

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has telegraphed the collector at Montgomery, Alabama, authorizing him to employ 16 men for 15 days for the purpose of arresting illicit distillers who have refuge at Edwardsville, Cleburne County. The commissioner says the leniency extended was with the expectation that violence of law would cease. I now desire the law shall take its course against all offenders.

FORT CLARK, Texas, 17.—A party just in from the Rio Grande reports that Gen. Canales, with about 300 regulars, impressed all the men and horses they could find in Pidas Negras and started last night up the river to intercept Col. Shafter, who crossed the river with his command the night before last.

It is reported that a courier from Gen. Mackenzie states Mackenzie is obliged to return to this side owing to the scarcity of water. A courier was also sent out, this morning, to recall Col. Shafter.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—A Silver City dispatch says: General Howard reached Camp Lyons yesterday.

Col. Whipple's companies of over 100 mounted men are moving to effect a junction with Col. Bernard's command.

Bernard's command left Sheep Rauche yesterday in the direction of Stein's Mountain. A junction will be effected to-night or to-morrow morning.

General Howard left Camp Lyons this morning for Malheur. It is his intention to proceed up the Malheur with Stewart's three companies of cavalry and be prepared to head off the hostiles. An effort will be made to corral the savages. There are, however, nearly 700 Indians on the war path, including the Bannocks, Nez Percés, Shoshones and Piutes.

During Sarah Winnemucca's recent trip to the hostile camp, she gained admission to the camp by putting war paint on her face, and using the red blanket. She brought important information concerning the movements and strength of the hostiles. They had captured three men, one of them a letter carrier, and were going to kill him on Friday last. The Piute chief Natches determined to save their lives. He was with the chiefs in council and made an excuse to leave for a few minutes on the plea of illness. He had four horses ready, and with the white prisoners, by previous arrangements, succeeded in making his escape.

Eagle of Light demanded of Winnemucca and Eagan that they should join the hostiles. They steadily refused, claiming that they had made a treaty with the whites and could not take up arms against them. Now they wanted the Bannocks to go back to Fort Hall, where they belonged. Eagle Eye is also with the hostiles.

Camp Lyon is to be made the base of supplies for the centre and left wing of the attacking forces.

Chief Winnemucca started from Bernard's command at noon, yesterday, to bring in some of his people. There are fears that he may have been captured.

A Silver City dispatch says: Gen. Howard left Camp Lyon this morning, accompanied by some members of his staff, a few soldiers and Sallie Winnemucca, in all about a dozen. The Indians are reported to be burning buildings at Stein's Mountains and committing other depredations. A large number of Piutes are held as prisoners on account of their refusal to join the hostiles.

Leo Winnemucca is reported killed.

Three columns will be moving on the hostiles' position at Stein's Mountain, to-morrow, viz: from Sheep Ranch, Camp Harney, and Malheur.

The settlers at White Horse are hourly expecting an attack.

The Indians made a raid, to-day, on Burnt River, near the Express Ranch, capturing a large number of horses.

A Boise City dispatch says: Maj. Sanford's command, consisting of three companies of cavalry, now in the vicinity of King Hill, will come to this place, where they will join the company of cavalry commanded by Capt. Bendier, when the whole force will move towards the crossing of Malheur, under Gen. Grover.

The troops from California, now

at Duck Valley, who left the railroad at Elko under the command of Col. Adams, are ordered to Sheep Ranch, and will form the left wing of the army.

Gen. Crook's forces are on the way from Fort Hall to Big Camas prairie, and are expected to take care of that part of the field, though the Indians are gathering in the neighborhood of Stein's Mountain. Gen. Howard's movement would indicate that they have commenced to move north, and are as likely to be found in Malheur Mountains as elsewhere.

NEW YORK, 18.—The morning papers assert that several of the city armories are guarded night and day to prevent surprise from any quarter.

In this condition, an interview with Vanderbilt by the *Tribune* reporter is interesting. Vanderbilt said he feared no uprising along the roads he managed. The men are working quietly and no dissatisfaction is expressed, great care being taken to secure a good class of employees. The only class from which anything is to be feared is tramps, and they are powerless in cities.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says, of Glover's committee, that Linderman says the whole case against him has been made up by discharged employees, and that it is nothing less than a conspiracy. He says he does not propose to fight the case in the newspapers, nor does he intend to take any steps until the report and testimony are before the public. Linderman does not deny the specific facts, and will not say whether he employed his son, whether he dealt in Bonanza stocks, whether his family received \$1,000 from the San Francisco mint, nor whether he employed persons of improper character contrary to law. He is very defiant, however. Linderman says Glover's vindictiveness has been known to him for months.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 18.—Gus Harris, colored, United States deputy Marshal, was killed at Edgefield Court House, S. C., last evening, by Brooker Toney.

CLEVELAND, 18.—A fire at Akron, Ohio, early this morning, destroyed the Academy of Music building and Commercial block. The loss is estimated at between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—James E. Anderson, who figured in the Potter investigation is no longer connected with the *North American* newspaper.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—A Portland dispatch says: A dispatch received at the military headquarters states that about 500 hostile Indians have started towards Camp Harney, in this state, and that they are receiving accessions as they march.

General Howard has given instructions to send Miles' command, now en route to Harney, on with all possible haste.

Sarah Winnemucca, who recently escaped from the hostiles at Stein's Mountain, reports that one of the Indian scouts claims to have killed Buffalo Horn, the Bannock chief. Sarah says their leader was killed in a skirmish with the citizens, in which the scout was engaged.

A Portland dispatch says: The latest election returns settle, beyond doubt, the election of Thayer for Governor. His majority will range from forty to seventy. The legislature, on joint ballot, will have a democratic majority of twelve.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., 18.—Eighteen persons were seriously poisoned here, yesterday, by milk taken from a cow supposed to have been bitten by a rattlesnake.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 17.—A Paris letter says: some apprehensions prevail lest a new attempt be made to put the reactionary ministry in control of the government for the purpose of influencing the coming senatorial elections. Such a step would be the last desperate effort of the monarchists to prevent a firm establishment of the republic, and would leave the question of the revision of the constitution open for three years longer. Unless the coming elections can be influenced in some such way, the republicans are sure to obtain a majority in the Senate.

The *North German Gazette* says: The Austrian delegates to the congress have received news of the attack made by the Turks on the Montenegrins, in which the Turks

lost several killed and wounded and sixty prisoners. The aggressors were not soldiers, but it is suspected the attack was instigated by a Pasha.

PORT ROWAN, Ont., 17.—The schooner *James Scott*, Captain Hill, capsized during a squall on Sunday morning, five miles off Long Point. The Captain's wife, child, and one man were drowned. Another man drifted off on the capsized yawl. The Captain and mate were picked up.

BERLIN, 17.—The session of the congress, to-day, lasted nearly three hours. The question of the admission of Greece was brought forward but no decision reached. The question has assumed more importance than at first expected.

Confidence in a peaceful result which will assure legitimate influence in the east of the powers principally interested, is increasing. An understanding between Russia and Austria is considered certain.

VIENNA, 17.—In the lower House of the Reichsrath the bill relative to the new compromise laws passed its third reading. The Austro-Hungarian compromise is thus finally sanctioned so far as the chamber deputies are concerned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17.—The baggage belonging to the Russian headquarters was removed from San Stefano, to-day.

It is not known whether Gen. Todleben is moving north or towards the centre of the Russian line, but the latter direction is thought more probable.

LONDON, 18.—A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs: "At present England, Russia, and Austria are actively engaged in discussion, whilst Germany, France, and Italy, the two first named because of mutual fear, maintain strict reserve. Greece will present her claim to Epirus, Rhodes, Samos and Crete."

England does not and cannot agree to the congress having authority to dispose of territory which Turkey has not agreed to surrender. Russia will have to go far beyond the limit of the concessions indicated in the published documents. The next sitting of the congress will take place on Wednesday.

Beaconsfield, previous to quitting London, received a menacing letter. He sent it to the Berlin police.

Yesterday's sitting of the congress was somewhat stormy. The English delegates, supported by Count Andrassy, declared it impossible even to consider a proposition for the Russian occupation of Bulgaria after the signing of the treaty.

A Berlin correspondent sends very contradictory accounts of the doings in the congress. Some assert that Lord Salisbury proposed the admission of Greece, supporting his proposal in a speech which occupied the entire sitting. Other correspondents declare the admission of Greece was not discussed at all, but postponed till Wednesday.

It is stated that when Count Andrassy introduced the question of the boundaries of Bulgaria, he made an earnest speech urging the division of European Turkey into districts, on a basis of nationalities, thus rendering reform and regeneration possible without severing their connection with the Porte.

The *Times'* correspondents say the representatives of England moved for the admission of Greece, and the representatives of France supported the motion, but the debate was adjourned till the next sitting.

It is probable that Greece will be admitted in a purely consultative position or to a limited number of sittings devoted to Greek interests.

Congress sat less than two hours yesterday. Whatever may be the vote of the majority of the states, it is not believed that the congress will undertake to compel by force the exchange of Bessarabia for Dobrusdja, or sanction Russia's coercing Roumania. If the latter, after an expression of opinion by congress, continue to refuse to make an exchange England will insist upon a rigorous limitation of the principality of Bulgaria to the territory north of the Balkans.

Detailed accounts confirm the collapse of the cotton strike, but as it is evident that a strong minority of the operatives still favor resistance the master's executive committee has resolved, as a precautionary measure, to recommend the reservation of power to renew the lockout on the shortest notice.

BERLIN, 18.—Gortschakoff was

unable to attend Bismarck's dinner last night.

PARIS, 18.—A telegram from Scutaria says: The recent conflict between the Turks and Montenegrins was simply a riot among the Turkish and Montenegrin inhabitants of Karani.

SUGGESTIONS TO SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

In presenting our general statistical Sunday School report for the year 1877, as published in the *Juvenile Instructor* of April 15, 1878, we find a far greater attendance of Sabbath school children and teachers than at any former period.

This is very gratifying, and should incite all interested in the moral and religious training of our youth to continued exertions. Our Sunday School census embraces fully one-fourth of our entire population, and yet there are thousands who do not as yet avail themselves of the advantages of our Sunday schools. This fact suggests the desirability of a local missionary work to call, persuade, and invite, until all the children of the Saints may be brought under the benign and heavenly influence of Sabbath school training. All superintendents and teachers should especially remember that the children are placed under their care for the express purpose of being educated in moral and religious sentiment, as well as correct habits of life. Hence every superintendent, by the aid of his assistants should strive to have a model school, characterized by punctual and regular attendance of both teacher and scholars, good singing by the whole school, and not exclusively confined to a select few. General reading exercises, conducted with as little noise as possible, by each scholar reading or answering questions in an undertone, so as not to be heard by other classes.

All male members of the school should strictly observe due respect on entering a place of worship by uncovering the head, and on leaving it should keep the head uncovered until they reach the door.

Children should always leave the school in an orderly manner and without confusion.

No loud talking or play should be allowed during school hours. In addressing the children, we strongly recommend the speakers to be short, interesting, and impressive, and always speak loud enough for every child to hear what is said, and in simple easy language.

The secretary should keep minutes of the proceedings of every school session, and after teacher's roll is called read them the following Sunday morning in a clear, audible voice for the acceptance of the school by vote. These minutes should then be recorded in a book called the Sabbath School record of ——— Ward. The secretary and his or her assistant should be good penmen, and take pleasure and pride in keeping the record neat and clean.

The books used for each class, as Bibles, Books of Mormon, &c., should be kept together by a strap and buckle, (after reading is over) and the number of the class marked on the strap. Every school in the Territory should be supplied with musical cards issued by the Deseret Sunday School Union, now eleven in number) and fastened together with eyelets, and a light cover, which forms a neat hymn or song book. They should also be supplied with cards containing the articles of our faith, and the history of the Prophet Joseph Smith, both of which should be committed to memory by teachers and children.

The secretary of each school should fill up a blank report every three months, and forward to the Stake superintendent.

Each Stake superintendent should carefully make up his annual report from the quarterly reports in his possession to the 31st of December of each year, and send it to the secretary of the Deseret Sunday School Union, Elder Levi W. Richards, as soon as possible after that date, so that a correct statistical report may be made out embracing the true condition of every school in the Territory, and presented at our General Annual Conference in April.

Class Registers should be used by each teacher to keep the names and attendance of every scholar.

Oral Teaching should be adopted in every school with the smallest children, where suitable teachers

can be obtained to make the exercises interesting and instructive.

The sacrament of the Lord's supper should be administered to the children according to special council of the First Presidency.

If the above suggestions are carefully studied and carried out by every officer, there will be a marked improvement in our schools and they will reflect credit upon those who have charge of them.

Praying that the spirit of God may inspire your hearts with a more intense desire to benefit and bless the children with a knowledge of the principles of the gospel, and obedience to every correct rule.

We remain, your fellow laborers in the cause of Zion's children.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
Gen. Supt. Deseret S. S. Union.
GEORGE GODDARD,
Ass't. Supt. Deseret S. S. Union.
Salt Lake City,
April 26th, 1878.

An Adventure of Carl Schurz.

It was in Spandau that the adventure occurred which won Carl Schurz his knight's spurs—if one may use a mediæval figure in this unknighly age. But the whole adventure is thoroughly romantic. Before the troubles of 1848, Schurz was studying medicine at Bonn, and there became intimate with the poet and professor Gottfried Kinkel. This Kinkel was a wild, visionary writer, but seems to have possessed that personal magnetism which secures the truest and most self-sacrificing friends. Both he and Schurz took part in the so-called Baden revolution in 1849—a campaign which, so far as the revolutionists were concerned, resembled more closely a Fenian invasion of Canada than any other military event with which I am acquainted.

At the break-up, those patriots who were able crossed the frontier into France or Switzerland, Schurz reaching the latter country; but Kinkel was caught, and locked up in the penitentiary at Spandau, where he spent the most of his time in spinning yarn for the government's benefit. His friends, however, were not going to let him pine away at this useful but ungenial employment without making an effort to release him from it. His wife—a woman of great energy of character—wrote to Schurz, asking if he were ready to help, and he came at once to Bonn to see her. From there he went with letters to some trustworthy persons in Berlin, notably to a certain physician there; and these two, with the assistance of a country gentleman living in the neighborhood of Spandau, arranged and carried out the daring attempt. They succeeded in bribing a turnkey, who, between 11 and 12 at night, having provided himself with the duplicate key to Kinkel's cell, which hung in the prison office, and a rope, let the latter out, and got him on to the roof of the building, whence he was let down to the street, where Schurz and the physician were waiting. They conducted him with all possible haste to a neighboring inn, where a suit of plain clothes was waiting him, the doctor taking in exchange his prison gear, which he intended, and to his sorrow, actually did, preserve as a relic, though implored by his friends to destroy so dangerous a possession. For not long afterward, he being suspected of having had a hand in Kinkel's flight, his house was searched, and the clothes being found, he was sentenced to a long term in prison, and died there. This, however, is a digression. After the change of dress was effected, the before-mentioned gentleman appeared with a carriage and a span of fine horses, himself on the box, and, after Schurz and Kinkel had got in, started for the Mecklenburg boundary. They reached in safety the port of Rostock, being everywhere helped on by trustworthy friends, and from there the two sailed for Scotland in a vessel dispatched by its generous owner solely to convey them. Mr. Schurz was at this time (Nov. 1850) but 22 years old.—*Arthur Venner, in Harper's Magazine for May.*

"Mamie," said a mother to a little six year old, "If I were a little girl like you, I would pick up all these chips." "Well, mamma," said the little one, "ain't you glad you are not a little girl?"