

General Sheridan. He reports that Lieutenant Beecher and surgeon Moore are dead and buried, also three scouts, and gives a list of fourteen others killed. Colonel Forsyth has two wounds. He thinks that at least 75 Indians were killed or badly wounded. Gen. Sheridan has seven companies of the fifth cavalry, and is keeping every man at work to capture or destroy the Indians.

The Alabama delegation had an interview with the President and Secretary of War to-day, and were assured that all necessary aid would be furnished the State government, in case of any transgression of its authority. The Department commander has been instructed accordingly. The delegation will leave to-morrow. The Secretary of War prepared a dispatch for General Meade, instructing him to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent trouble. Governor Smith has no doubt his veto to the bill authorizing the election of Presidential electors by the Legislature, will be sustained; he thinks the Legislature will pass the measures necessary to enable the people to vote for Presidential electors.

Pittsburg.—A terrific locomotive explosion occurred this morning, on the Connellsville railroad in this city; the fireman was killed and three others seriously injured. The engine was literally blown to pieces. The engineer escaped without injury.

New York.—The *Tribune's* Atlanta special says that a call having been published last week for a Republican convention, the Warrenton Republicans assembled there yesterday, with the view of holding a peaceable political meeting. A number of loyal men from the neighboring towns arrived by train to attend the meeting, and were met by the sheriff and a committee of citizens, who advised them not to enter the town, the sheriff telling them that the citizens were determined there should be no meeting; he added that he had counselled with them and had sought to pacify them and to induce them to allow a meeting to be held, but his advice had been in vain. The representatives then went to the colored church, outside the town, and held their meeting. When the speakers were nearly through news was received from credible sources that the citizens were organizing in the town, and were drilling in military tactics, preparatory to an attack on the Republicans, and they were advised to flee to the woods to avoid a serious riot, and probably the loss of life; they accordingly fled in all directions. The colored people were dreadfully alarmed. It is asserted, on good and trustworthy authority, that from three to four hundred white men fully armed, went to Warrenton specially to prevent the meeting.

The working women held a meeting last night, at the Working Women's Home, in Elizabeth street; there were over 200 present. Miss Susan B. Anthony addressed them, favoring the formation of co-operative societies.

The examination, in the case of deputies Sheriff Moore, Leary and Hickey, arrested as principals in the Broadway theatre shooting outrage, was resumed yesterday.

At the request of Gen. McClellan no public demonstration was made on his arrival yesterday; on Friday night, however, McClellan's legions will serenade him and turn out in a torchlight procession. It is expected there will be forty thousand persons in the procession.

New York, 1.—Mail advices from London state that the committee charged with the arrangements for the congress on peace and liberty, to meet at Berne on the 22nd, have published their programme. After affirming that religion is a matter of individual conscience, and that it, as well as public instruction, ought to be eliminated from political institutions, in order that churches may no longer prevent the free development of society, they affirm that the united states of Europe can have no organization, except one founded on popular democratic institutions, having federation as its bond, and that the economy of the existing system ought to be radically changed. They protest in the name of the league against any attempt at social reform, made by any despotic power, and propose for discussion the following questions:

First: What relation to peace and liberty are the advantages of the abolition of permanent armies, and national militia, or even of a general disarmament.

Second: What relations has the social and economic question with that of peace by means of liberty.

Third: What relation to peace and liberty are the advantages of the separation of church and state.

Fourth: How may the federation principle be applied in different countries, and what should be the constitution of the united states of Europe.

At this congress women will be allowed the same rights as men.

Chicago, 1.—The failure of E. V. Robbins, President of the Board of Trade in this city is announced; liabilities about sixty thousand. Robbins has resigned the office of President of the Board, but it probably will not be accepted, as confidence in his integrity is unimpaired. His failure is in consequence of an immense corner in corn having been engineered by a clique of large operators.

A fire in South Water Street, last night, caused damage amounting to a hundred thousand dollars, mostly borne by Childs & Briggs and George W. Flanders & Co., wholesale grocers. The greater part is covered by insurance.

Pittsburg.—Hon. William Strong has resigned the office of Supreme Judge; Governor Geary has appointed Henry W. Williams, of this city, to fill the vacancy.

FOREIGN.

The *Moniteur* has the following from Spain. Alion City, with a population of 30,000 people, in the Province of Alicante, has revolted. Three ships appeared on Sunday, off Carthage, supposed to be part of General Prim's fleet. Marshal David, of the royal army, is still recruiting. It is reported that the town of Leon has pronounced for the revolution; it is also reported that Saragossa has rebelled; General Jean Pesegila and Count Pesten were killed.

New York, 28.—The *Alaska* brings Panama dates to the 19th. The *Star* and *Herald* say the prospects for peace on the Isthmus are not very bright, there being already discontent with the new government. The cereal crops in Guatemala were seriously affected by want of rain; also in Nicaragua. The fever epidemic was disappearing from San Salvador.

London, 28.—Advices from Spain, to-day, confirm the reports that the insurgents are marching in force on the capital. The Royal troops, sent to Santander, have orders to return to Madrid for the protection of the capital. The revolution is rapidly progressing in the interior. The city of Valladolid has pronounced against the Queen. The revolt has already extended into most of the provinces into which Old and New Castile are divided.

London, 28.—The following is the very latest from Spain: The city of Carthage has been bombarded by the rebel fleet.

Gen. Prim has gone to Valencia. The Marquis de Novaliches, commander of the royal troops in the field, is retreating before the advance of Marshal Serrano.

Paris.—*La Patrie* says the situation of Spain is grave; the rebels are gaining strength every day, while the efforts of the government to withstand the torrent are evidently weaker. The last ship of the Spanish navy has joined the rebels. All reports indicate that public opinion throughout the kingdom favors the revolution; the portion of the army which still remains faithful to the Queen is disorganized, and little dependence can be placed in it.

Paris, 29.—A special to the *Moniteur* has the following from Spain: The city of Carthage joins the revolutionists. Marshal Pavia, of the royal army, at last accounts was completely surrounded by insurgent troops, and is probably captured by this time. The insurrection is general throughout Spain, and it is thought Concha himself will soon join the insurgents.

General Serrano and the rebels have retaken Standor. Cadiz has been declared a free port by the revolutionists. The Paris newspapers dispair of the Queen's cause.

Paris, 29.—The Queen of Spain still remains at St. Sebastian; she is attended by Carlos Marfore, one of the members of the last cabinet. It is reported that Jose Concha, at the head of the government in Madrid, and Manuel Concha, commanding the army in the field have both sent in their resignation to the Queen. In their communication they inform the Queen that her refusal to return to Madrid, unless accompanied by her minister Marfore, destroys all hope of suppressing the insurrection. The Queen has accepted the resignations of the Conchas, and has sent for Count Chiest to form a new ministry; she has also summoned the Council of State to assemble at San Sebastian.

London.—The following has been received from Spain: Espartero is sick and unable to take an active part in political affairs. General Prim is hourly

expected to arrive off Barcelona; it is believed that the city will declare against the Queen as soon as the fleet arrives. It is rumored that the insurrection has broken out at Madrid. The Queen has left San Sebastian, and has crossed the French frontier.

London, 30, midnight.—The following has been received from Madrid, dated to-night. General Pavia has arrived here, he was badly wounded in a battle with the revolutionary forces. The royal arms have been removed from the public buildings throughout the city by soldiers. The citizens everywhere fraternize with the army. The buildings in several quarters of the city are illuminated.

Paris.—The Queen of Spain has arrived at Bayonne. M. Mon, one of the Queen's counselors, who accompanied her majesty on her recent visit to Biarritz, has resigned.

HISTORY.—History often shows us the fate of a monarchy and of nations suspended on some obscure individual, or a mere accident, or a moment of time. When Louis XVI, and the royal family fled from Paris to escape the rigor of the revolution and save their lives, they were discovered when within an hour or two of safety, by one Drouet, the son of an obscure village postmaster, who discovered the King by the resemblance his features bore to his portrait on the assignats. His sauntering idly one evening, before the door of a cottage, decided the fate of a monarchy and the sacrifice of a whole family of royal fugitives. Never did the fate of so many men and so many ideas depend plainly on a chance. Had this man's face been but turned another way, France would not have had anarchy, nor have waded through her own blood in massacres and murders, to settle down at last in an empire where Liberty was drowned in blood, or trampled out under the iron heels of a Napoleon dynasty.—*Ex.*

POWER OF A HORSE'S SCENT.—A HORSEMAN'S ADVICE.—There is one perception that a horse possesses to which little attention has been paid, and that is the power of scent. With some horses it is acute, as with the dog; and for the benefit of those who have to drive at night, such as physicians and others, this knowledge is invaluable. I never knew it to fail, and I have ridden hundreds of miles on dark nights, and consideration of this power of scent is my simple advice:—Never check your horse at night, but give him a free head, and you may rest assured that he will never get off the road, and will carry you expeditiously and safe. In regard to the power of scent in a horse, I once knew one of a pair that was stolen, and recovered mainly by the track being made out by its mate, and that after he had been absent six or eight hours. *Tait.*

Queen bees live from three to four years, the workers nine months, and the drones until they are killed.

The latest thing in championship matches is a "grand convention and tournament" of all the brass bands in Indiana. A pure silver cornet is to be the badge of championship, and the match takes place near Franklin next month.

The Burial Board of Carlisle, England, has been bigoted enough to refuse a daughter the privilege of placing on the tombstone of her father the words, "Not lost, but gone before," because he had been an actor and clerk of a race course.

Nicolas Low set a pear scion in Moses Parson's orchard, in Norway, Me., in a thorn stump, in May, 1863, and it has grown sixteen feet two inches by actual measurement, and twelve and a half inches in circumference. It bore seven large pears this season that came to maturity.

An old picture represents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern all;" a bishop with a legend, "I pray for all;" a soldier with a motto, "I fight for all;" and a farmer drawing forth reluctantly a purse, with the inscription, "I pay for all."

Fred Douglass said at the Equal Rights Convention that a few years ago the only luxury he enjoyed was a whole seat in a car. Even that luxury he did not have now. The other night he was riding muffled up in his blanket, when some one asked him for half his seat. He stuck out his head and replied, "I'm a nigger." "I don't care what the d—l you are—I want a seat!"

NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of the United States for the District of Utah,

In the Matter of JOHN A. QUICK and EDWARD GAGNON, } In Bankruptcy.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to an order made by said Court in the matter of Quick and Gagnon, bankrupts, on the 11th day September, A.D. 1868, a hearing will be had upon the petition of John A. Quick, (individually,) one of the bankrupts aforesaid, heretofore filed in said Court, praying for his discharge from all his debts and liabilities, provable under the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2nd, 1867, and for a Certificate thereof, before said Court, on the 13th day of October, A.D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, a.m. at the office of R. H. Robertson, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, in the city and county of Salt Lake, and Territory of Utah, at which time and place any creditor of said bankrupt or any other person in interest may appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Notice is further given that the third meeting of creditors of said bankrupt will be held before R. H. Robertson, Register, at the office of the said Register, in Salt Lake City in said District, on the 13th day of October, A.D. 1868, at 9 o'clock a.m. of said day, and at the time and place first aforesaid, Henry W. Isaacson, assignee of said bankrupt's estate, will apply to said Court for a settlement and allowance of the account filed in said matter, as such assignee, and for a discharge from all liabilities as such assignee.

W. I. APPLEBY, Clerk of said Supreme Court in Bankruptcy. O. F. STRICKLAND, Petitioner's Attorney. Sept. 14, 1868. w32:4

NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, for the District of Utah.

In the Matter of GEO. H. HARRIS and JOSEPH L. FOUTZ, } In Bankruptcy. Bankrupts,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE That on the Tenth day of September, A.D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Harris & Foutz, of Pleasant Grove, in the county of Utah and Territory of Utah, who have been adjudged Bankrupt on their own petition; that the payment of any debt and delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Salt Lake City, before R. H. Robertson, Esq., Register, on the 16th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m.

JOSIAH HOSMER, U. S. Marshal and Messenger in Bankruptcy. By WM. I. APPLEBY, Deputy. w32:4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE for Subscriptions, &c., that Payment of the same after this date is to be made to GEORGE Q. CANNON, the present Editor. April 1, 1868.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF UTAH TERRITORY!

Purchasing on Commission!

W. H. MILES,

No. 117, John St., NEW YORK,

WILL purchase and forward with promptness and dispatch all kinds of Machinery, Merchandise, Mechanics' Tools, Stock and Material.

He will guarantee satisfaction to all who will entrust him with their orders.

A small commission only will be charged. References to GEO. Q. CANNON and JOSEPH BULL, Esqs., Deseret News Office, Salt Lake City, U. T. s63:4w32:1m

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

WHEREAS, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1868, the following described property was seized in the County of Tooele, in the District of Utah, for a violation of the Excise Laws of the United States, consisting of

1 Tin Worm; 1 Boiler; 3 Mash Tubs; 2 Barrels—1 double and 1 single; 1 Worm Tub; 3 Kegs; 1 Tub for Rectifying; 3 Pipes and 14½ Gallons of Distilled Spirits.

Any person or persons claiming an interest in said property are hereby notified to appear and make such claim within thirty days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be disposed of according to the provisions of law.

R. T. BURTON, Collector's Office, Collector, Dist. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Sept. 21, 1868. s67:1w34:2

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR

I have a few BOUND volumes of the First Volume of the JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for sale; price \$4. Those who wish to purchase the Second Volume, bound in cloth covers made expressly for the INSTRUCTOR, can leave me their orders, as I have a few that will be ready for sale within a month. I can also furnish covers to those who have preserved the Second Volume and wish to have it bound.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

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