Weekly Times

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1870.

TOIL.

The Sweaty Democratic Skirmishers.

Stocked Cards by Horny-Handed Dealers.

Jennison Nominated on the First Ballot.

A large number of people assembled at the Court House Thursday, to witness the performances of the "Laboring Men," in the nomination of a County ticket. The meeting was an adjourned one from last week, at which time it was deemed inexpedient to select candidates.

The Convention, consisting of delegates from the four Wards of the city and Fairmount and Delaware Townships, assembled at 2 o'clock p. m. J. A. Blackman was elected Chairman, and B. F. Sylvis Secretary, after which the Committee on Credentials reported as follows:

First Ward—B. F. Sylvis, C. Eggleston, L. S. Clark.

Second Ward—P. McGraw, S. C. Thompson, M. E. Joyce.

Third Ward—Geo. Kingsley, W. L. Miller, Geo. Pollock.

Fourth Ward—J. J. Murphy, A. Armstrong, T. N. Francis.

Fairmount—J. A. Blackman, T. C. Dewell, D. A. Clayton.

Delaware—James S. Bryan.

Which report was adopted.

But somebody didn't like to see John Murphy in there, probably because he might upset some of the little plans, and so, that gentleman having been a delegate to the Democratic Convention, that fact was eagerly seized hold of as an excuse for the following resolution:

Resolved, That no delegate be allowed a seat in this Convention that acted as delegates in either the Republican or Democratic Conventions recently held in this city, for the nomination of candidates for the county officers.

The resolution was of course adopted, and Mr. Murphy was not allowed his seat.

It was then proposed to go into nominations. One proposed *viva voce*, but another, with that open and above board display of the innermost secrets of the heart which has characterized the whole movement, said "he had nothing to conceal." The crowd applauded that because they believed it, and it was decided to vote *viva voce*. Mr. Leonard was nominated; but nobody went much on the blind, and Wm. Phillips was nominated. Applause among the Democrats at the idea of dividing the colored vote. The roll being called Mr. P. received 12 votes and Mr. Lenard 2.

For County Attorney, F. P. Fitzwilliam and J. W. Taylor were named. Mr. Taylor received 10 votes and Fitz 4. Fitz was sitting on the railing by the safe, and didn't even fall off when the result was announced. It is understood that the public compliment was given to Taylor on condition that he would work for his opponent.

Adolph Wernher was nominated for District Clerk by acclamation. He is a Republican, and is intended to draw votes from Haug. This was done to appease Currier's indignation at the attempt of Leonard to trade him off for Capt. W. D. Matthews.

Judge R. R. Rees was called upon to explain why he should not be nominated for Probate Judge, and being unable to do so he was ratified, and went outside of the railing, with the private mark of the Convention on him.

J. Rauserman, the Democratic nominee was then nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The nomination of Senators being in order the following were named: Dudley Morehead, G. W. Gardiner, H. C. Haas, Col. C. R. Jennison.

The vote being taken resulted as follows: Morehead, 9; Gardiner, 12; Jennison 10; Haas, 7: on which Morehead, Gardiner and Jennison having received the largest number of votes, were declared nominated.

In response to repeated calls, Judge Gardiner came forward and in an eloquent speech portrayed the corruption which characterized all the parties except the one which had nominated him. The degeneracy of the Republican and Democratic parties was apparent to all, and it now only remained for the laboring men to rise up and hurl them in disintegrated sections from the face of the earth. He hoped that his nomination was no farce—surely the men I see before me would not trifle with the feelings of a fellow creature in such a manner. No, gentlemen, I take it that I am really nominated. And he was.

It was highly desirous that the other two nominees should come forward and accept, though the appearance of Jennison was somewhat doubtful, owing to the Convention being held between the hours of 1 and 6 p. m.—and its interference with the ten hour system. The Convention waited some time for Mr. Morehead, who at last came forward and made the thing rather awkward by stating that he had never heard of the Labor Union until a few moments before, when he was told that he was nominated. He said he was a true and sound Republican, and, before he consented to become the candidate of any other party, he must have assurances that it did not conflict with his duty to the Republicans. Then everybody said "No," "No," it would not. He could belong to any party and still consistently be a candidate of the Labor Convention. Then the applause was loud, showing that the assertion was generally believed. But Mr. Morehead was not satisfied, and they read him the constitution and all the resolutions they had ever adopted. Then they read him the by-laws, and said they were loyal. After a great deal of urging, Mr. Morehead finally consented to be their candidate, remarking that he should do the best he could to be elected, as he belonged to a good family.

The Convention then adopted the following resolutions and adjourned:

We, the workingmen of Leavenworth County, in Convention, do hereby announce and declare,

1st. That the platform and principles enunciated by the State Labor Union of the State of Kansas, and of the United States, reflects the true principles of our association, and we hereby pledge ourselves, from this henceforth, to use our undivided efforts in the advocacy and maintenance of these principles.

2d. Our constant efforts shall be to invite capital into the country with a view to the proper diffusion for the common good, the just appreciation of the laboring interests, a proper and adequate remuneration for services, and the due recognition of the equal rights of all men; opposing by all honorable means the absorption by monopolists of the public domain, for the benefit of the few to the exclusion of the settler, the educational interests, and the proper development of our rich and beautiful State.

3rd. As certain political parties have seen fit to deride and contemn our efforts in behalf of the laboring interests of the country, we say to them to stand from under, for the plow share, pruning hook, and the implements of industry are becoming a power more potent than the sword.

A SINGULAR accident occurred at Ryan & Whittaker's slaughter house on Tuesday. On the west side of the building is an inclined passage way for hogs, leading up to the second story. The gateway at the lower end having been left open, a number of Texas steers went in on an exploring expedition. The structure was not built strong enough for such stock, and the consequence was that when too many of them got in there, and when they were about twenty-five feet from the ground, the thing gave way, and the steers fell. Two of them were killed instantly and the others more or less bruised. One struck in the midst of a group of colored men, who were rather more than surprised and made haste to get out of the way. The affair was rather amusing, except to the poor cattle, who didn't seem to enjoy it.

FIVE men named Thomas Blaney, Jno. Brown, Wm. Jaine, Edward Muir and Jno. Martin, miners at the coal shaft, were arrested yesterday for assaulting Andrew Fleming, a fellow workman who disagreed with them regarding the strike. They beat him considerably, and will answer for it at the Police Court this morning. The difficulties at the shaft will not materially interfere with the company's business.

THE colored boys are having a fine time coon hunting, that popular game having made their appearance in large numbers a short distance below Bain City. Three or four of the boys went out on Tuesday night, and secured five before the moon went down. Coon hunting ranks among the most exciting of American sports, and we believe the colored people prize them highly as an article of food.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

Marshal Tom Smith, of Abilene, Murdered.

His Head is Cut off with an Axe.

We learn from Capt. Hanks, of the Kansas Pacific, of the death, on Wednesday last, of Tom Smith, City Marshal of Abilene, under the following circumstances: Receiving information that two men whom he desired to arrest were to be found on Chapman's Creek, about fifteen miles distant from Abilene, he repaired to the spot and found the parties he was looking for. They resisted arrest, and, while the officer was struggling with one of them, the other seized an axe and, it is supposed, while Smith was in a stooping position, struck him on the back of the neck, completely severing his head from his body. Neither of the men have since been seen. There is great excitement among the citizens of the vicinity, and a hunt for the murderers was being vigorously prosecuted at last accounts.

THE German Relief Fund Committee received by mail last evening $75, from a lady in Olathe. A few days ago they received $200 from Junction City; also $100 from Endora, Douglas county; from Manhattan $100, and from Ottawa $50—money collected in those places. Lawrence has contributed $1,050 to this laudable purpose, Atchison $520 and Topeka over $300.

THE Post Office at Eviline, Missouri, on the Missouri Valley Railroad, has been discontinued, by order of the Post Office Department, and persons residing in that locality can be accommodated through the Winthrop office.

THE report that the railroad bridge across Big Stranger was carried away by the high water, is without foundation. The approaches are badly gullied, and required considerable attention, but the bridge was not injured.

THE west approach to the bridge across Big Stranger, at Springdale, on the Oskaloosa road, has been washed away, rendering it impossible to cross at that point.

THE M., K. & T. R. R. was badly injured, below Emporia, by the rain on Saturday, and it will take some days to repair the damage.

THE wagon bridge over the Grasshopper, between Perryville and Medina, lost its middle span in the recent storm.

"SISTERS OF THE STRANGER."

A Band of Noble Women.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

There is in this city an organization of good, true, and noble women, who secretly, or, perhaps I should say, quietly, perform the work of ministering angels to the friends who come to this great wilderness of people. Men or women, be they rich or poor, but especially the latter—for money purchases that which stands in the stead of friends, sometimes—have only to make known the fact of their sickness, or their sorrow, and lo! these ministering angels are at their sides affording them every aid that mortal hands can furnish for them. Society, personal comfort, and pleasures of all kinds are no hindrance or consideration, when a human being requires their assistance, or their presence. It is an organized society which has been in existence so long that it may be spoken of with safety. Sometimes these bands of Christian women find their zeal or their strength insufficient for the exhaustiveness of time, and die an early death; but not so with our Sisters of the Stranger. They keep an office in which a secretary is employed, to which the public through the columns of the press is referred for assistance, and this person informs the Sisters or rather the seraphs, who are nameless, and without recognizable personality, and they visit the sick, afford them the comforts of proper food, medical attendance, become watchful nurses write letters, and perform every service that the most devoted sister could. These women belong to the highest of social positions; but, like the Master they serve, they are meek and lowly in spirit, taking no thought for themselves, but manifesting the spirit of Christ in all their acts. And yet they are not ascetics, nor do they set themselves up as better than their fellows. I saw one of them in silken array, filmy lace and lovely blossoms, swaying to the music of Strauss in a bewildering dance, one lovely summer night, when but the midnight before I saw her in a little white muslin hood and gray gown, wetting with cold water the parched lips of a poor German orphan boy who was burning with fever, and waiting for heaven's doors to open and let him in to rest. This, said I, is Christianity. It blameth not itself, but hideth the work of its right hand from the sacrifices of its left. We do entertain angels unawares sometimes, and they do exist under silken bodices, and with feet that love to twinkle to the music of a gallop, as I have proven to myself of late.

The Wickedness of Croquet.

[From the Brooklyn Union.]

A Rev. Mr. Beecher—not Henry Ward, nor Edward, nor Thomas K., nor Charles, nor James, nor any of Dr. Lyman Beecher's eccentric family, but a Methodist minister in Wisconsin, offered a resolution in the Conference, last week, declaring croquet playing a sin. The Conference had no more sense of right and wrong than to vote it down. But Mr. Beecher can take heart. Every great reformer is left without support in the beginning of his work. When the anti-croquet party carries the election in Wisconsin and Massachusetts, Mr. Beecher will have a statue erected to his honor on the top of the Milwaukee light-house. He will be represented in the sublime act of throwing a whole set of croquet mallets, balls, arches, and striped stakes into Lake Michigan, while a bevy of wicked young girls stand about him in tears at the thought of the destruction of so important a branch of husbandry.

What did the Conference mean by laughing at Mr. Beecher? Of course croquet is a sin. Charles Lamb said it might not be a sin to eat a pine apple, but the pleasure of it was so great that a man of tender conscience would hesitate a great while before venturing to eat one. Croquet, if you have pleasant company, must be wicked. Madame Guyon, the French mystic used to put pebbles in her shoes that she might not enjoy walking too greatly. We hardly think such penance could have been good for the sole. But if there is any virtue in making oneself miserable we think the Wisconsin Beecher has hit it. Abjure croquet. Never let a gaiter boot make a croquet-croquet with your ball. Never give yourself the revengeful pleasure of sending an opponent off among the currant bushes. Never feel the exquisite joy of striking the stake first in a hard fought game.

But croquet has some redeeming features. A fellow who boobies six times in succession—a man who gets sent away when he is in a capital position to make two or three arches, suffer agony enough to make him a saint if agony would do it. We suggest that Mr. Beecher might inquire whether there are not some things to be set down *per contra*.

We think we can imagine how this Wisconsin minister came to think of the sin of croquet. He was playing a three-handed game. There were two gentlemen and one lady. The lady went through the first two arches. So did the other gentleman. Mr. Beeches made a booby, and had to try over. The lady and the other gentleman went on swimmingly. Mr. Beecher boobied three times. Whenever he happened to get on the same part of the ground with the other two, they wantonly took a tight-croquet on his ball and lodged him in an onion bed five rods away. Of course Mr. Beecher thought croquet wicked after that. Such playing as that is surely sinful. We do not wonder that a human man should want it abolished.

For ourselves we are convinced. We shall not touch a mallet until next summer.

The Varuna Lost at Sea—Six Persons Only Saved.

INLET CITY, FLA., Nov. 3—The steamship Varuna, Capt. Joseph Spencer, which sailed from New York, Oct. 15th, for Galveston, Texas, foundered on the night of the 25th, off Jepiter Inlet, Florida. All on board except the second mate and four men were lost.

TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

PEACE.

AN ARMISTICE OF TWENTY-FIVE DAYS GRANTED.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 2—In consequence of the terms proposed, yesterday, by Thiers and accepted to-day by Bismarck, the latter offers to the French an armistice of twenty-five days to allow general elections to be held throughout France. The armistice is to be based on a military *statu quo* existing on the day of signature.

THE WAR.

METZ AND THE SURROUNDING TOWNS QUIETLY SUBMITTING TO PRUSSIAN RULE.

SAARBRUCK, Oct. 21—A special to the *Herald* says: Metz is entirely occupied by the Prussians. The conduct of the inhabitants toward the soldiers is good. A strong Prussian party exists in the town. Proclamations were issued yesterday, and to-day, to the French soldiers and inhabitants, commanding the soldiers who have not surrendered to do so within twenty-four hours, or be arrested and tried by court martial, and exhorting the inhabitants to submit quietly to the Prussians occupation and not molest the soldiers, and forbidding the assembling of more than ten persons in the streets; promising that the property of private individuals shall be respected and ordering the inhabitants to surrender all arms and ammunition. Death is declared the penalty for the infringement of these orders. Food of all kinds is beginning to arrive.

OVERTHROW OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN PARIS.

TOURS, Nov. 3—The journals publish extracts from the *Journal Officiale* of Paris, on the 1st, from which it is understood that the Paris Government decided to accept an armistice, and that Flourens, who awaited a pretext, raised a temporary riot. The *Journal* says the Hotel de Ville was invaded and a Committee of Public Safety proclaimed. The members of the Provisional Government were detained for several hours. About 8 o'clock, Trochu, Aragos, and Ferry were freed from the hands of the rioters by a battalion of National Guards. Favre, Garner, Pages, Simon, and the Commander of the Hundreith Regiment, were still held prisoners. It was not until 3 o'clock in the morning that these lamentable acts were repressed by some battalions of National Guards, who ran up in great numbers and took their position around the Hotel de Ville, headed by Ferry.

KING WILLIAM'S ORDER OF THE DAY.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The following royal order of the day is published this morning:

"*Soldiers of the Confederate Armies:* When, three months since, we took the field, I said God would be with our just cause. That this confidence has been fully realized, witness Woerth, Saarbruck, Metz, Sedan, Beaumont, Strasburg—each a victory for our arms. To you belong the merit and the glory. You have maintained all the virtues which especially distinguish soldiers. With Metz, the last army of the enemy is destroyed. I take this opportunity to thank you all, from the General to the soldier. Whatever is in the future, I look forward to it calmly, because I know that with such soldiers victory can not fail.

"(Signed) WILLIAM."

GARIBALDI'S ORDER OF THE DAY.

LONDON, Nov. 3—General Garibaldi, in an order of the day, reproaches the Republic for their failure to act for the mutual defense of Switzerland. He says she is kept down by the cash-boxes of her great bankers. With her lifted finger she might have kept Prim from Madrid, but she allowed him to slaughter the Spanish nation. Referring to the United States, the General says: "One of Washington's great family barely permits the Republic to fling a word of sympathy to the brave decendents of Lafayette. Thou who first proclaimed the emancipation of the races! Classic land of liberty! Home of the exile! Will thou abandon in this struggle of giants thy sister nation? Wilt thou again march at the van of human progress? Heroic struggle! France is in ruins because her army of braves was led by the stupidest of tyrants. But the nation is here. It has risen as one man and will make the old autocrat of Prussia repent his inhuman butchery."

The order closes with an appeal to the soldiers, declaring that their courage is unquestionable, but that they want the coolness and discipline indispensable to war.

ITALY.

THE CONDITIONS ANNOUNCED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT UPON TAKING POSSESSION OF ROME.

ROME, Nov. 1—The following conditions were announced by the Italian Government upon taking possession of Rome:

All political authority of the Pope and Holy See in Italy is abolished and will remain so. The Pope will be entirely free in the exercise of the ecclesiastical rights he now possesses as supreme chief of the Catholic Church, and will enjoy all the honors and liberties which constitute sovereign prerogatives. He will dispose of and provide for his church as he has up to the present time. A territorial immunity will be accorded the Holy See, so that, free and independent at home and abroad, he may take care of the interests and exercise the authority of the Church. All Italian and foreign prelates, cardinals, bishops and spiritual bodies, and ecclesiastical orders, will enjoy entire immunity at the place of residence of the supreme head of the Church, whether summoned for council or any other purpose. The Holy See will be able to communicate freely and independently at home and abroad with the power and clergy—special postal and telegraphic services will be placed wholly at its disposal. Representatives of foreign powers at the Holy See will enjoy complete liberty as at other sovereign courts. The Pope's Legates and Envoys will be treated like Ambassadors of foreign sovereigns. The Pope and church shall enjoy unlimited liberty of publication at the Holy See's place of residence, of all personal and conciliatory determinations. The Pope shall have full liberty to travel at all times in and out of the country. Italy will consider him as a foreign sovereign, and he will be treated and honored as such throughout the kingdom. The appanage of this Holiness and his court shall be furnished by Italy, who also assumes the debts hitherto contracted by the Pontifical State for the tranquility of the Catholic world and powers. Italy is disposed to guarantee the liberties of the church and independence of the Pope by sanctioning them in international treaty by these commissions. The government wishes to prove to Europe that Italy respects the sovereignty of the Pope conformable to the principle, "a free church in a free State." During the last two days the Ambassador of Austria and Ministers of Holland and Portugal were received by his Holiness. It is believed the Pope accepts the situation and approves of Austria taking lead in calling an International Congress, which will finally receive his sanction to the above conditions.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP.

Gen. La Mormora continues the Pope's interdict against the occupation of a place of Protestant worship in Rome, and the Protestant chapel will remain outside of the walls.

FRANCE.

A PROPOSITION FROM RUSSIA TO BUY THE FRENCH FLEET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs from Tours: The Russian emissaries have been proposing to buy the French fleet, offering certain political inducements in addition to a large price, but have have met with no success.

WEST INDIES.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE HURRICANE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Late intelligence from Cuba shows that forty-three persons were drowned on the Island, by the storm of the 19th and 20th. The damage amounts to five million dollars. Twenty-three vessels, eleven of them American, were wrecked on the Florida Reefs.

Progress of the St. Louis Bridge—Railroad Matters.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—The huge caisson designed for the eastern abutment of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge at this point were launched at South St. Louis to-day, and will be put in position opposite the city to-morrow. Its extreme dimensions are 84 by 73 feet and is now 23 feet out of water. It contains 680,000 feet of timber, weighing nearly 1,500 tons and 300 tons of iron.

The County Court to-day defeated a petition before it, from a number of prominent citizens, to submit a proposition to subscribe $1,000,000 stock, to the St. Louis & Fort Scott Railroad, to a vote of the people.

A Fight at a Political Meeting—Fire Arms Freely Used—Several Persons Wounded—A Negro Found Dead.

NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 2—Large crowds of whites and blacks collected before the City Hall last night to hear political addresses from Mr. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and J. H. Platt, member of Congress from this District and candidate for re-election; Ex-Gov. Wells, of Virginia; Professor Langston, colored, of Harvard University, Washington; and others. After Gov. Wells and Secretary Robeson had addressed the crowd, and while Professor Langston was speaking, the meeting was interrupted by a disturbance in the crowd, which soon increased in violence and extent until firearms were freely used. At the commencement of the firing the crowd broke, scattering in every direction. The police attempted to quell the disturbance but, owing to the small force, were unable to accomplish much. After the crowd had dispersed it was found that no one was killed, but many whites and blacks had been wounded. Among those seriously wounded was Jno. S. Daniel, a well known white citizen and leading Republican, who occupied a position on the speakers' stand. He was wounded in the head by a bullet. This morning a negro, badly cut, was found dead in an alley.

NEW YORK.

The New Election Law declared Constitutional.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—There was an immense concourse in the United States Court room this morning awaiting the decision of Judge Woodruff and Blatchford on the points presented yesterday by Stoughton and Curtis, involving the constitutionality of the new election law. Among those present were the leading members of the bar, a large force of politicians, Deputy Marshals, and citizens. At a quarter past 11 o'clock the Judges took their seats on the bench, when the Court was formally opened. Hon. Caleb Cushing was sworn in as Assistant District Attorney. Judge Woodruff then gave the decision of the Court that the law was constitutional; he said that after having considered the arguments presented by the counsel for the defence the reflections of the Court led them to the opinion that the act of Congress, of May 1st, 1870, in relation to elections, is no infringement upon the rights of voters, and does not embody any attempt to prescribe to the State of New York, or any other State, the conditions of the right of suffrage. The views of the Court upon this point were sustained by the second section of the Constitution of the United States. Section four of the Constitution also sustains those views. It prescribes that elections shall be controlled by legislatures, but that Congress shall exercise a supervising power, and that section does not conflict with the act of May 1st, 1870.

Chief Justice Chase not expected to Recover—Fisk brings a Suit against the New York Times—A Vessel driven ashore.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Private letters from Narragansett, R. I., instead of giving hopes of Chief Justice Chase's recovery, speak very despondently of his health. The opinion of his relatives is represented to be that he is in a very dangerous state, and will never be able to resume his place on the Supreme Bench. His death almost any time would not be a surprise.

Jas. Fisk, Jr., is reported to have instituted proceedings against the *Times* newspaper, laying damages at $100,000, for publishing the statement that he consorted with "drabs," and kept a bagnio for their entertainment, under the name of an opera house.

The brig Garibaldi was driven ashore in the sound to-day, by a gale, and is a total loss. Three sailors were drowned.

Raid on Illicit Distilleries—Sailed for Sicily.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A raid was made this morning on the illicit distillers in the Fifth Ward in Brooklyn. Supervisor Dudley, with about 100 officers, backed by 3,000 U. S. troops as protectors of law, destroyed a large number of stills, mash, and whisky. There was no disturbance.

Professors Hall, Harkness, and Eastman, of the Naval Observatory at Washington, sailed to-day in the China to witness the eclipse of the sun in Sicily. Another party, under guidance of Professors Wheelock, of Harvard, and Peters, of Hamilton College, follow to-morrow in the Abyssinia.

WHISKEY WAR.

Illicit Distilleries in Brooklyn—Resistance to the United States Troops—They Disperse the Rebels at the Point of the Bayonet—Great Excitement—The War not yet Ended.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The raid upon the illicit distilleries of the Fifth ward, Brooklyn, yesterday, was a most decisive affair, and will be resumed again this morning, and continued until every illicit still in that section is destroyed. The excitement in the vicinity of the operations was intense, and the mob, numbering between 4,000 and 5,000, resisted the attack of the United States officials. As the marines approached one of the largest distilleries, surrounded by a cordon of fences, a heavy fire of pistols, guns, and iron bolts was received from the roofs in the vicinity. The officers kept close to the fence while the men pulled it down, and, with their bayonets lowered, charged on the mob, which retired hastily but defiantly into the adjoining back yard, where, again, from every position of advantage they could gain, they showered down a hail storm of improvised projectiles. The troops renewed their charge, driving the riotous crowd into still a third enclosure, from which they were in turn driven at the point of the bayonet to a further retreat, in the rear of the building, when the mob rushed in great disorder through the liquor store into York street, and was instantly swallowed in the crowd of angry lookers on. The marines were exposed to a heavy fire, which fortunately did little injury.

In each of the enclosures broken into by the marines, there was found a store of brickbats, evidently laid by for use.

As soon as the last of the scoundrels had retired, Col. Broome posted men with loaded weapons and fixed bayonets upon the streets and prominent points in the neighborhood. There was not a point in the vicinity that was not covered by their muskets. The Colonel then notified the citizens in the vicinity that the first man who attempted to repeat the attack upon his command should be killed. There was accordingly no further outbreak, though a sullen crowd hung around the troops. At an early hour this morning, a riotous crowd is collecting at various points around the Navy Yard and steam tugs are now waiting to convey Assistant Assessors, marines, and troops to such points as designated. Much excitement exists.

UTAH.

Ceremonies of Respect Shown to the late Governor Shaffer.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 1.—The highest respect is shown to the memory of the late Gov. Shaffer. To-day, the procession which followed his remains was the largest ever seen here, and was very imposing. Brigham Young's carriage, with five apostles, the entire Federal military, the Masonic fraternity, members of the bar, the Mormon High Council, and a large company of citizens, turned out. Deputations will follow his remains to Freeport, to-morrow.

The New Governor of Utah.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Vincent Vaughn, who was yesterday appointed Governor of Utah, in place of Gov. Shaffer, deceased, was an officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war. His disabilities were removed by Congress at its last session to enable him to accept the appointment of Secretary of Utah. He has been in Utah but a few months, and although a gentleman of education, it is thought here that he is entirely too young and inexperienced in public affairs to fill such a position with its attendant complications on the question of poligamy, and is by no means a match for Brigham Young.

FORT SCOTT.

Fort Scott Woolen and Flouring Mills Destroyed by Fire—A Meeting of Leading Citizens—Resolutions of Sympathy with Hon. Geo. A. Crawford—A New Factory to be Erected.

FORT SCOTT, KAS., Nov. 2.—The Fort Scott Woolen and Flouring Mills were destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $60,000. The origin of the fire is attributed to incendiarism. A meeting was held this afternoon, in which many leading citizens participated. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with Hon. George A. Crawford, for the loss he had thus sustained and for the active part he had taken for the advancement of internal interests of this city. A new factory is to erected on the old site, by Mr. Crawford.

The Nitro-Glycerine Explosion at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2—At the explosion of the Nitro-Glycerine Co.'s Works the loss was not less than $25,000. Where the magazine stood are now two ponds of water fifty feet across and seventy-five feet deep. Several buildings were so badly damaged by the explosion that the families are obliged to vacate them.

Total Registration of New York City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The total registration of this city is 142,666—or 505 less than last year.

Powder Works Blown up—One Man Killed.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 1.—A portion of Burns' powder works, at Bennington, N. H., blew up yesterday, demolishing the mill and killing one of the workmen.

THE WIFE MURDER NEAR LIMA.

The Murderer Gives Himself Up and Confesses the Deed.

[Special to Cincinnati Commercial.]

LIMA, October 30.—The man's name who committed the murder some nine miles from here last monday evening, is Andrew Brentlinger, not Bittenger, as first reported. Coroner Feiss and Dr. Metzger, of this place, were notified yesterday of the murder and went to the house. It is a log house and distant about one-half mile from any other farm house. They found a crowd of neighbors there and also the murderer Brentlinger, who had returned home and made a full confession. It appears himself and wife had not been living peaceably together and parted at one time and got together again some time since, but lived no better than before. Brentlinger was jealous of a neighbor who visited the house often, and thought he was criminally intimate with his wife. On Monday afternoon last, about 2 o'clock, they got into a quarrel in the front of the house on the porch, when he tripped her and struck her on the head; knocking her down on her face. He then turned her over and stabbed her several times with a small knife. Then he called his little girl, telling her to bring his large knife, or dirk. She refused to do so at first, but he threatened to kill her also, and she finally got it. With this knife he finished his hellish work and left her to die. He then went on horseback to one of his sons, working some five miles distant, and to another some fifteen miles distant, and told them what he had done, and gave them instructions to bury her, saying he would kill them if they refused or told of the murder. They went home, and on Tuesday morning about 4 o'clock, dug a hole about thirty steps from the house, and about two feet deep, put the body in, face downward, in the same clothes she was murdered in, all covered and stuck together with blood, covered her up, and plowed and harrowed the ground over to conceal the place. The body, when removed yesterday, was very black, and showed eight stabs, four in the region of the breast and four in the abdomen.

Dr. Metzger held a post mortem examination which revealed two ribs broken, a stab through the liver and in other vital parts. It was not shown in the testimony before the Coroner that the woman had been criminally intimate with any one.

Brentlinger was brought here last night and lodged in jail. He says he is sorry he committed the deed. He is a man of forbidding appearance, and has been a bad character in the county, but has never been known to use intoxicating drink. The woman was his second wife, by whom he has two children. Her age was twenty-five years while his was fifty-two. His children by his first wife are said to be very ignorant. They cannot read or write. An effort will be made to have him tried at the October term of the court, which is still in session here. It is not thought that he is insane.

ITEMS.

—Secretary Fish's housekeeping costs him $40,000 a year.

—It is repeated that Jenny Lind is coming to America to sing again.

—Among the 1,100 members of the Michigan University are 26 women.

—A maiden all folorn—Victoria's daughter, who is engaged to the Marquis of Lorn.

—The Rev. T. L. Cuyler announces that he has taken the total abstinence pledge on lyceum lecturing.

—A lady at Boston narrowly escaped serious injury, a few days since, by having her chignon set on fire while traveling in a horse car.

—Nilson is to occupy the suite of rooms at the Revere House, Boston, first used by Jenny Lind, and since known by her name. They are very elegant.

—Mr. George M. Pullman, President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, is about to erect a magificent residence in Chicago, to cost nearly $100,000.

—Fisk, Jr., lately refused to give money for a cemetery fence because it wasn't needed, as those inside can't get out, and those outside do not want to get in.

—Miss Kate Field, according to the Boston *Gazette*, says that she received $500 from the publishers of the Atlantic Monthly for her article on Mr. Fechter's Hamlet.

—By the death of Ezekiel Bacon, of Utica, Timothy Bishop, of New Haven, is left the oldest living graduate of Yale College, and the sole survivor of the class of 1769.

—Mrs. Caroline Drexel, of Philadelphia, died recently, and left half a million dollars to her daughters and nothing to her sons, saying the latter had opportunities for acquiring competencies which the former had not, and her only desire was to put them on an equal footing.

—The New Hampshire *Telegraph* relates that seven sportsmen, armed with double-barreled guns, surrounded a squirrel in a tree, or a tree with a squirrel "into" it, in the woods of Hollis, and as the squirrel jumped, bang went the whole lot, and—the squirrel got away.

—Thomas Buchanan Read has contributed an imitation of Lord Macaulay's lays, entitled "A Lay of Modern Rome," to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. Anne Brewster, in her letter from Rome to that paper, says that it is being translated into Italian. It celebrates the entry of the Italians into Rome.

—An Irish servant girl in a Springfield family, who can't read the language of her breviary, mistakenly took to mass at St. Michael's, on a recent Sunday, a book of games. It was some time before her fervent devotion allowed her to discover that she was saying her prayers literally "according to Hoyle."

—Daniel Leach, of South Bend, over whose head some eighty winters have blown their frosty breezes, on Tuesday last led to the hymenial altar Mrs. Catherine Bly lor, a blushing widow of 40. Mr. Leach is quite active for a man of four score and eight years, with every appearance of yet having a long lease of life.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by Newsdealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid Premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y. oct19w

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BELIEVING THAT THE PRESSURE OF Taxation has at last driven the people to examine the principles upon which they are taxed, and that the further this examination is carried, the deeper will grow the popular conviction that a form of taxation which has entailed widespread distress on every branch of industry must be radically wrong, the American Free Trade League feel that they can do the public no greater service than to furnish it with documents, facts, and figures concerning the operation of the tariff. They have, therefore, prepared for gratuitous distribution the following tracts, which will be sent on receipt of six cents for postage:

Opinions of Distinguished Men upon Free Trade; On the Collection of Revenue, by Edward Atkinson; The Fallacies of Protection, by Francis Liebe; The Leagues's Address to the American People; How to Form Free Trade Leagues; The Free Trade Speech of E. M. Chamberlin, (Candidate of the Labor Party of Massachusetts for Governor of the State); The "Parson" Letters The Tariff as it is, and as it should be; How the High Tariff oppresses the Poor; Freedom of Trade exted by the Experience of England and France; American Industry and the Tariff—an Abridgment of Wells's Report for 1869; No British Free Trade; Protection to Native Pies; The American Carrying Trade; Free Trade and our Farmers; To the Manufacturers of the United States; Facts for Free Traders; A Home Market—Grain cheap and Goods dear.

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