

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE O. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THE 27TH OF JUNE, 1844.

This anniversary of a very eventful day in the history of this last dispensation has just passed. Joseph and Hyrum Smith were murdered on the 27th of June, 1844. On that day, at one fell stroke, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was bereft of its leader—its President, prophet, seer and revelator—and of its Patriarch. On a trumped up charge of treason they were arrested, while at Carthage, on June 25th, and confined in the jail at that place. They were accompanied by a number of their friends; but these were all sent away on business and with messages, excepting Elders Willard Richards and John Taylor, two of the Twelve Apostles, who remained with them.

Governor Thomas Ford had pledged the faith of the State of Illinois that they should be kept in safety. The mob were like ravenous wolves; they thirsted for their blood, and were determined to kill them, and so expressed themselves repeatedly. Their threats and plans were told to the Governor by those who knew their feelings, and the necessity of taking precautionary measures to insure the safety of the prisoners was urged upon him; but without effect. He was evidently determined to let the mob have their own way; and that their plans might not be interfered with, he himself, went into the City of Nauvoo, to divert the attention of the friends of Joseph and Hyrum and to make a speech to them, the burden of which was to impress upon them the necessity of being law-abiding and the dreadful consequences they would experience if they would not be. In leaving Carthage he took all the troops with him, excepting a company, called the Carthage Greys, who were notorious mobocrats, and they were left to guard the jail. The mob knew of all these arrangements. They came to the jail with their faces painted. A pretended struggle ensued, a few shots were fired, and then the work of death began. Dr. Richards published a brief and graphic account of the scene in the Nauvoo Times and Seasons, under the title of TWO MINUTES IN JAIL. As many of our readers may never have seen it, and it will possess interest to them, we republish it.

Carthage, June 27th, 1844.
A shower of musket balls were thrown up the stairway against the door of the prison in the second story, followed by many rapid footsteps.

While Generals Joseph and Hyrum Smith, Mr. Taylor and myself, who were in the front chamber, closed the door of our room against the entry at the head of the stairs, and placed ourselves against it, there being no lock on the door, and no catch that was useable.

The door is a common panel, and as soon as we heard the feet at the stairs head, a ball was sent through the door, which passed between us, and showed that our enemies were desperate, and we must change our position.

Gen. Joseph Smith, Mr. Taylor, and myself sprang back to the front part of the room, and Gen. Hyrum Smith retreated to the rear of the chamber directly in front of the door.

A ball was sent through the door which hit Hyrum on the side of his nose, when he fell backwards, extended at length without moving his head. From the holes in his vest, (the day was warm and no one had their coats but myself,) pantaloons, drawers and shirt, it appears evident that a ball must have been thrown from without, through the window, which entered his back on the right side, and passing through, lodged against his watch, which was in his right vest pocket, completely pulverizing the crystal and face, tearing off the hands and mashing the whole body of the watch; at the same instant the ball from the door entered his nose. As he started the door he exclaimed emphatically, "I'm a dead man!" Joseph looked towards him and responded, "O dear brother Hyrum!" and opening the door two or three inches with his left hand, discharged one barrel of six shooter (pistol) at random in the entry, from whence a ball grazed Hyrum's breast, and entering his throat, passed into his head, while other muskets were aimed at him, and some balls hit him.

Joseph attempted to the last resort, to leap the same window from whence Mr. Taylor fell, when two balls passed him from the door, and one entered his right breast from without, and he fell outward, exclaiming, "O Lord, my God." As his feet went out of the window my head went in, the balls whistling around me. He fell on his left side a dead man.

At this instant the cry was raised, "He's leaped the window," and the mob on the stairs and in the entry ran out. I withdrew from the window, thinking of no use to leap out on a hundred bayonets, then around Gen. Smith's body.

Not satisfied with this I again reached my head out of the window and watched some seconds to see if there were any signs of life, regardless of my own danger, to see the end of him I loved, being fully satisfied that he was dead, with a hundred men near the body and more coming round the corner of the jail, and expecting a return to our room, I rushed towards the prison door, at the head of the stairs, and through the entry from whence the firing had proceeded, to learn if the doors into the prison were open.

When near the entry, Mr. Taylor called out, "Take me!" I pressed my way till I found all doors unbarred, returning instantly, caught Mr. Taylor under my arm, and rushed by the stairs into the dungeon, or inner prison, stretched him on the floor and covered him with a bed in such a manner, as not likely to be perceived, expecting an immediate return of the mob.

I said to Mr. Taylor, this is a hard case to lay you on the floor; but if your wounds are not fatal, I want you to live till I tell the story. I expected to be shot the next moment, and stood before the door awaiting the onset.

WILLARD RICHARDS.
(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)
By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.
THE GLOBE TO BE DISCONTINUED.

The Senate, in acting on the general appropriation bill, adopted the amendment by a decided majority, which kills the Globe on the 4th of March next, and looks to the printing of congressional proceedings at the Government printing office. It was done on the recommendation of the finance committee, through Mr. Sherman, who said he had no doubt that the cost under the new arrangement would be thousands of dollars less than now per annum.

ECONOMY IN THE TERRITORIES.
Yates introduced a bill for the more economical administration of the government for the Territories; referred.

RIGHTS OF WAY BILL.
Harlan introduced a bill granting rights of way through certain public lands to the Central Pacific Road; referred.

AMENDMENT.
Conness offered an amendment to the bill concerning the right of American citizens abroad, providing that if any American citizen is arrested by any government in contravention of the intent and purpose of this act, upon the allegation that naturalization has not operated to dissolve allegiance to the native sovereign, the President is empowered, in suspend in part or whole, all commercial relations with such government; or when no other remedy is available, to order the arrest and detention of any citizen of such government found within its jurisdiction, except ambassadors, and, and to report such proceedings to Congress upon assembling.

APPROPRIATION BILL.
The legislative appropriation bill was then taken up. Williams offered an amendment, which was adopted, abolishing the bureau of statistics, and transferring its duties to the special commissioner of internal revenue. The Senate finally passed the bill in a committee of the whole. Several amendments were offered in the Senate, which were variously disposed of, and the bill finally passed and the Senate adjourned.

TAX BILL.
Washington. The finance committee is already at work on the tax bill, and will probably make many amendments, though they are not likely to alter the tax on whisky.

COLORADO BILL.
Washington, 27.—Yates called up the bill to admit Colorado. The question was on the amendment by the committee on Territories providing for the general election of the State of the Legislature and State officers within sixty days after the passage of this act, the said legislature to meet within thirty days after election, and imposing as a fundamental condition for admission, that the legislature shall ratify the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, otherwise this act shall be null and void. This was amended by inserting a proviso allowing the legislature to decide if it chooses, against admission; also by allowing the legislature to proceed to the election of United States Senators, in case they decide, in favor of admission. Conkling offered an amendment requiring the question of ratification to be submitted to the people at the election authorized by the bill. This was opposed by Yates, Howard, Tipton, Nye and others as unnecessary; and sustained by Morton. Without action on the bill or the amendments, the Senate went into Executive session, and after a protracted session adjourned.

ADVERSE DECISION.
The finance committee has decided against the bill to make Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis ports of entry, for the reason that they think the bill does not sufficiently provide against frauds.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.
The committee to investigate the charges of fraud in the settlement of colored bounties have commenced their labors. The evidence obtained warrants the arrest of several parties. The room containing the records in which proof of the alleged fraud is to be found, have been locked up and placed in charge of the committee. The evidence is understood to implicate some of the superior officers of the department.

one of the provisions, having agreed to abolish the office of the special revenue agent and to transfer the duties thereof to the supervision of internal revenue, of which there is to be one in each district. Another provision restricts the work of collectors to their own districts, and thus breaks up the present system under which, one or two collectors have been making the rounds all over the country. Price's amendment, declaring that no spirits shall be withdrawn from the distillery warehouses till the tax is paid, for any purpose whatever, was opposed by the committee, but was finally carried by 25 majority. This effected one of the most vital points of the measure, the sections which provided for the establishment of export warehouses, and made regulations for their government. As matters now stand, all the whisky taxes must be paid at the distillery, and there can be no transportation in bond. A drawback of fifty cents per gallon is allowed on all distilled spirits exported. All liquors now in bond must pay four dollars per barrel extra tax, and be withdrawn within six months or be forfeited to the United States.

The entire session was consumed in considering the tax bill. After much discussion the tax on banks was left under the operation of the present law. The tax on imported cigars is from two to two fifty per thousand.

The committee of the whole reported a bill to the House, which agreed to all amendments down to section 109. The motion to strike out this section was rejected, 57 to 71. This section relates to taxing banks and bankers. The bill then passed without division. Adjourned.

BILLS PASSED.
A large number of private bills were passed. Brooks introduced a bill to amend the act respecting certain manufactures from tax; referred.

THE ALASKA APPROPRIATION BILL.
Banks gave notice that he would ask the House, next Tuesday, to consider the Alaska appropriation bill.

AMENDMENTS REFERRED.
The Senate amendments to the legislative appropriation bill were referred.

APPROPRIATION BILL.
Washburne gave notice that he would report the deficiency appropriation bill early next week.

HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.
The House then proceeded to consider the river harbor appropriation bill. After a long discussion upon a motion to recommitt the bill, Baldwin moved to table the bill, which was rejected. The move to postpone the bill to the next session was rejected, 38 to 89. Other motions were offered and lost, when the House proceeded to consider the bill by sections.

GENERAL NOMINATION.
Washington. The President has nominated Henry A. Smyth, Collector of Customs at New York, to be Minister to Austria.

SENATOR HENDERSON MARRIED.
Senator Henderson was married to-day to Miss Mary E. Keote, daughter of one of the examining clerks of the Patent Department. There was a large number of the members of Congress present, and several other prominent officials.

ADDRESSES FROM GOV. SEYMOUR.
New York. Gov. Seymour addressed the Jackson Central Association to-night. He said that all over the country there were proofs of a wide spread change in political feeling. He counseled harmony and forbearance at the July Convention, and the union of all on the single determination to drive the present dominant party from power.

LEGAL DECISION.
Judge Nelson, to-day, gave a decision, dismissing the libel against the steamer Metcator, charged with violation of the neutrality laws, it having been alleged that she was sold to Chili.

LAND FOR PUBLIC USES.
San Francisco, 28.—The State tide land commissioners have reserved 100 acres in Mission Bay for public use, exclusive of streets. The Central and Western Pacific railroad companies have accepted the sixty acres of tide land granted by the Legislature for the terminus in this city.

CAPTURE OF INDIANS.
Advices from Idaho announce the capture of sixty-one Indians by Lieut. Stanton's party. These Indians profess to desire peace, and have promised to restore stolen property.

PARERA ROSA'S FIRST CONCERT.
Parera Rosa gave her first concert last night to a very large audience with great success. Her singing excited great enthusiasm.

FIGHTING WITH INDIANS AT SEA.
San Francisco, 27.—Dispatches from Victoria state that the sloop Thornton was on her last trip northward, she was attacked forty miles above Ft. Rupert by three canoes full of Indians. Captain Warren and crew on them with Henry rifles killing twenty out of twenty-three Indians. Capt. Warren and one of his men were severely wounded. The Indians fought obstinately with firearms. The colonial government will send off a gunboat to punish the savages. Since the Thornton affair another sloop has been robbed and sunk by Indians near the same spot, and Captain Jack Knight and partner were killed.

PACIFIC UNION EXPRESS.
From Petaluma to Healdsburg the Pacific Union express is now in operation, and by July first, it will be running at points to the interior. Since the passage of the subsidy bill by the Hawaiian legislature it is expected that a second steamer will be put on this line to Honolulu.

PROGRESS OF TELEGRAPH.
The telegraph line from Quesnell to Williams Creek, is being rapidly pushed forward.

ACTION ON NOMINATION.
Washington. The Senate has just passed the nomination of Gen. Sherman as Minister to Paraguay, and rejected the nomination of Gen. Milford to Collector of Internal Revenue for the New York district. Nomination was taken on Senate nomination as Attorney-General.

MASTERS MANSIONS CONcede.
Several master masons have conceded to the terms demanded by the bricklayers, their strike will thus become useless.

ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN FROM THE TRACK.
Boston. An unsuccessful attempt was made near Harvard last night to throw a train from the track, which had over six tons of coal aboard for the sub-Treasury here.

SEYMOUR A CANDIDATE.
Chicago, 28.—The Tribune's New York special says the fact has just been discovered that Seymour is really a candidate for the Democratic nomination. It is believed that neither Seymour nor Pendleton can get a two-thirds vote. Chase's chances are improving. The pressure from Washington in his favor is immense. He may get two-thirds on the first ballot; but if not, it is probable that Hendricks will get the nomination. The real fight is now between Chase and Hendricks. The California and Oregon delegates have opened their headquarters at Worth House. They are working hard for Judge Field.

NOTICE OF REMOVALS.
Gen. Buchanan, yesterday, received an order from Gen. Grant, directing the removal of Governor Baker and Lieut. Gov. Voorhees, and the appointment of Newcomb and Dunn to their respective places, to take effect on Sunday. Gen. Buchanan has promptly issued an order making the changes.

DIVISION OF TEXAS.
Galveston. The News says the question of the division of the State came up in the convention to-day. Smith endeavored to have the boundaries arranged so that Galveston would have the entire control of the harbor. For this purpose it is proposed to run a line due south from South Trinity River to the Gulf. The eastern members fought it vigorously.

MORE ABOUT IMPEACHMENT.
The Herald's special says Ward H. Leman has been summoned before the impeachment managers. It is understood that Butler hopes to get names of more persons, supposed to have been instrumental in assisting to acquit the President.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.
Jackson, Miss., 27.—The Democrats claim a twenty-five thousand majority in the State.

LEGISLATURE CONVENED.
New Orleans. Gov. Warmouth has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 29th inst.

EDITIONS ON THE SPEER.
Chicago, 28.—The excursion party of Wisconsin and Minnesota editors arrived last night, and were entertained by the Board of Trade at a grand banquet at the Sherman House; General Sheridan was also present.

A Washington dispatch says the investigating committee has discovered that a clerk in the 2d auditor's office, in defiance of law, has paid out nearly a million dollars to parties claiming to represent negroes mustered into the service. It is said that the parties, generally, were the owners of the said negroes at the time they were mustered.

SIX MEN DROWNED.
South Pass City, D. T., 28.—On Thursday, June 25, during a severe wind storm, at Robison's ferry at Green river, on the Sweetwater road, six men and three head of cattle were drowned by the breaking away of the ferry boat. The men were all Mormons. [For the names and details see correspondence from T. Mumford to President Young, published in another column.]

FOREIGN.
Honolulu, 15.—The bill, granting a subsidy of \$25,000 a year for a steam line between the Islands and San Francisco passed the Assembly by a majority of six. The King and Cabinet assisted in lobbying the bill through. The ministers attempted to muzzle the Commercial Advertiser, but made a miserable failure. The publisher of the Advertiser has been serenaded. The articles in favor of annexation published in the Advertiser, are said to be the cause of the demonstration. Rumor says that the King has said if the United States Government trouble his Government he will hold the British flag and claim its protection. Japanese laborers are to be imported to work the sugar estates. A petition is before the Assembly to impeach the Minister of the Interior, for contempt and violation of law.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.
London. Mr. Roman, Consul to Abyssinia, and his party held a public reception.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
Worms, 25.—The statue of Martin Luther was inaugurated to-day in presence of a vast concourse of people from all parts of Europe and America. The King of Prussia and the Crown Prince witnessed the ceremony. When the statue was unveiled salutes of artillery were fired. When the applause subsided a hymn was sung by a chorus of thousands.

IRISH REFORM BILL PASSED.
London, 26.—The House of Commons this evening the Irish Reform Bill was read the third time and passed.

THE NEW CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.
The new convention with the United States is still pending in the House, as the government is endeavoring to make uniform terms with all the mail steam ships.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
In the House of Lords to-night there was a great crowd present, as an exciting debate on the Irish Church Question was expected. There were many members of the House on the floor. Feverish excitement was manifested throughout the proceedings. Lord Cairns moved a resolution reading of the Irish Church Appropriation Bill. The House then adjourned. The Bill had been received with approval and acquiescence by the middle and lower classes

Ireland, and that the discontent in that country was general. Finance and Ecclesiastical were necessary to put down the agitation movements; but long before this bill was proposed Gladstone had decided that the Irish question must be met, even if it cost the Whigs the office. The bill had passed the House of Commons by an enormous majority. If a similar supplementary bill was introduced in January, still more proper was it in Ireland, where the Anglicans number less than seven hundred thousand, while the Roman Catholics number 4,500,000, and when there was but one diocese in which the Anglicans exceed in numbers one-fourth of the population. This Irish church was a failure as a missionary establishment, and to call its dis-establishment sacrilege was absurd, as its revenues had belonged successively to several different masters. Lord Cairns had said Englandmen will never concede until concession becomes a surrender. Why should not this be passed? It was useful, and practical, and its passage would prove that parliament was ready to treat the Irish case justly.

Lord Grey moved that the next reading of the bill be postponed for six months. He always condemned the Irish church establishment as an outrage, but he considered the present measure ill-timed, inadequate and indefinite.

Lord Malmesbury complained of the way in which the measure had been brought on in Parliament. He quoted from the last year's speeches of Mr. Gladstone, in which he said he gave the government reason to expect that the contest would not be brought on at so early a day, and it was unjust to the Irish case justly.

Lord Clarendon thought Lord Malmesbury inconsistent in opposing the bill. Two years ago he denounced the Irish establishment as the church of the few, and proposed to divide the funds among all the different sects. Lord Clarendon continued by declaring that the Irish church had failed to carry out its objects. Its existence was an injury to England throughout the world.

The Bishop of Canterbury opposed the bill, because he believed its purpose was not to redress grievances, but to rupture the Union.

Lord Derby said the Lords were ready to disregard and sacrifice all Protestant interests at the bidding of a would-be minister, and of the mob of an expiring House. He would only protest against the measure as an act of spoliation. He had always supported the Papists in their struggles to gain their rights; but he would not suffer aggression. This bill would only foster discord in Ireland, and he protested against this attack on rights and property, which hereafter would extend to England. He said he knew his course was unpopular, but he would never seek popularity for its sake only.

The Bishop of London said he was willing to make concession to Ireland, but the bill would not effect such concession, and he did not believe the people of Ireland desired the change which it contemplated.

LONGFELLOW ELECTED.
London, 26.—Henry W. Longfellow has been elected a member of the reform club.

ADDRESS TO NAPOLEON.
Vienna.—During the stay of Prince Napoleon at Bucharest, a deputation of Jews presented an address to the Emperor or Napoleon, asking an amelioration of their condition, and thanking the Emperor for his liberality to all classes of people.

PRINCE ALFRED ARRIVED.
London.—Prince Alfred has arrived in England.

PRINCE MICHAEL'S WILL.
Belgrade.—The late Prince Michael left a will, appointing his sister and two nephews, his heirs. The evidence in the preliminary examination of the assassin, implicates Prince Karo George in the conspiracy.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.
London, 27.—The debate on the suspensory bill was continued in the House of Lords. An immense crowd was present, and great excitement was manifested. Lord Carnarvon regretted that the bill had been made a party measure. He said he was in favor of disestablishing the Irish Church, but he would not disendow. He declared that he would vote for the suspensory bill. Lord Russell, who had introduced the bill, and the Queen's sanction of it ought to be barred by the coronation oath. Several other peers spoke during the debate. Adjourned until 2 a.m. when the reform bill for Ireland was read for the first time.

Lisbon. A general amnesty has been declared in favor of those participating in the political riots of last winter.

MEXICAN.
New York, 27.—Vers Cruz dates to the 26th inst. that Donato, minister of Justice, had admitted one resigning. Mariscal formerly Secretary of Legation at Washington, has been installed Judge of the Supreme court. Rivera had fallen; forces have been sent against him.

NEW YORK. 28.—The Santiago De Cuba, from Apia, has arrived. The Herald's correspondent from Mexico, dated 15th, states that Juarez had remained firm in his refusal to change his cabinet. Romero had been ordered from Washington. English bond holders had been informed that their negotiable bonds had been annulled. All negotiations on the part of Mexico. There is no cordiality between the American legation and Juarez, owing to the protection of Europeans in the American consulate. Oakes will command the expedition against the Pueblo insurgents.

THE HATTEN.
Hayd advises state that the peasants in the plains are all armed, and had declared in favor of Balnave. The American Minister had detained the Hatten until the arrival of the Corps Legation.

PARIS, 28.—The Corps Legislatif has approved of the contract with the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Co., for carrying the mails to Panama, Chili and New Orleans.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.
London, 27.—A telegram from Japan, dated Shanghai, May 22, has been received. The Mikado had arrived with his army near Yedo, and was threatening the city. The Emperor had sent out a flag of truce to his powerful enemy, offering to retire from Yedo, and disband his army if the city were spared. It was thought the Mikado would accept these terms,

THEATRE.

Engagement of the accomplished Lyric Artists, Tragic and Comedienne.

MADAME MARIE MATHIEU.

Who will appear in her beautiful Personation of

MATHILDE.

In the Thrilling Drama of the same name, and

Powerful Cast of the Company!

The new laughable Farce of

THE TWO PUDDIFOOTS

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1868.

Will be presented, Geo. W. Birdseye's beautiful

Full Drama, in 4 Acts, entitled,

MATHILDE;

OR,

LOVE AND DUTY.

MATHILDE, MADAME SCHELLER.

Barthold Aram, Mr. D. McKenzie

Tannenbom, Mr. J. L. Harle

William, Mr. J. S. Landa

Faulkner, Mr. J. C. Graham

Hotel Servant, Mr. E. D. Crowther

Madame Ganthier, Mrs. M. G. Clavon

To conclude with the new, laughable Farce,

never before acted here, entitled, THE

TWO PUDDIFOOTS.

Puddifoot, Sen., Mr. J. C. Graham

Puddifoot, Jun., Mr. P. Margut

Bolles, Mr. J. S. Landa

Caroline, Mrs. M. G. Clavon

Mrs. Figsby, Mrs. M. G. Clavon

Pessy, Miss Alexander

DOORS OPEN AT 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance

Commences punctually at 8.

The Greatest Novelty of the Season!

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GOO. GODDARD'S BASEMENT!

The Coolest and most Refreshing place in the

City, opened expressly for the Sale of

GODDARD'S

CELEBRATED CIDER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Being the most agreeable Refreshment in Salt Lake

City during the hot and sultry season, many

avail themselves of it, to escape the cold draught of

GODDARD'S CELEBRATED CIDER.

And other REFRESHMENTS to supply the

inner man.

ICE CREAM

Also may be had in the BASEMENT, where

Goddard's Celebrated Cider

is kept constantly on hand to supply the public.

Plenty of room to accommodate City and

Country Friends and their Cousins, to all of

whom he offers a hearty welcome, and promises

to supply them with a

COLD AND REFRESHING DRINK OF

GODDARD'S

CELEBRATED CIDER.

And other good things, at a

VERY MODERATE COST!

25 SALOONS, RESTAURANTS, or parties

requiring GODDARD'S CELEBRATED CIDER

by the BARREL, 18700 BBL. 1860

SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

ATTN: GODDARD'S CELEBRATED CIDER.

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!

THE ELEVEN COMMANDMENTS!

1.—Thou shalt not make any kind of

goods, unless they are bought at Auerbach & Bro's Store.

2.—Thou shalt not use gloves, hose, handkerchiefs and fancy goods, unless they come from Auerbach & Bro's Store.

3.—Thou shalt not allow thy wife or daughter to buy dress goods or domestics, unless they are bought at Auerbach & Bro's Store.

4.—Thou shalt not walk the streets, unless thy boots and shoes are bought at Auerbach & Bro's Store.

5.—Thou shalt not be allowed to visit ladies unless thy clothing comes from Auerbach & Bro's Store.

6.—Thou shalt have no covering for thy head, unless thy hats are bought at Auerbach & Bro's Store.

7.—Thou shalt not make up thy nose, unless thy carpets, rug and matings are bought at Auerbach & Bro's Store.

8.—Thou shalt not allow thy female household to go walking, unless their shawls, cloths or silk dresses, shoes, baggins, furs, parasols, fans, balustrade skirts, embroidery and all sorts of trimmings are purchased at Auerbach & Bro's Store.

9.—Thou shalt not go to the theatre, unless thy ticket was bought at Auerbach & Bro's Store.

10.—Thou shalt not be covered with fine wall paper and border