

A RUSSIAN PRINCESS JOINS THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

On the morning of the 5th of July last the circles of the highest aristocracy of St. Petersburg were thrown into the greatest excitement by the rumor that the President of the metropolitan police had ordered a lady belonging to the ancient Russian nobility and noted not only for her extraordinary beauty, but also for her eminent talents as a lyric and dramatic poet, to leave Russia without delay, and that the Emperor Alexander the Second had ordered her estates to be confiscated.

Upon inquiry the report proved to be well grounded. The object of these vigorous measures on the part of the Russian Government, it was found, was none other than the Princess Alexandra Troubescheneff, nee Stratoneroskoff. At 11 o'clock on the preceding night two agents of the police of St. Petersburg had demanded admittance to the splendid palace of the Princess on the Newski Prospect, and upon entering the hallway, had ordered the affrighted servants to tell their mistress that she must rise from her bed and drive with them immediately to the Central Police Office.

Vainly did the Princess, after she had been awakened and dressed herself, inquire of the two police agents about the causes that had led to this extraordinary proceeding. They refused to give her any satisfaction, and took her in a carriage to the Central Police Office, and conducted her to the private room of Count Tolstoy, the President of Police. The latter exhibited to the Princess a lithographed letter and asked her if she had written it.

The lady looked at it, and then, clenching her lips, replied in the affirmative.

The President took a paper from the table and briefly informed her that she was forever exiled from the empire; that her estates had been confiscated and that she would be at once transported to the German frontier.

The Princess turned very pale, but regained her self-possession in a minute or two. She said:

"Inasmuch as I was going to leave of my own accord St. Petersburg and Russia forever, and seek a home in the New World, you might have saved yourself the trouble of this insidious and cowardly measure. As a matter of course nothing remains for me but to obey. Allow me only to return to my palace and to take with me what I have need of for my long journey."

Late in the afternoon of the following day the Princess Troubescheneff, accompanied by a female de chambre and a Russian detective, arrived at the railroad station of Stallerpoehnen, on the frontier of Prussia. The detective politely took leave of her there and she continued her journey to Berlin.

Upon reaching that city new troubles were in store for that unfortunate Princess. A superior police officer approached her as soon as the train thundered into the depot of the Northeastern Railway and informed her that he had orders not to allow her to stop in Berlin, but that he would accompany her to Hamburg or Bremen, as she might prefer, and not leave her until she embarked on board of a vessel for the United States.

Vainly did she remonstrate, and, seeing that the officer was inexorable, she finally said that she would go with him to Bremen. On the evening of the next day they reached that city and alighted at the Hotel du Nord, where their arrival excited no little surprise.

Now, what was at the bottom of all these mysterious and rigorous proceedings on the part of the Russian and German authorities toward the young and charming princess? Was this beautiful woman whose Junonian form, whose dreamy, almond shaped eyes, whose transparent complexion, regular features and small hands and feet made her one of the fairest creatures on earth, a dangerous political conspirator? Not at all. She had simply become a convert to the doctrines of free love, and after studying the subject for a long time, and reading the books and pamphlets that have appeared in regard to the so-called Oneida Community in the United States, she had opened a correspondence with the President of that community, and his arguments had made so powerful an impression upon her mind that she resolved to join that community, and bid forevermore farewell to her native country. She had done still more. Having been for four years at the Imperial Female Seminary at Moscow, she had made the acquaintance of at least 500 or 600 young ladies belonging to the first families of Russia. To these friends of hers she addressed a secret litho-

graphed circular, in which she had at length explained the motives and causes that had induced her to embrace the faith of the Oneida Community, and she had earnestly urged them to join her, and, pointing to them the joys and blessings of the life that awaited her in the United States, in the brightest colors, she had urged them to imitate her example; and she even offered to send them money for the purpose of fleeing from Russia to the United States for the above-mentioned purpose.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Baltic Gazette*, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing particulars, says in regard to this lithographed letter of the princess:

"It is a truly atrocious production. It says that the laws of matrimony are execrable, and gives extracts from a revolting circular purporting to have been issued by one Noyes, who calls himself President of the Oneida Community in the State of New York, United States of America."

Some of these circulars fell into the hands of the Russian police. They were submitted to the Emperor Alexander the Second, who ordered the arrest and expulsion of the Princess Troubescheneff, on the ground of the following ukase issued by the Czar Alexander the Second, in the year 1822:

"The Imperial Government has the right to perpetually exile from all the Russias persons who try to subvert the fundamental laws of society. The decree of expulsion involves the confiscation of the estates of the expelled person. Imperial clemency alone can revoke such a decree."

The Princess Troubescheneff was born in 1838, and is now in her thirty-fourth year, although she looks much younger. She was a daughter of General Stratoneroskoff, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Inkermann. Already at an early age she displayed extraordinary talents, and, in accordance with the usages of the Russian aristocracy, she was most carefully educated. During the four years which she passed at the Imperial Female Seminary of Moscow she became proficient in several foreign languages, and, at the age of twenty, she published a volume of poetry, which was favorably received by the critics and the public generally.

This success induced her to write a few novels, which met with the same reception. In 1861 she married the young Prince Troubescheneff in the presence of nearly all the members of the Imperial Court, the wedding ceremonies being performed at St. Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg. The next two years she passed with her husband in Paris, where her beauty and accomplishments were generally admired, and where she wrote for the *Gymnase Theater* a short play which was greatly applauded.

Unfortunately, the Prince Troubescheneff was an inveterate gambler, and having one night lost nearly all his fortune at the *Cerole Imperial*, where he played baccarat at very high stakes, he committed suicide at an early hour on the following morning in a thicket of the Bois de Boulogne.

The untimely end of her husband filled the young countess, who had been devotedly attached to him, with the most profound melancholy, and ever since she was noted for her eccentric freaks. She returned to Russia and buried herself for several years in her small chateau on the shores of Lake Onega, admitting few or no visitors. Her relatives tried to prevail on her to return to St. Petersburg, hoping that the gay life of the Russian capital would divert her troubled mind. She steadfastly turned a deaf ear to their solicitations, until she was visited one day at her lonesome retreat by Home, the celebrated Spiritualist.

What occurred between her and Home never became accurately known. Suffice it to say that she went back with him to St. Petersburg, where she henceforth led a gay life, strangely contrasting with the lonely years she had passed on Lake Onega.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK.—The *Herald* says, it detailed Henderson to ascertain the exact condition of affairs in Cuba and ascribes his prompt release to telegrams sent to Havana by Admiral Pazo. Though Henderson is now, it says, in danger of assassination as a suspected person, he will push ahead with his impartial mission, for he is a picked man of nerve and is irrepressible.

Sergeant Bates sailed for Europe yesterday, after flapping his flag through the streets on his way to the steamer, surrounded by a large escort of boot-blacks. The Sergeant said he was robbed of \$185 at the theatre in this city a few nights ago, which will render him penniless when he lands in England. He depends now on British hospitality. "I am in good health," he remarked, "and expect to win a wager, and when I finish I will raise money some way. I have to dance the highland fling under the flag. I will go from Glasgow to Edinburgh. I will then go to the English border near Carlisle and unfurl the flag. From Carlisle I will then go by way of Kendall to Lancaster, thence to Manchester, through Birmingham and Warwick to Oxford, and thence along the Thames road to London. I expect to walk the entire distance in eighteen days."

Another meeting of merchants and manufacturers will be held in Philadelphia to-day to request Secretary Boutwell to reissue the forty-four millions of greenbacks retired by Secretary McCullough. This proposition finds some support in the Philadelphia journals, but has as yet not received any approval from the press or commercial public of this city.

A Gainesville, Florida letter says on the 18th, Stark Perry, son of Ex-Gov. Perry, was stabbed fatally. Jno. O'Malley was prominent in the quarrel, which was the result of a feud.

ROCHESTER, 21.—The horse disease prevails here to an alarming extent. Fully one half of the horses are affected, but few fatal cases have occurred. The street railroad company have a hundred horses sick. The livery stables have stopped business, every horse being attacked. O'Brien's Circus, which has been in Canada, has come back sick.

WASHINGTON, 21.—In accordance with the order of the President, the Secretary of State has affixed the status to the postal treaty with Switzerland.

The Acting Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Deseret National Bank, at Salt Lake City Brigham Young President, capital \$200,000.

OMAHA, 21.—Prairie fires west of the city the past two days have destroyed an immense amount of hay and grain, and many houses, barns and fences. Yesterday most of the buildings and fences on the race track and fair ground north of the city were burned. Soldiers at the barracks were fighting the fire all last night and to-day to save the barracks.

The wife of Horace Greeley has been lying at the point of death during the last few weeks, and she cannot possibly live but a few days. Her husband is constantly at her side.

At Prospect Park to-day, the race for a purse of \$4,000, mile heats, best three in five, was one of the most exciting and closely contested ever witnessed in this vicinity. Gazelle, Fullerton, Rosalind and Palmer started. Gazelle, the favorite against any other horse, but not against the field. In the first heat, Gazelle passed the quarter pole in 34½, half mile, 1 8½, and won by four lengths in 2.23½; Fullerton second. In the second heat Gazelle led to the quarter in 34½, at the half, Fullerton came up to her in 1.8; the rest of the mile to the finish was trotted nose and nose, when by a tremendous burst Gazelle won by a half length in 2.21. In the third heat Gazelle was ahead at the quarter pole in 34½, Rosalind passed her at the half in 1.9, Fullerton passed both mares at the three-quarters, and the finish between him and Gazelle was so close as to be decided a dead heat in 2.22½. In the fourth heat Rosalind led, passed the quarter in 34½, and the half in 1.9, when Fullerton came up and passed the three-quarter pole clean ahead and won the heat in 2.23½, Palmer second, Rosalind third, Gazelle fourth. Darkness coming on, the remainder was postponed till to-morrow.

At a meeting of the business men at the commercial exchange to-day in reference to the proposed re-issuance of 44 millions of legal tenders. Resolutions were submitted to the effect that the business men of Philadelphia would endorse the continuance of Secretary Boutwell's policy in the purchase of bonds from time to time to relieve the money market.

CHICAGO.—At a meeting of business men held in the chamber of commerce to-day to consider the question of petitioning the Secretary of the Treasury to re-issue 44 millions of greenbacks, passed resolutions opposed to such action and endorsed the present policy of gradual contraction of the volume of the currency.

The Board of Trade to-night passed a resolution deprecating the proposed re-

issue of legal tenders and advocating every suitable means for the resumption of specie payment.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—A hod carrier, named Michael Dally, was knocked down and bruised severely by a runaway horse and buggy at the corner of Clay and Montgomery streets.

The other day M. J. Joyce filed and collected of Francis Rose McKinley the sum of \$230 due for silk dresses obtained from the store of Kirby and Byrne, the account being assigned to Joyce by the firm to-day. McKinley files her answer, in which she avers that the goods were given her by Byrne in consideration of the love and affection he had for her, and that Byrne invited her to the store and solicited her to accept the goods. This answer was filed in Justice Townsend's court.

On Saturday last, while a dog was sporting in the water at North Beach, he picked up a floating bundle and brought it ashore to his master. The bundle contained the body of a male infant, about three months old.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—Police judge Louderback has declared that hereafter he will treat chicken thieves as burglars, especially when they enter enclosures at night to commit their depredations.

A correspondent of the *Alta* writes thus from Tucson, Arizona, October 8th:

"General O. O. Howard is now at Camp Bowie, making peace with Cachoise, and has loaded him down with presents, sending provisions to his people.

"On September 30th, in the valley of Sonora, four miles below Camp Crittenden, six cavalry men were attacked by 100 Indians. Four were killed, also one of the Mexican horses, etc., was captured. The alarm at Camp Crittenden was so great that none could be induced to bring news in until the 5th inst., as the Indians did not seem at all alarmed, but remained in sight upon the hills.

"This makes nineteen men that have been killed in this little valley, only ten miles long, since Howard came here in April or May last. The Apaches now have things their own way, getting all the arms and ammunition possible and in free communication with the openly hostile ones, conveying them supplies of all kinds to enable them to continue their depredations, and parties of them frequently going out to take a hand. As an evidence no one is shot with an arrow. The Indians are well armed and the country is in a state of terror."

WINNEMUCCA, 21.—Latest advices from Idaho say a general outbreak of Indians is imminent. Stock in considerable numbers have been driven off ranches and shot recently.

LOS ANGELES.—Two thousand bars of base bullion received from Cerro Gerdo are awaiting shipment for San Francisco.

The San Francisco fire insurance company, the first company formed in this city for insurance against fire, was reincorporated to-day. A dividend of twenty-three dollars per share remains for the stockholders.

An officer of the second United States artillery was tried in the Police Court to-day for assault upon a *cher ami* he brought with him from Alaska. He was acquitted.

There are 913 prisoners in the State prison at San Quentin, of whom eight are females, 511 natives of the United States, 402 foreigners; China supplies 143 of the latter class.

NEW YORK, 22.—The sheriff stated yesterday that Tweed left Greenwich, Conn., but that he did not know his present whereabouts. He did not believe Tweed contemplated leaving the country or being otherwise than quite available when wanted.

ROCHESTER, New York, 22.—The horse disease is on the increase. There are few horses in the city not affected. The street railway has suspended operations, all the horses being sick. Livery stables and express companies have also suspended. There is hardly a horse to be seen on the streets and not a farmer's team in sight.

A Washington special says that it was stated at the treasury department that the policy of Boutwell is not to issue one dollar of the forty-four millions reserve, although it has been decided that he has the right to do so if he chooses.

NEW BUILDING.—Quite a substantial building is now in course of erection immediately south of O. H. Bassett's hardware store, on Main Street, designed, we understand, when completed, for a banking house for the firm of A. W. White & Co. It is to be two storeys high, with iron front, and when finished will be a credit to the location.