THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, - - - January 9, 1873.

OUR telegraphic dispatches to-day contain tidings of the death of Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-Emperor of France, who departed this life at a½ to 11 this morning at his residence, at Chiselhurst, Kent, England. For many years past the deceased had been troubled with diseases of the kidneys and kindred parts, of a more or less complicated and severe character, and a few days ago two lithotomic operations were performed upon him. His condition subsequently was considered very hopeful, and there seemed to be a good prospect that he would speedily recover. Unfavorable symptoms however supervened about two days ago, but still his death was not anticipated, and the announcement of that event this morning is said to have caused a profound sensation. But there can be no doubt that Louis Napoleon has really gone the way of all flesh, and like the greatest or the meanest that ever lived or died, graced or disgraced this world of ours, his mortal remains are now only fit for food for worms.

The career of this man has been one of the most eventful that it is possible to imagine. He has been both the football of fate and the pet child of fortune; a libertine and thorough man of the world, and the favorite son of the church; the leader of gasconade revolutionary attempts, an exile in foreign lands, a man of letters, an adventurer; at times almost homeless, friendless and penniless; in the same year a special policeman in a foreign land, and a successful candidate for the National Legislature in his own; subsequently elected President of the French Republic by an enormous majority of the votes of his countrymen, and finally by the same power clothed with the imperial purple and declared Emperor of France. The prestige of the name he bore had no doubt a good deal to do with the great and good fortune of his latter years, but in the mental constitution of such a man there must have been a peculiar combination of elements.

The following is a very brief sketch of the eventful life of the deceased Emperor. The son of Joseph, fourth brother of Napoleon First, and Hortense de Beauharnais, daughter of Empress Josephine, first wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, he was born in Paris on the 20th of April, 1808, at a period when his great uncle was at the zenith of his fame and grandeur. With the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty after Waterloo, the family of young Louis went to Germany and subsequently to Switzerland, where they lived for a number of years.

When twenty-two years of age he sought, but was refused, permission to return to France. He and his elder brother, Napoleon, took a prominent part in the revolutionary movement in the papal domains, in 1831; but this being suppressed by the interference of France and Austria the brothers were banished from Italy. The deceased ex-Emperor endeavored to enter the French army, but this was also refused, and he made his home in England, famous, among other things, for being the asylum of princes and kings out of employment, and political refugees generally.

The death of his cousin, the Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon First, which took place in 1832, seems to have been a turning point in the career of Prince Louis, for by a law passed during the reign of his uncle, the succession was placed in the line of his fourth brother Louis, instead of his elder brother Joseph, and the death of the young gentleman above mentioned, also of Louis' elder brother, made him heir of his uncle, provided the French nation were disposed to have anything more to do with that dynasty.

The mind of Louis, after the death of his cousin, became filled with ambitious dreams, and these were soon embodied in several works, in which the policy of Napoleon First was developed, and earnestly recommended to the people of France. The publication of these works was followed by his first revolutionary attempt, which took place at Strasbourg in 1836. He had made overtures to some of the officers of the garrison there, and filled with foolish ambition and the inexperience of youth, he proclaimed a revolution. Some soldiers of a few regiments cried "Vive Napoleon," but the troops generally disregarded him and his pretensions, and failure and capture were the result. He was tried for this and banished, and for a year after was a resident of the United States. The following year he returned to Switzerland, recalled by the death sickness of his mother, arriving in time to see her die.

His past experience had not made him a wiser man, and he very soon made efforts to justify his conduct at Strasbourg, which gave umbrage to the Government of Louis Philippe, and while negotiations were pending between France and Switzerland for the extradition of the ambitious prince, the latter left for England. He remained there until 1840, when, accompanied by about fifty persons, he departed for France on another Quixotic filibustering expedition. He landed at Boulogne, and marching to the barracks, called upon its inmates to join him in an attempt to overthrow the government and to re-establish the Napoleonic dynasty. He was only laughed at for his folly, and a few shots being fired, he sought safety on a hill in the vicinity. Arrest and a trial for treason followed, resulting in him being sentenced to imprisonment for life in the fortress of Ham. There he remained six years, when, assisted by his physician, he escaped dressed as a workman, and again sought shelter in England. During his stay there, it has been said that he was often in straits for money, and sometimes could hardly obtain the necessaries of life; and once, during a Chartist demonstration, the emperor in embryo, and thousands of others, were sworn in as special constables to help to keep the peace, in case these enthusiasts should break it.

He staid in London until 1848, when revolution in Paris overturned the government of Louis Philippe, and a republic was proclaimed. Louis Napoleon declared himself a candidate for the National Assembly, and was returned from four departments. In the election for President of the Republic, which took place shortly after, he was elected by a large majority.

His ambitious dreams, which never ceased, seemed now to be in a fair way to be realized; and once installed as Chief of the Republic, he ceased not his efforts, until he attained the imperial purple. The means by which he accomplished this was worthy only of a king, and if no other wrong had ever been committed by him, it alone was sufficient to blacken his name through all time. The *coup d'etat* of 1851 was a dark day in French history. Sworn to administer the laws, Louis Napoleon violated his trust, and because the National Assembly refused to be his tools in furthering his ambitious designs, he having concocted his measures secretly, on the night of the 2nd of December, 1851, declared Paris in a state of siege, seized those members of the Assembly most strongly opposed to his designs, and had the streets lined with soldiers, who shot down all who showed sympathy with the representatives of the people.

This was followed by the proclamation of universal suffrage, and an election for President, to hold office for ten years was ordered. This resulted in another triumph for the crafty Louis. In the fall of 1852 a *plebiscite*, or vote of the entire French people, was taken to decide the question whether the Napoleonic dynasty should or should not be restored in France. The vote was in favor of the restoration, and Napoleon was crowned Emperor.

Whatever may be thought of the method he adopted to secure supreme power, it is clear that for years he seemed to rule France wisely and well. The French people are proverbially restless, and their history for the past century shows that they are satisfied with no form of government for any great length of time. But under Napoleon Third, security, order and prosperity seemed to have gained a firm foothold in that country. It is true that once in a while, its sagacious ruler would have to undertake some warlike scheme to gratify the national taste, and perhaps to divert the attention of the people from real causes of discontent. The Crimean and Mexican wars are examples of this kind.

But this experiment was attempted once too often for him, the last time—with Prussia, proving his ruin, and covering him with greater defeat, disgrace and humiliation than perhaps any ruler ever experienced before. Disgusted with the impotence of his generals, and the slaughter and capture of their men, the French people deposed their emperor, who sought safety in ignominous flight, and remained in exile until his death.

Whatever may be thought about him and his administration, none can deny that he was an able and in many respects sagacious ruler, and one of the most extraordinary men of modern times.

THE proposition to consider the matter of increasing President Grant's salary from $25,000 to $50,000 annually was evidently not favorably received in the House of Representatives yesterday, for although the chair overruled the appeal to a point of order in regard to the propriety of allowing it to come up just then, the House, by a decided majority, supported the appeal by voting against the adverse ruling of the chairman. This can not be considered very affectionate action towards the measure. Perhaps many of the members can not see sufficient reason why the increase should be made now, when prices are fifty per cent lower than they were in the time of Lincoln's and Johnson's presidency.

THE conviction of Stokes of murder in the first degree for the killing of Fisk and the sentence of the prisoner to death, very likely came as a surprise upon the New Yorkers and the public generally, and probably resulted in consequence of the prominence given recently by the press to the fact that high crimes have been committed with impunity so frequently in that and other cities of late. The favor allowed to be shown to murderers in prison for their crimes, by their friends, is conspicuous, and unfavorable comments are made upon it as indicating unpromising tendency toward the perpetrators of high crimes. As an instance, the N. Y. correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that though Geo. Francis Train is testing the regular prison fare at the Tombs, murderers are found by visitors to be continually becoming more luxurious. The cells of Stokes, Scannel and Sharkey are handsomely carpeted and papered, and provided with rugs. Stokes has a French set of furniture, dressing case, library, and a canary bird. Scannel and Sharkey also have libraries and rich furniture. All smoke the best cigars, and converse all day long, through the gratings, with their visitors. King's and Foster's rooms are not so imposing as the other saloons, though they have carpet and library. Simmons is having a Tombs parlor fitted up which will eclipse all others in luxury. The meals of this elite of murderers are supplied by the choicest caterers in the neighborhood.

This is carrying sympathy for murderers very far, and can hardly be considered in any other light than that of manifesting a most vitiated and depraved public taste, for if it were not largely possessed by the public the public would manifest its disapproval of it in such a manner that the custom, which it has become, would soon be frowned down.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS advises young lawyers to have nothing to do with a case unless they are on the right side. This is good advice, and if young lawyers and old lawyers too would take it and make it their rule of practice, the author could cheerfully be forgiven for employing a six column double leaded paragraph to convey the advice. As stated, however, the lawyers would be sure to quibble about it, and some of them would conclude that the right side was the side that brought them the most money. Unfortunately, lawyers, any more than other people, seldom see the desirableness of always choosing to be on the side of right, because litigation is their bread and cheese, and it is not right but wrong that produces litigation. So long as they flourish and live upon the crimes and quarrels of their neighbors, there is small chance of lawyers practically adopting the sentiment that it is better to be right than to be president. On the contrary they will be more likely to show, by their actions, that they would rather have a big fee or a fat case than be right. To these remarks the legal fraternity will take no exceptions, nor against them raise any demurrer, because "these things are so."

AN era of investigations, it is called just now, referring to Congress and the investigating committees appointed and talked of. The Credit Mobilier, the Louisiana imbroglio, the Arkansas troubles, the Indian business in different agencies and many other things are or may be under investigation, or in a fair way for it, before Congress shall end its present session. Of course it is possible that somebody may be found guilty, but it is also probable that nobody will. It was very refreshing to read the statement of Schuyler Colfax before the Credit Mobilier investigating committee, and to learn therefrom that although our respected Vice-President agreed to take 20 shares and that he paid Oakes Ames $500 for the same, yet he (Colfax) never received any dividends nor offer of any thereon, but when he heard intimations of litigation in connexion with the business he imperatively withdrew and gave up his shares, as he never was in court, as plaintiff or defendant, in all his life. Neither did he regain his invested $500, so that instead of his receiving any benefit from the Credit Mobilier, he actually lost half a thousand by it.

In all these and similar investigations, congressional or judicial, the difficulty is to put the questions so as to make them exactly fit the case. With an air of injured innocence, like that assumed by some of the Corinneites in that little matter of cattle-stealing, de persons thus investigated regard and answer the questions put to them. Of course they "deny the facts," that is the supposed facts, as the questions are put, or as they shape their statements. This is so commonly the case, that, disclaiming any special application or personal allusion, we can not resist the thought that the cases of many of these investigated characters are much like that of Brother Dick, as related in the following juicy anecdote—

During a class meeting held several years since by the Methodist brethren of a Southern village, Brother Jones went among the colored portion of the congregation. Finding there an old man notorious for his endeavor to serve God on the Sabbath and Satan the rest of the week, he said:

"Well, Brother Dick, I'm glad to see you here! Hav'n't stole any turkeys since I saw you last, Brother Dick?"

"No, no, Brudder Jones, no turkeys."

"Nor any chickens, Brother Dick?"

"No, no, Brudder Jones, no chickens."

"Thank the Lord, Brother Dick. That's doing well, Brother," said Brother Jones, leaving Brother Dick, who immediately relieved his ever burdened conscience by saying to a neighbor, with an immense sigh of relief:

"Ef he'd said ducks, he'd had me."

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

Last Night's Dispatches.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, 8.—While Charles Dilke was speaking on the subject of Land and People in Derby last night, a mob attempted to disperse the meeting. The adherents of Dilke resisted, and a severe struggle ensued. Several persons were injured and many windows broken, the fighting lasted over an hour. Great excitement prevailed, but order was at length restored and the meeting brought to a close. A large crowd arrived with sticks and bludgeons and escorted the speaker and his wife to their hotel.

A dispatch from Chiselhurst, at three o'clock this afternoon, says, Napoleon is worse. It is reported that a meeting of Bonapartists is to be held at Chiselhurst relative to the course to be pursued in the event of the death of the ex-Emperor.

The carriages of the aristocracy besieged the residence of Napoleon at Chiselhurst this p.m. to receive the 3 o'clock bulletin. The announcement that the ex-Emperor was worse created much alarm among the adherents of the family.

The steamship *Pladda* was sunk off the coast of Northumberland, while en route from this city for Dundee. No lives lost.

Extracts from the yearly circulars of prominent brokers say the cotton trade was not so good in 1872 as in the previous year, and the rates obtained were not even remunerative. Spinners and manufacturers commence the new year well under contract. Business for the present will be mainly influenced by the quantity of imports and the present scarcity is likely to be tided over without any enhancement of prices. As to the sugar trade it is stated that the consumption in 1871 by Europe and the United States was increased in 1872 about two and a half per cent. It is expected that the new crop will be at least 14 per cent. better than the last, while stocks are fluctuating depreciation in prices is certain. In regard to the timber trade it is said that the forests that are being cleared for supplies grow continually further from the seaports and the enhancement of prices is probable. The petroleum trade is in a satisfactory condition, and business is certain to increase. The wool trade is in an unsatisfactory state. The imports for the first time in its history have fallen off, the deficit having evidently gone to the United States.

BERLIN, 8.—Bismarck has sent the federal council a draft of a convention with the Danish government to facilitate the rendering of assistance to necessitious citizens of Germany and Denmark in either country.

BERNE, 8.—The Swiss Federal Council has threatened the use of rigorous measures against the canton of Valais, because Jesuit masters are tolerated in the schools.

MADRID, 8.—Zorilla, president of the council, yesterday presented his signature to the decree accepting the secession of Captain General Latore, of Porto Rico, and appointing General Flores, his successor.

ROME, 8.—The pioneer Protestant Church in this city was consecrated today, seven American clergymen taking part.

BELGRADE, 8.—The armament of the Servian militia is progressing rapidly, and there is much excitement over the railway question.

VIENNA.—The *Vienna Post*, official, denies the rumor, current in London several days ago, that the Austrian government had determined to dispense with the services of Von Beust.

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The Prince Organ, which took the Premium, met in strong competition the Mason & Hamlin and the Estey Organs, but vanquished them easily. When the Prince is placed beside other instruments its superior Voicing and Power become so apparent, that even those prejudiced in favor of the others, are obliged to concede the point.—Kansas City *Journal*, Sept. 27th, 1872.

From J. H. Ridges, Esq.
Salt Lake City, Nov. 20th, 1872.
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Conductor of Theatre Orchestra.

Dec. 2, 1872.
I have inspected the Prince Organ and I can recommend it as an instrument worthy of patronage, both in the variety of stops and the easy construction in taking out the reeds and in keeping dust from the reeds, which is a desirable requisite.
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The Prince Organ is the best I have ever played on for variety of effects and sweetness of tone.
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Organs with Six Stops, in handsome Black Walnut Cases, $125.
Organs suitable for Churches, Schools, Halls, etc., with Seven Stops, for $150.

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A FEW OF THE MOST COMMON SYMPTOMS which indicate the presence of Worms: Changeable Appetite, Offensive Breath, Pains in the Stomach and Head, Grinding of the Teeth during Sleep, Pale Face with Hollow Sunken Eyes, Itching of the Nose and Fundament, Irregularity of the Bowels, a Short Dry Cough, Loss of Spirits, Feverishness and Disturbed Sleep, Rising in the Throat causing Sickness, &c.

DO NOT LET YOUR CHILD DIE.
Shall the bud of infant bloom
From behindered to the tomb?
Mother, you with watchful eye,
Do not let your darling die.
Mark the dullness of that eye,
All irregularity,
Mark that paleness, white and deep,
And the feverish, fitful sleep,
See the stomach, full and hard,
And the bowels still debarred,
Mark the spirit, even low,
All bespeaking pain and woe.

SAVE IT, SAVE IT.
Why has your darling never smiled?
The worm is in your precious child,
And gnaws its vital powers away,
Sinks it to death and dire decay.
Hear, then, the really welcome sound,
Save it! a remedy is found.
Plant's never-failing powder and syrup,
A cure most sure and easy makes;
Kills the death-worm and the gloom,
Changes to matchless health and bloom;
It never fails, all prize can,
It cures the child, the mother, and man.
It's taken, I.O., with haste,
Not unpleasant to the taste,
Hundreds who have tried it all attest
It is the cheapest and the best.
Try it, try it, try it, try it!
Every parent now should buy it;
Wait not till another day,
Till every chance has passed away;
Make Almighty the solemn vow
That you will try Plant's powder now!
Mother, you with watchful eye,
Do not let your darling die.

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Charge, One Dollar.
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[illegible]

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NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of William T. Bower, deceased, late of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, that they are required to present their bills duly authenticated forthwith, at the house of John Taylor, Eighth Ward, Council House, in the city aforesaid, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please call at the same place and settle such accounts.
GEO. J. TAYLOR, Administrator.
Salt Lake City, Dec. 18, 1872. d19 3m

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They are the
BEST IRONED AND EASIEST RUNNING
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And we point with pride to the fact that no man in Utah can say that either of these firms have not done the Square Thing on their Warranty. There have been
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