven and send down the refreshing showers, but we did not mean that the corks should be theown away." Mr. Starr followed with a story of "Parson Howe," of Milton, Conn. On a similar occasion, if not during the same drought, he petitioned for relief in these words: "O Lord, we want rain very much. The rye is suffering prodigiously. Of corn, we shall not have fering prodigiously. Of corn, we shall not have half a crop. As for the potatoes, it is all up with them; and there's that grass of Deacon Comstock's, it is as red as a fox's tail."—Con-

orgationalist.

—The Pacific coast disciples of Mr. Henry Bergh unite with the epicures of that region in extolling the beneficence of a new enterprise which is now first introduced to the world upon those shores. It seems that a Castilian hidalgo, El Señer Scooffey, has set up a turtle-canning factory at Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, Here the turtle grows. Here is his old camp ground. Out in the deep water, at noon or in the hottest time of the day, when the top of his shell may be seen just peering over the surface of the water as the waves go swashing over it, El Señor Scooffey's native myrmidons descend upon the reptile in boats. With a swift, strong blow of a harpoon they pierce his shell and secure him. The line is made fast, and, struggling and dumbly remonstrating, he is towed ashore and laid on his back. El Señor then chops him up and bolls him a little in an immense caulchelf round and saled and as a delication of the check the calculation of the check the calculation of the check the calculation of the calc dron; his unctuous flesh is put up in two-and-a-half-pound cans, and his shell takes its place upon a melaucholy heap of similar abandoned tenements. The experiment has often been tried, but for the scion of the ancient Scooffeys success was reserved. Mr. Bergh's friends re-ported because the nation crystocen will no joice because the patient crustacean will no longer lie in agony on his back during the hot summer days as an advertisement before the doors of Sau Francisco restaurants. The sat-isfaction of the bon vivants is even more heart-felt when they reflect that their green turtle steaks will come in all the richness of delicate native fat, instead of being lean, flabby and debilitated, as heretofore, by a long journey to