NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

The Postoffice Department is preparing proposals for carrying mails in Ohio, Indiana, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, which will be published in November. The mail service under these proposals will be about double, as on all routes where service now is weekly it will be semi-weekly, and on all semi-weekly routes it will be increased to tri-weekly. All county towns and courthouses will have daily service.

The September report of the condition of the wheat crop indicates an increase over the yield of 1878. The potato crop average for the whole country is 95 against 73 for the same time last year.

The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the United States have been directed to pay out gold and silver coin freely upon all Government obligations.

A party in Illinois recently applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of five coupons of United States bonds, representing several thousand dollars. The applicant alleged that for safe keeping he had placed the coupons in a tin-box and deposited them in a stovepipe; that subsequently a fire was built and the coupons destroyed: the ashes, however, were retained in the box and presented with the application. The decision in the case is that the statues authorizing the redemption of the called bonds where clear and unequivocal evidence has been furnished that they have been destroyed does not apply to coupons which at the time of destruction were detached from the bonds. The coupons in question having been detached from the bonds can not be redeemed.

In the case of Hugh Lyons against Rachael Stevens of Salt Lake City, involving the question of the right of parties to a section of land in the Salt Lake City land district, Acting Secretary Bell of the Interior Department, has decided that the land was not subject to pre-emption or settlement by Lyons. Rachael Stevens, it appears, is one of the several wives of John G. Holman, whom she recognizes as her husband, and he, to all intents and purposes, governs and controls her acts. The decision holds in view of the polygamous condition, that the first polygamous wife, who voluntarily retains that illegal relation to a man, may in her own name obtain a title of 160 acres of public land, the second or twentieth wife may do the same, and the so-called husband would thus obtain in fact for his own use and benefit the control of that number of tracts of public land. "This will not be permitted under the homestead or pre-emption laws." "If the so-called 'wife,' the decision continues, 'should repudiate the illegal relation and cease to violate the positive laws of her country and of the civilized world, the fact that she had at one time been called the wife of a man, and had maintained that relation to him, would not operate as a bar to her right." "No woman, however, who voluntarily maintains and acknowledges her positon to be that of a plural or polygamous wife, should be permitted to make a homestead or pre-emption entry of public land, as the very fact that she retains such relation is conclusive evidence that her entry is not made in good faith for her exclusive use and benefit."

For the year ending Aug. 31, the excess of exports over imports amounted to $289,709,341.

The Treasury Department, on the 30th ult., sent out 53,000 checks, representing $4,690,878, in payment of the quarterly interest on the registered four per cents. due October 1st.

The following statement in relation to the closing of the four per cent. loan was issued by the Treasury Department on the 1st: All accounts with depository banks, disbursing officers, postmasters, and other officers for the four per cents. bonds have been closed without the loss of a dollar. All proceeds have been paid into the Treasury except the called bonds and coupons now in transit from the Government agent in London. The amount of called bonds outstanding not yet presented for payment is $28,971,500, all of which bonds are provided for by cash in the Treasury except $676,050, for which an equal amount of four per cent. bonds is retained in the Treasury unsold. It is believed this amount and perhaps more of the called bonds will not be presented for payment within a year, and the reserved bonds will only be sold as needed. The aggregate of four per cent. bonds sold is $740,847,950.

The public debt statement shows a decrease for September of $2,563,751. Cash in the Treasury, $284,778,679; gold and silver certificates, $19,132,750; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency, $15,747,503; refunding certificates, $3,668,900.

Nearly $5,000,000 was paid out of the Treasury during September on account of arrears of pensions.

THE EAST.

Mrs. Schwab and son were probably fatally injured by jumping from a burning building, at New York City, on the 25th.

Robert Champlain, a farmer residing near Westfield, Pa., was shot dead on the 26th, while cutting corn a few rods from his house. There is no clue to the murderer, but suspicion points to his father, with whom he was on bad terms.

George Brown, who is implicated in fraud, on the Pension Bureau amounting to thousands of dollars, was arrested at New York on the 26th. He has for a number of years had possession of pension certificates upon which he has regularly collected money in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington by procuring persons to personate pensioners.

In a suit brought by the United States against Samuel J. Tilden to recover certain sums alleged to be due from him for income taxes during 1863 to 1872 inclusive, over and above the amounts paid by him, a motion was made in the United States District Court at New York recently for a bill of particulars. Judge Choate has made an elaborate decision in the matter and says the motion must be denied upon well settled rules of practice relating to the matter of bills of particulars.

The six-days pédestrian contest at Madison Garden, New York, terminated on the night of the 27th ult. Out of the thirteen contestants who entered nine remained on the track until the close, and eight covered 450 or more miles. The score stood: Weston, 455; Rowell, 530; Hazael, 500; Merritt, 515; Guyon, 471; Hart, 482; Krohne, 450; Taylor, 250. The receipts for the week were about $75,000.

At Gloucester, Mass., on the 27th ult., Carter's oil clothing manufactory, the Eureka House and several other buildings were burned, causing a loss of about $75,000.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has appointed Robert Thompson trustee of the property of Mrs. Kate Sprague.

Up to the 28th ult. the total imports of specie since the resumption of specie payments at the beginning of the year, were $39,730,402, of which $31,931,461 was gold and $7,798,941 silver.

The First National Bank and Bank of Commerce, of New York, have made their last payment to the Treasury on account of the United States four per cent. bonds. This is a final settlement of all transactions in the bonds on domestic accounts.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed Henry Green, of Easton, Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Warren J. Woodward, deceased.

Some of Weston's creditors have attached the Astley belt which was deposited at Tiffany's for safe keeping by his agent. Rowell will institute legal proceedings for its recovery.

The Philadelphia Mint coined 1,803,050 silver dollars during the month of September.

Hon. Francis Gillette died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., on the 30th ult. He was a Free Soil United States Senator for the session of 1854 and 1855 for the unexpired term of Freeman Smith. He was the father of Congressman Gillette of Iowa.

At New York City, on the 30th ult., John Sheehan shot Henry Von Geritschen and then shot himself. It is thought both will die.

The journeymen tinners of Pittsburg and the moulders employed at the Pittsburg Locomotive Works struck on the 1st for an advance in wages.

The Hyde Park Bank at Scranton, Pa., made an assignment on the 1st.

At the United States sub-Treasury at Philadelphia on the 1st, all payments of interest on the four per cent. loan were in gold coin. Gold was also given in payment of all currency obligations on account of accumulation of coin in the vaults.

Judge J. G. Abbot declines the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts by the straight-out Democrats.

WEST AND SOUTH.

President Hayes and party arrived at Newton Falls, Kan., on the 25th, and attended the opening of the Fifth Annual District Fair at that place. About 12,000 people were present. The President was introduced to the audience by Governor St. John, and made a short speech. At the close of the exercises Hon. George A. Crawford, on behalf of the people, presented the President with a splendid buckhorn chair, manufactured from the bones of Kansas cattle.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Memphis at ten minutes after nine on the night of the 25th. Its course was from northwest to south-east.

A fire at Carroll, Carroll County, Iowa, on the 25th, destroyed the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, Presbyterian Church, and over forty business houses. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention was held at St. Paul on the 25th. The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, Felix A. Boyer; Treasurer, Loman B. Cowdry; Attorney-General, P. M. Babcock; Railroad Commissioner, William Colville.

Benjamin Williams shot and instantly killed his step-mother near Shelby, N. C., on the 26th. He had a difficulty with his father about a horse and committed the murder out of spite.

A special to the Chicago *Times* from Fort Worth, Texas, says: "Intelligence from Hillsboro, dated Sept. 14, gives the particulars of a fight between Indians and a party of young sportsmen from Dallas and Fort Worth, the Thursday previous, in which seven whites were killed. This is more conjectural; but information is reliable, coming from W. Carnes, one of the companions of the killed."

Deadwood, Dakota, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 26th. About 125 business buildings and fifty or sixty dwellings were burned. The buildings being mostly of wood and poorly constructed, they burned like so much chaff. The fire spread with such wonderful rapidity that all attempts to save anything was useless. All along its course terrific explosions of gunpowder, petroleum, liquor, etc., were of frequent occurrence, and many buildings were blown into atoms. About 2,000 people are left homeless, many destitute. Loss of life is estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Marcus H. Whitely was hung at Pocahontas, Ark., on the 26th ult., for the murder of Duke Sumner in February, 1877.

Two hundred and seventy miles of railroad were built in Missouri during the year ending July 1st.

A private circular has been issued at St. Louis by the Trades Assembly and sent to all the Assemblies in the United States and British North America, setting forth a project for a general strike of all trades, the time to be determined by the Trades Assemblies, and to take effect upon the adoption and enforcement of the eight-hour law, abolition of the truck system and child labor. They also propose to organize unions of all trades not now organized, and to appoint an agitation committee to carry out the purposes of the Assembly.

The people of Lawrence and Leavenworth, Kan., entertained the Presidential party on the 27th ult. At the former place the party stopped over for nearly two hours, where a dinner had been prepared. The President made a short speech in which he commended the people for their wonderful development and improvement, which was followed by some remarks by General Sherman. The party were enthusiastically received at Leavenworth, where they remained until the morning of the 29th ult., and then proceeded to St. Joseph, Mo.

Denis Kearney attempted to obtain an interview with General Grant at San Francisco but the latter refused to see him.

Captain Potter, recruiting boys for the naval service, accepted 115 out of over 500 applicants at St. Louis. The Captain has removed his office to Cincinnati, where he will continue to recruit boys for the naval service.

A party of twenty-eight prospectors who left Silver Reef, Utah, about two months ago are reported to have been massacred by Indians near the eastern boundary of the Territory.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morris, of Volinia township, Cass County, Iowa, were murdered on the night of the 28th ult., it is supposed by a person or persons with the object of obtaining money received from a large sale of wheat made recently by Mr. Morris.

A big swindle was in progress at Cincinnati on the 30th ult., comprising about 2,000 cabinet makers, coopers, shoemakers and some railroad men. They wanted an increase of fifteen per cent. on wages.

General Grant has telegraphed that he cannot be in Chicago before November 13th, and the re-union of the Army of the Tennessee will therefore be postponed until that time.

The capital stock of the Bank of California has been reduced from $5,000,000 to $3,000,000.

The National Military Convention met at St. Louis on the 30th ult. Speeches were made in favor of organizing the militia of the whole country in a uniform manner and in accordance with one plan. A military review was held, General Beauregard being the reviewing officer.

President Hayes and party attended the Springfield, Ill., Fair on the 30th ult.

Hon. Carl Schurz and Count Donohoff, Secretary of the German Legation at Washington, attended the Indiana International Fair at Muscogee, I. T., on the 30th ult.

Up to the 1st no tidings had been received of the whereabouts of Professor Wise and George Burr, who left St. Louis in a balloon on the 28th ult., and the opinion is growing very strong that they have met the same fate as Donaldson and Greenwood, who ascended from Chicago two or three years ago.

The reunion of the survivors of the Southern war prisons began at Toledo, Ohio, on the 1st. About 2,000 ex-prisoners were present from nearly every State in the Union.

The Nebraska Republican State Convention was held at Omaha on the 1st. General Amasa Cobb, the present incumbent, was nominated for Supreme Judge, and John L. Carson and Jos. W. Gannett for Regents of the State University.

John Freidhill, a German, killed his divorced wife at Indianapolis on the 1st. He afterwards fatally shot himself and died in a few hours.

YELLOW FEVER ITEMS.

Four new cases of fever were reported at Oak Grove, ten miles south of Bailey Station, Tenn., on the 26th.

There were four deaths and six new cases at Memphis on the 26th.

The total number of yellow fever cases at Memphis this year up to the 27th ult. was 1,579; total deaths, 883. There were twelve deaths during the forty-eight hours ending at six p. m. on the 28th ult.

The development of several cases of yellow fever in the country adjacent, all of which were traced to infection from Memphis, has caused the rules and regulations governing the quarantine to be drawn tighter.

There were three new cases and one death at Memphis on the 29th ult.

There were six deaths and seventeen new cases at Memphis on the 30th ult. The two colored companies, on patrol duty for the past two months, were relieved from duty on the 1st.

There were seven deaths at Memphis on the 1st.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The French Ambassador to Vienna has telegraphed to Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Bismarck called on him and they had a very satisfactory interview. Bismarck expressed his desire to maintain the existing cordial relations between Germany and France.

Stanley, the African explorer, has gone to the river Congo.

The Belgium Catholic clergy have been instructed to refuse absolution to parents whose children frequent the public schools and to teachers and pupils in normal schools.

Two inches of snow fell at Mount Louis, in the province of Quebec, on the 25th.

The Russian official paper states that 2,987 fires occurred in Russia during August, causing damage to property to the amount of 20,000,000 roubles.

The German quarrel with Japan is said to be getting more serious. A German steamer was recently authorized by the German Envoy to break the cholera blockade at Yokohama, in consequence of which Japan is changing the cholera regulations concerted between Japan and the Christian powers.

The rinderpest has appeared near Konisberg. The disease is extending into Russian Poland.

An affray occurred, recently, on the Danube at a point between Ossora, in Austria, and Tekia, in Servia, between Austrian smugglers and Servian Custom-House officers in which ten men were killed.

It is thought an understanding between Greece and Turkey is impossible. Warlike preparations are progressing on both sides.

It is expected that Germany will participate in the proposed international money conference.

Prince Labanoff arrived at Constantinople on the 27th ult., bearing a project for an alliance between Russia and Turkey.

In consequence of disease among a lot of sheep which recently arrived at Liverpool from the United States, the British Privy Council has decided to issue an order placing American sheep in the same category with cattle.

Yakoob Khan and suite entered the British lines on the 27th ult. Cabul is in a state of anarchy.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says it has become apparent that serious trouble is brewing in Ireland in consequence of anti-rent and nationalist agitations.

The hop crop in Great Britain is the smallest since 1860. Considerable importation from America and the Continent is probable.

Eastern Siberia is menaced with famine. Grain is dearer than ever before, and the poor are suffering severely. The harvest was very bad.

Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

The elections for members of the Prussian Diet resulted in favor of the Liberals.

Shutergarden and Dakka have been occupied by the British troops.

A Rome dispatch says it is understood that the resolutions recently issued by the Belgian Catholic Bishops against the communal and normal schools have been rescinded, and that the decision is approved by the Pope.

The Russian troops in the Caucasus are now within twenty miles of Constantinople and Athens have been instructed to make joint and identical representations with a view of bringing about an understanding between Turkey and Greece.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that 11,854 persons were incarcerated in the central prison at Moscow during the summer, 10,477 of whom were condemned to exile in Siberia.

Charles F. Macdonald, Superintendent of the United States Money Order system, has arrived at Berlin to regulate a new postal order treaty.

Five of the City of Glasgow Bank Directors sentenced the first of February to eight months imprisonment, were released on the 1st. Two other directors have still ten months to serve.

The Mormon Circular.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

The following is the text of the circular-letter of instruction of the Secretary of State to the diplomatic officers of the United States in the various countries from which Mormon emigrants come to this country. Although stated in substance some weeks ago, the State Department has not until now felt at liberty to make the circular public in its entirety:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1879.—SIR: The annual statistics of emigration into the United States show that large numbers of emigrants come to our shores every year from the various countries of Europe for the avowed purpose of joining the Mormon community at Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, under the auspices and guidance of the emissaries and agents of that community in foreign parts. This representation of the interests of Mormonism abroad, which has been carried on for years, is understood to have developed unusual activity of late, especially in some Germanic and other countries where it has unfortunately obtained a greater or less foothold. The system of polygamy which is prevalent in the community of Utah is largely based upon and promoted by these accessions from Europe, drawn mainly from the ignorant classes, who are easily influenced by the specious appeals of the emissions and their poverty, held out in the inducing picture of a home in the fertile and prosperous region where Mormonism has established its material seat. Inasmuch as the practice of polygamy is based on a form of marriage by which additional wives are "sealed" to the men of that community, these so-called "marriages" are pronounced by the laws of the United States to be crimes against statutes of the country, and punishable as such.

On the 1st of July, 1862 the Congress of the United States passed an act expressly designed, as appears from its title, "To punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places," etc. That act remains the law of the land as to its continuing provisions, which, in the revision of the Statutes of the United States made in 1874, read as follows:

"SEC. No. 5,352. Every person having a husband or wife living who marries another, whether married or single, in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, is guilty of bigamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding more than three years. But this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage is absent for five successive years and is not known to such person to be living, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been dissolved by decree of a competent court, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been pronounced void by decree of a competent court on the ground of nullity of the marriage contract."

Whatever doubt, if any, has heretofore existed as to the efficiency of the law above cited, and the intent of the General Government to enforce it, has now been terminated by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial tribunal of the land, sustaining the constitutionality of the legislation and affirming the conviction and punishment of offenders against law.

Under whatever specious guise the subject may be presented by those engaged in promulgating the European movement to swell the numbers of the law-defying Mormons of Utah, the bands and organizations which are got together in foreign lands as recruits are not be regarded as otherwise than a deliberate and systematic attempt to bring persons to the United States with the intent, immediately on their laws and committing crimes expressly punishable under the statutes as penitentiary offenses.

No friendly power will, of course, knowingly lend its aid, even indirectly, to attempts made within its borders against the laws and Government of a country therewith is at peace, with established terms of amity and reciprocal relations of treaty between them; while, even were there no questions involved of open and penal infraction of the laws of the land every consideration of comity should prevail to prevent the territory of a friendly State from becoming a resort or refuge for the crowds of misguided men and women whose offense against morality and decency would be intolerable in the land from whence they come.

It is not doubted, therefore, that when the subject is brought to its attention the Government of ——— will take such steps as may be compatible with its laws and usages to check the organization of these criminal enterprises by agents who are thus operating beyond the reach of the law of the United States and to prevent the departure of those proposing to come hither as violators of the law by engaging in some criminal enterprise, by whomsoever instigated.

You are instructed, therefore, to present the matter to the Government to which through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to urge earnest attention to it, in the interest not merely of a faithful execution of the law of the United States, but of the peace, good order, and morality which are cultivated and sought to be promoted by all civilized countries. You will fortify your representations on the subject by the citation of any facts which may come to your notice concerning emigration of this character from ———, and to this end the Consular officers in your jurisdiction have been instructed to communicate to you what information with regard thereto may come to their knowledge. Our timely protest in cases where the probable departure of Mormon emigrants is reported or known to you would probably prove a weighty auxiliary to the general representations you are now instructed to make. You are also authorized in your discretion to call attention to this subject, and the determined purpose of this Government, to enforce this law and eradicate this institution, through the public press of the principal cities or parts of the country, as you may find it useful toward the end in view. I desire to be informed of the steps taken by you under these instructions, and of the disposition shown in reference to the same by the Government to which you are accredited. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR.

Desperate Fight with Ute Indians.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 1.

The following dispatch was received at an early hour this morning, and the terrible news received will carry a throb of sorrow to every part of the West:

MILE RIVER, VIA CHEYENNE, Oct. 1.—Thornburg's command was attacked in Bad Canon at noon Tuesday, one mile south from here, on our march to the agency. We retreated in good order to the wagon train. Thornburg was killed instantly during the retreat. Captain Payne was wounded in two places slightly. Lieutenant Paddock and Captain Grimes were painfully wounded. Ten enlisted soldiers and Wagonmaster McKinstry were killed. At least twenty-five soldiers and teamsters were wounded. The command is now very well sheltered, but now and then are heard the guns of new hostiles who have just arrived. The red devils fired the grass all around us to burn us out. Every man is busy digging trenches and hauling out dead animals for defense. Mr. Gordon, whose freight outfit of Indian supplies was near by us when the fight commenced, has been burned by the fire; also the Company wagons of Company F, Fifth Cavalry. Captain Payne had his horse killed and Lieutenant Cherry's was also shot during the retreat. Captain Lenwood and Lieutenant Cherry are unhurt, though men were shot all around them. About three-fourths of our horses and mules are killed.

A wrong inference may be drawn from the affair if the true state of things be not fully given, and hence I feel it necessary to explain when I to this fatal affair. The Utes are to mountain Indians, and the Cheyennes are to the crafty and wily plain Indians; they are feared by all other tribes, who can ill combat with them on their own home. The country which they inhabit is very rugged and mountainous and heavily timbered, and just the place for ambuscades. Old Indian fighters are inclined to saying that the Utes are wily, hard fighters, and ferocious, the best in planning ambuscades.

They are all of the same time treacherous to the greatest degree, and though Major Thornburg expected they would remain peaceable, it is reported that he was nevertheless most vigilant and cautious. There is nothing to lead to the inference that he was otherwise than brave and intrepid, yet was cautious itself, and never impetuous. His training in the service amid scenes calculated to school him to become a cautious leader and good judge in such matters of conventional war, his position and fitted him for just this sort of work. As Paymaster and traveler he has been in varied scenes tending to nerve him and keep him well balanced, winning for himself a high reputation as a scout and Indian fighter; therefore the only inference that can be drawn is that Thornburg did not blunder, but fell into one of the most carefully laid ambuscades and could not extricate the brave fellows he had with him.

The courageous act of the courier who brought the news deserves honorable mention, for though under the cover of darkness it may be a difficult task to cut off from the lines, yet on such nights as these, with a bright moon shining out, the deed is attended with great hazard. The military authorities are unanimous in the belief that the worst has now been told, for Lieutenant Payne, strongly intrenched near the water, will further fortify himself and himself by throwing up earth-works, which, with the wagon train, will enable him to hold his own till reinforcements appear which will be soon.

The courier brought the news direct to Rawlins, and by three o'clock intelligence had been flashed to Fort Omaha.

RAWLINS, WY. T., Oct. 1.

The following particulars are obtained from the courier who brought the dispatches from Captain Payne after the fight: "Major Thornburg's expedition against the hostile Ute Indians, when within seventy miles of the agency halted for the night of the 26th ult., and the Major sent Captain Payne with his scouts, to the agency to communicate with Agent Meeker, and see how matters stood. He found the utmost excitement and confusion prevailing. The Indians had sent all their old men, women and children south toward the Blue River, and the warriors were decorated and painted in the usual fashion. They were about to murder Mr. Meeker, but Mr. Lowry prevailed on them not to commit the deed. Meeker told Payne that he attempted to leave the agency with his family, but was prevented by the Indians; that the Indians signified their readiness for war, and seemed anxious for the approach of the troops. They then made another move to kill Meeker and fire the buildings, but were a second time prevailed upon to desist. Lowry now attempted to return to the command, but was informed that he must remain, but after giving them a number of assurances of his peaceable intention he was allowed to depart, but was accompanied by about thirty warriors, who rode with him a number of miles and then left. Lowry arrived at the command when near Milk Creek, in the evening of the 26th, and gave Major Thornburg the above information. The next morning, September 29th, the command advanced under guidance of Joe Rankin, who is well acquainted with the country. About nine o'clock a. m. Rankin discovered the Indian signs, and having arrived at the canon through which the road passed and which would afford an excellent opportunity for ambush, he led the command around over the hill over an old trail well known to him. by this movement he saved the train, which was compelled to follow the top of the hill he discovered the Indians in ambush on either side of the canon through which the road passed. Thornburg formed his men in line, and halted the train. He was repeatedly urged to fire on the Indians but persistently refused to do so, saying his orders were not to justify attack. Two Indians now rode up to within 100 yards, dismounted, and with a savage yell invited battle, waving Captain Payne through the arm. At this signal the Indians gave a war whoop and the battle commenced. Thornburg now found he was surrounded, and ordered a charge, which he gallantly led in person, and succeeded in cutting his way out, and when within about 500 yards of his wagons he fell dead with bullets through his body. Captain Payne now took command, and the battle was carried on until eight o'clock p. m., the Indians using fire to wagons and animals as breastworks. The Indians fell back to some distance, and went into camp during the engagement. Lowry was killed. The casualties are about as follows: Major Thornburg, Lowry and thirteen enlisted men, the wagonmaster, McKinstry, and one teamster killed. Captain Payne, Captain Lawson, Surgeon Grimes, Lieutenants Paddock and Wood, and forty persons from Liverpool to Manchester in two hours. The original calculations of the construction had been based on probable returns from heavy merchandise traffic—coal, cotton and iron. They had formed no high estimate of emolument from transporting passengers. But the railway was hardly opened before an average of 1,200 persons daily were willing to trust it with their lives. In a few days it was found that the enormous traffic was too heavy for the original rails, and it became necessary to relay the road at considerable expense. But though September 15, 1830, is the greatest day in railroad annals, being that on which the world's first railroad was opened complete, our own Maryland railroad preceded the Liverpool and Manchester in utility. The first sod of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was broken for its construction July 4, 1828, and by the next year horse cars assisted by one locomotive engine, were carrying passengers between Baltimore, the city, and lay house and Ellicott's Mills.—*Baltimore American.*

Where the Sun Rises Early.

The very brightest of Wrangel days are not what Californians would call bright. The sunshine is always tempered in sifting down through the moist atmosphere, allowing no dazzling brilliancy—no dry, white glare. The town like the wild landscape, rests beneath this hushing spell. On the longest days the sun rises about three o'clock, but it is daybreak at midnight. The cocks crow when they wake, without any reference to the dawn, for it is never dark. Cock-crowing is the one certain invariable sound peculiar to civilization, but there are only a few, half a dozen or so, all told, of full grown roosters in Wrangel to awaken the town to give it Christian character. After sunrise a few smoke columns may be seen rising languidly to tell the first stir of the people. Then an Indian or two may be noticed here and there at the doors of their big barn-like cabins, and a merchant getting ready for trade; but scarcely a sound is heard, only a muffled stir gradually deepening. There are only two little babies in town as far as I have seen, and as for the Indian babies, they wake and feed, and make no crying sign. Later you may hear the strokes of an ax on firewood and the croaking of a raven.

About eight or nine o'clock the town is awake and on its legs and in its boats. Indians, mostly women and children, begin to gather in scores on the front platforms of the half dozen stores, sitting carelessly in the blankets every other face blackened hideously, a naked circle around the eyes, and perhaps a spot over each cheek bone and a dot in the tip of the nose where the smut has been weathered off. Some of the little children are also blackened and none are over-clad, their light and airy costume consisting of a calico shirt reaching only to the waist, as if even this flimsy material were sorely scanty, the whole weighing, when dry, about as much as a paper collar. Boys eight or ten years old often have an additional garment—a pair of castaway miner's overalls. These also are wide enough and ragged enough for extravagant ventilation. The larger girls and young women are quite brightly and extensively calicoed, and wear jaunty straw hats, gorgeously ribboned, with glow among the blackened and blanketed old crones like scarlet tanagers in a flock of blackbirds.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Tunnel Between New York and Jersey City.

CHEYENNE, October 1.

General Merritt, who will command the expedition for the relief of Thornburg's command, left here this afternoon on a special train. Accompanying him were Companies A, B, I, and M, of the Fifth Cavalry, and Company N, of the Fourth Infantry. In addition to these there will be five companies of cavalry from other posts in this department, and four companies of infantry, the greater number of which will be at Rawlins before daylight in the morning. From the Cheyenne depot a full equipment of wagon train station as well as a large pack train departed tonight. Information believed authentic is received here to-night that General Tyner, Assistant Postmaster General, Governor Hoyt of Wyoming, and a military escort of eight men are now with Thornburg's command on Milk river.

The following is received from Lieutenant Price, who is twenty-five miles back of Thornburg's command:

"FORTIFICATION CREEK, Sept. 3°.
via RAWLINS, Wy. T. Oct. 1.

Major Thornburg's command was met by an overwhelming force of Indians at Milk Creek, and engagement ensued. Most of the animals are killed. Reinforcements must use dispatch in order to save the command. I am left with the poles with thirty men, and have just received orders to entrench and fortify well.

[Signed] PRICE, Lieutenant."

Two freighters named Kinney and Gardner, who were recently engaged in hauling the baggage of Captain Dodge's company to Steamboat Springs from Middle Park, arrived here from North Park this evening. They report seeing fresh Indian signs through the Park, and meeting a young Arapahoe buck who told them the Arapahoes had joined the Utes for the purpose of driving the colored soldiers, Captain Dodge's company, out of the Park. They think the Indians were about to proceed to Steamboat Springs to attack Dodge, when Thornburg's approach attracted their attention and they attacked him instead.

Forty-Nine Years Ago.

Just forty-nine years ago—that is Sept. 15, 1830—the first passenger railroad in England, the Liverpool & Manchester Railway, was opened with great ceremony. A year before a prize of £500 had been offered for the best locomotive engine, which had been won by Robert Stephenson's Rocket, upon which was subsequently modeled the old grasshopper engines of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, their appearance being suggestive of their name. Eight locomotive engines had been completed and upon the line, and all had been tested with entire success. To every engine was attached four passenger carriages, each containing twenty persons. The first engine, the Northumbrian, drew the most distinguished guests—the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and other members of the ministry. It had one line of the double track to itself. The other seven locomotives, with their carriages, followed each other on the other line. The procession started from Liverpool at eleven o'clock, with flags, music, fine weather and great enthusiasm. Seventeen miles from Liverpool they stopped to take in water, and in order to afford the Duke of Wellington an opportunity of seeing the procession, the seven locomotives, with their carriages, were ordered to pass slowly by the Northumbrian standing on its track. Several gentlemen alighted while the locomotives were taking in water, and one of them, Mr. Huskisson, member of Parliament for Liverpool, and an earnest supporter of the railroad cause, catching sight of the Duke of Wellington, between whom and himself there had been some unpleasantness, ran eagerly across the track to shake him by the hand. At that moment the order was given for the seven engines to move forward. Mr. Huskisson was bewildered. The Rocket, which was the leading engine, struck him while he was still in doubt where to flee. The wheels went over his left thigh, and he expired that evening. The accident cast a deep gloom over the day's festivity. The trip was concluded, that the people waiting along the line might not be disappointed, but all rejoicing and gayety were at an end. The next day the railway was opened for passenger business, and notwithstanding the sad forty persons from Liverpool to Manchester in two hours. The original calculations of the construction had been based on probable returns from heavy merchandise traffic—coal, cotton and iron. They had formed no high estimate of emolument from transporting passengers. But the railway was hardly opened before an average of 1,200 persons daily were willing to trust it with their lives. In a few days it was found that the enormous traffic was too heavy for the original rails, and it became necessary to relay the road at considerable expense. But though September 15, 1830, is the greatest day in railroad annals, being that on which the world's first railroad was opened complete, our own Maryland railroad preceded the Liverpool and Manchester in utility. The first sod of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was broken for its construction July 4, 1828, and by the next year horse cars assisted by one locomotive engine, were carrying passengers between Baltimore, the city, and lay house and Ellicott's Mills.—*Baltimore American.*

The Last Day of the Walking Match at New York.

The walking match at Madison Square Garden ended at about 9:30 p. m. on Saturday, and was won by Charles Rowell, the Englishman, with Merritt, of Bridgeport, Conn., second, Hazael third, Hart fourth, Guyon fifth, Weston sixth, Ennis seventh and Krohne eighth. On the last day the increased interest in the contest drew a large crowd to the Garden in the morning. At 9 o'clock all of the nine men, Federmeyer having withdrawn, as announced in Saturday's *Tribune*, were on the track. At that time Rowell was credited with 485 miles. Merritt was eleven miles behind him, and twelve miles ahead of Hazael, who had scored 462. Hart had walked 442 miles, and Guyon was two miles in his rear. The other scores were: Weston, 421 miles; Ennis, 404 miles and four laps; Krohne, two laps behind him, while Taylor looked with complacency upon a record of 220 miles.

Rowell seemed to have recovered fully from his indisposition, and walked easily, keeping a sharp eye on Merritt's score. Guyon was sore-footed, but kept pluckily at his work. His face, however, had lost the fresh, handsome appearance that made him noticeable on the first day among the thirteen men who started. Merritt walked along with his characteristic swinging gait, paying only little attention to the Englishman at his heels. Hart's splendid style earned for him many complimentary remarks. Hazael made his 450th mile early in the morning, and Hart completed the same distance at 11:13 a. m. Guyon was then four miles behind him. Hart retired and Guyon made a gallant attempt to overcome his rival's lead. When he had made 449 miles, and was only a mile behind the negro, the latter came from his tent, and the two had a most exciting sprint, the crowd cheering wildly. At 12:38 p. m. Guyon finished the last lap of his 450 miles, running swiftly at the time and showing no sign of the pain he was suffering. From that time on Hart gradually increased his lead, walking several miles in the evening while Guyon was off the track, too sore to struggle further with the fourth place. At 1:02 Rowell scored 500 miles, amid enthusiastic cheers. The band played "God save the Queen," and the tough little fellow ran a lap to express his acknowledgment.

During the afternoon the relative positions of the men did not differ materially. As the hours wore on the building filled up rapidly. Hundreds who had waited until the last day crowded into the Garden. A storm of applause greeted Merritt when, at 4:10 p. m., he finished his 500 miles.

It was not until 5:05 p. m. that Weston had made his 450 miles, and the event seemed to excite only a little interest. From 5:05 p. m. the men were steadily at work—the last hour in which all were together. Merritt looked tired, but not exhausted. The week's work had taken none of the brightness out of his eyes, and aside from his heavy eyes Rowell showed slight traces of illness. Indeed, it was openly charged that his sickness was feigned, and that there was an understanding between him and Merritt by which the foremost lead was to be reduced on Friday in order to create an excitement by which the gate receipts might be increased largely during the last two days. While walking Hazael appeared to be pretty well used up. Hart's easy carriage and greceful step were the same as on the first day. Weston walked more like a rational being than usual. Ennis and Krohne looked as if they could have walked several days in addition to the six. Neither one seemed tired although the sequel showed that they were both willing to stop when 450 miles had been made. Taylor limited himself to the task just if the hour were the first and not the 137th of the match.

At 8 p. m. the Garden was packed with the largest audience of the match. The men then on the track were cheered repeatedly. Hazael had scored 500 miles at 8:03. Ennis had six miles and Krohne had about seven still to walk in order to make 450. The course became gradually narrower as one by one men crept under the railing and elbowed their way by the policemen. Weston, it turned out, had left the track for good soon after six o'clock. At 8:04 Hazael disappeared in his tent with 500½ miles to his credit. Ennis having made the last lap of 515 miles, he, too, gave his friends to understand that he was going to stop walking.

Both Rowell and Merritt had carried flags around the course, the former the American colors and the latter the British. The thousands that filled the building shouted until the hoarse notes of the band were utterly drowned. Merritt then went to Hazael's tent and congratulated Engelmann by each hand; the three men walked a lap together. All three looked as if they were heartily tired of the attentions they were receiving, and would gladly escape from the throng which was gradually filling the track. Finally they went to their dens, and left the Coliseum. Hart, Ennis, Krohne and Taylor were still walking, and a few minutes after nine Guyon came from his tent and limped around the track for several laps. He soon retired, however, and at 9:24 Hart stopped, leaving the last three men walking.

Notwithstanding the fact that the race was virtually over, as the first six men were off the track, and most of them out of the building, persons who naturally thought that the match would continue at least until 10:30 still besieged the ticket office. The conduct of the managers in selling tickets, under the circumstances, after nine o'clock was severely condemned by those who came in after that time. Krohne had finished 450 miles at 9:48, running over the last lap. He added one more lap to his score, and then was two laps behind Ennis. He stopped, and the match for the championship was over. The track immediately filled up, and the crowd slowly sought the fresh air.

Including his long absence on Friday, twenty-six hours would probably cover the total time Rowell spent in his tent. Merritt also clung closely to his work, and was absent not more than twenty-four hours out of the 142; but Norman Taylor spent at least seventy-one hours sleeping and nursing a slightly sprained foot.

On Saturday the two leaders, Rowell and Merritt, were only ten miles and a fraction apart, and for twelve hours that distance was maintained, each going at