

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, December 4, 1870.

THE "REBELS" BAILED OUT.

The writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Messrs. Savage, Ottinger, Graham and others, who have been confined at Camp Douglas for ten days, ending last Saturday, for "rebellion," for having turned out with the men of their company in compliment to their juvenile martial band, having been refused, by the Judge temporarily presiding over the Third Judicial District Court, the bond demanded by the same dignitary, was given by the captives on Saturday, and, on the evening of that day, they were liberated. This morning we had the pleasure of again holding shaking hands and conversing with Messrs. Savage and Ottinger, and receiving from them the account of their captivity, from which we are highly gratified to learn one fact—namely, that the officers and soldiers at Camp Douglas have demonstrated, by their course towards our brethren, that they are entirely uninfluenced by prejudice against "Mormons," that they have no sympathy with the proceedings in which certain federal functionaries have made themselves supremely ridiculous; and that in their treatment of captives they have deported themselves like thorough gentlemen. We are satisfied that if this farce produce no other good result, it will be the means of creating and promoting the most cordial feelings between the people of this city and the U. S. officers and soldiers now stationed at Camp Douglas.

Messrs. Savage and Ottinger inform us that, last Thursday week, on being confined by Marshal Patrick, to the military authorities at Camp, he assured them that the prisoners were men of honor, gentlemen, whose word was strictly reliable, and that if any of them desired to visit the city occasionally there would be no objection to their doing so. The gentlemen,—"the rebels," we mean, then gave their word of honor to General Morrow, commanding the post at Camp Douglas, that they would not leave the precincts of the Camp in a clandestine manner, upon which full liberty of the Camp was accorded them with every accommodation and comfort the place afforded. A house, containing six rooms, the one occupied by the late Captain Thomas, was assigned to their use. Fifty-two blankets were given them for bedding, ample rations of food were sent them daily; and, had they felt disposed to have one, a cook would have been furnished to prepare it; but in order to have it when and how they pleased, they preferred to do their own cooking. Not only were all these courtesies and kindnesses granted, but, every day, and almost every hour of every day, officers and soldiers were visiting them and inquiring if anything further could be done to promote their comfort.

We inquired of Messrs. Savage and Ottinger if they could furnish the names of gentlemen who had shown them special kindness. They mentioned several pasties whose names they could not remember, but requested that we would print them, for they boasted that, whereas both officers and men, without a single exception, had acted as those at Camp had behaved towards them, it would be impudent to mention names. And Messrs. Savage and Ottinger, and their confederates in confinement, through them, desired to return, through the columns of the *New-York Tribune*, the thanks of gratitude to the officers and soldiers now stationed at Camp Douglas for their many favors and great kindness toward them while in confinement there.

The brethren also bear the same testimony to citizens here for their innumerable testimonies of kindness and good feeling during their stay at Camp Douglas. Not only did they visit them during their imprisonment, but they furnished substantial tokens of their sympathy. In the shape of delicacies to eat, wine to drink, and other comforts, including cigars, &c., &c. To most of the store-keepers in East Temple Street, whether "Mormon" or "Gentile," they are indebted for kindnesses of this character, and the same reason in the case of citizens as in the case of soldiers, precludes the publishing of names.

The brethren assure us that the entire affair has been to them, a time of rejoicing. In addition to other comforts at Camp the full liberty of the post library was granted; and when tired of reading they would amuse themselves with chess or draughts and other games, and thus the entire time was passed in jollity and enjoyment.

This is an excellent showing, proving that however spiteful and mean certain functionaries may feel towards "Mormons," the community at large are above such pitiable and contemptible prejudice. This little episode in "Mormon" history, we are satisfied, will do good in removing or abating misunderstanding and promoting good feelings among all the honorable of our community; and in the end, will, we are

assured, affect no soul in the least prejudicially but the baserlings, who, while clothed with authority, have so outrageously transcribed the sincere and constitutional exercises thereof.

ARRESTED.

A DISPATCH, received on Tuesday last, by Theodore F. Tracy, Esq., Agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., in this city, from Elko, Nevada, informed him that Messrs. Bonnefield and Rand, Attorneys for Dan Taylor, one of the parties accused of the late robbery of Wells, Fargo & Co., treasure, had secretly left Elko. Mr. Tracy imparted this information to the police in this city, who were immediately on the watch for the lawyers, who reached here on Tuesday night.

On Wednesday morning the two gentlemen left the Townsend House, and it being suspected that their movements had some connection with the stolen treasure, a mounted detective, Mr. Adam Paul, was immediately placed on their track. He overtook them in Eel Canon. Next morning they hired a span of horses and a carriage, stating that they were going west, over Mrs. Johnson's Road, to a ledge they were thinking of purchasing. Mr. Paul secured a fresh animal and followed them, keeping out of their way. They traveled on until night, when they left their buggy, took out their horses and went on. Paul tracked them as long as he could, but finally he lost the track, when he concluded to turn back and wait near their buggy until their return. On his way he came across his men, also returning, but he said nothing, except just passing the time of night. He continued his journey ahead of the men, towards the buggy, taking the road he knew they must come. He stopped at a ranch on the way, and procured a shotgun, and when they came up, covering them, ordered them to hold up their hands, which they did, when he disarmed them, and secured the treasure they had on their persons, about two thousand dollars in greenbacks and fifty-five ounces of gold dust. He then told them that he wished them to return to the place where they found the treasure, they did so, going to a spot near Booth's ranch, Skull Valley, near where Taylor was captured. There they found \$2,000 more, in coin, were also found.

The men informed Mr. Paul that Taylor had told them where this money was, and had given them a plan of the robbery, which they gave to him; they also said they were raising this money as a fee for defending Taylor, or when brought to trial.

The men were brought to this city, and placed in the custody of the police, where they now remain. It is expected that they will be bailed to day.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Observer*, of the 21st ult., relates some very singular case, arising out of the real or supposed marriage of a white woman and a man named Rich Christian, a negro slave militiaman, nicknamed the "spotted nigger." The white woman whose name is not given, but who still lives in Syracuse, some six or seven years ago, tried to secure service through an intelligence office in that city. After waiting several days she was engaged by Christian, who told her he was a negro, who had been a slave, but had gained his freedom, and that if she would enter his service she would find it very much to her interest. She consented and they left for Utica, and thence went to Frankfort, where the woman was drugged, and while only half conscious the marriage ceremony was performed, when they returned to Utica.

When the women had fully recovered from the effects of the drug, she was disgusted to learn that she was the wife of a negro, and refused to live with him. Christian, who had been arrested and sentenced to a long prison term, was the assailant and was badly hurt.

To the question as to when the Pacific R. R. Co. is bound to pay interest on bonds loaned to them by Government, it is still before the Attorney General, and will not be decided for sometime. It involves different questions at law. The roads claim through their Attorneys, that, by the provisions of the law, interest is to be paid one-half in transportation money, and five per cent on net earnings, and whatever remains is to be used until the bonds mature.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Caning encounter.

HAMILTON, Ga.—The Democrats in the Assembly are debating regularly about impeaching Governor Turner.

The editor of the Raleigh *Southern and ex-Southern Journal* and *Advertiser* has been indicted for libel.

WASHINGTON.—Congressmen are arriving rapidly. There certainly will be a quorum on Monday.

WEDNESDAY EVE, DEC. 7, 1870.

FOREIGN NEWS.

EGYPT.

London, Dec. 4.—*Times*.

CAIRO, 2.—Army furloughs have all been withdrawn so that in case of difficulty arising from the Eastern question, an army can be placed at the disposal of the Sultan.

FRANCE.

Vinoy and Descret keep their positions.

Execution of Amiens condemned.

Military movements—Frequent encounters.

TOURS, 3.—A balloon from Paris descended near Le Mans. It left that city on the first and brings the following news. The French troops kept the positions they took in the sorth of the 29th and 30th and were preparing to vigorously prosecute a defensive movement. Vinoy had positions greatly in advance of Ducrot. The latter was stopped owing to a sudden rise in the river, breaking away the dam and not on account of any resistance offered. The Prussians re-took Chalons-sur-Marne, but the French again took it. The Prussians, not the French, demanded a truce to bury their dead.

The army of the Loire has made a successful forward movement. All the railways in this part of the country have ceased, temporally, to take passengers owing to the enormous movement of troops.

now gone, let us hope the world will begin to mend. There's abundance of room for it.

A MOST cruel murder of a nun has taken place in Paris recently, which, it is said, is the only sanguinary or atrocious deed which has been committed in the city since the siege commenced. It has been the custom since that period, for the Sisters of Charity, or the Hospital Cochon, to distribute milk for infants and the sick to all who liked to go and ask for it. A woman, who had been a constant applicant, failed to go one day until it was very late, and the milk being nearly all given away, she did not obtain as much as usual; for which she was very abusive, and threatened the nuns. Next day she went at the usual time to the hospital, and appeared to be in a greater rage than before, declaring that she would "pay off that sum," meaning the ones who dispensed the various articles of food. On the day following, the same woman, again applied for her daily allowance, and this time forced herself into the passage leading to the kitchen of the institution, and, waiting an opportunity she stabbed and inflicted a fatal wound in the lung of the nun against whom her ire had been excited.

Ducrot, with the army which he led out of Paris, is disengaged and will be able to march freely, now finding before him masses of the enemy, which were supposed to be going to meet him, but which are really retreating north of Orleans. He is reported to be in the neighborhood of Meaux, and is moving westward. The marching of troops through Tours, on their way to the front, is incessant. The weather is intensely cold, with heavy snowfall.

A WONDERFUL pen has been manufactured in Germany, probably the most expensive and beautiful article of the kind ever seen. The object for which it is intended is also remarkable, namely the signing of the peace treaty at Paris by Count Bismarck. Some idea of its costliness may be formed when it is stated that two skillful goldsmiths were employed more than five weeks in the manufacture of this single article. A German paper furnishes the following description of this *curiosum* of the pen manufacturer's art:

"It is in the form of a long, thick, goose quill, and made of massive gold. The holder is made quite smooth so as to facilitate its being ready used. The handle of the ordinary quill pen is admirable, each individual feather being perfectly formed, and ornamented with engravings. The holder is thickly studded with brilliants, which decrease in size towards the point of the pen. On the pen are engraved a coat of arms and the monogram of Count Bismarck."

LONDON, 3.—The Duke of Mecklenburg makes the following report: Yes-

terday morning a battle commenced near Bassesches and Dom-Houette. After a short fight the fifteenth French army corps was defeated and driven back to Arthenay. The sixteenth French army corps was driven beyond Louigny. Several hundred prisoners and eleven guns were taken. The enemy's loss is considerable. Our loss is unknown, but is much smaller than that of the enemy.

LONDON, 4.—The fighting at Brie on

Friday was very severe, the Germans

being exposed to a steady fire from the French forts; but at three o'clock the French retired, leaving behind them many prisoners. Brie, though abandoned by the French, has not been occupied by the Germans. The French wounded who have fallen into the hands of the besiegers refuse the offer to be sent back to Paris. The German leaders are losing much of their overweening confidence, in consequence of recent military events.

Since George of Saxony, in a despatch to the King of Saxony, states

that the Prussians have been recaptured by the Germans. The French

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