

GILMER & SALISBURY'S
Stage Lines
Montana and South-east Nevada
Leave Ogden, Utah, daily, running
North to Virginia City, Elko, Fort
Harrison, Deer Lodge, Coeur d'Alene,
and passing through all the principal towns
and valleys of the Northwest.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
WELLS FARGO & CO. BUILDING
SALT LAKE CITY.

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD
Pioneer Line of Utah.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1874,
Daily Trains

Name of Station	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	From
Trains leave			
Salt Lake	6:00 A.M.	3:40 P.M.	From
Provo	6:25 "	4:05 "	80
Centerville	6:50 "	4:30 "	75
Payson	7:15 "	4:55 "	1.00
Raymond	7:40 "	5:20 "	1.25
Arrive at Ogden	7:55 "	5:35 "	
Trains arrive			
Ogden	8:40 A.M.	6:20 P.M.	From
Payson	9:05 "	7:10 "	1.00
Raymond	9:30 "	7:35 "	1.25
Centerville	10:00 "	7:40 "	1.50
Provo	10:25 "	7:55 "	1.75
Arrive at Salt Lake	10:40 "	8:20 "	2.00

WEEKLY TRAINS
WILL RUN DAILY, Sundays Excepted.

Leaving Salt Lake City at 6:30 a.m. and
arriving at Ogden at 5 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.
For all information concerning freight
and passenger rates apply to
JAMES SHARP,
Gen. Freight and Ticket Agent.

JOHN SHARP,
GEN. SUPERINTENDENT.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD

On and after Sept. 10th, 1874,
Going South.

Name of Station	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	From
Trains leave			
Salt Lake	7:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.	From
Provo	7:25 "	3:25 "	50
Centerville	7:50 "	3:50 "	60
Payson	8:15 "	4:15 "	70
Raymond	8:40 "	4:40 "	80
Arrive at Ogden	8:55 "	4:55 "	
Trains arrive			
Ogden	9:40 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	From
Payson	10:05 "	6:25 "	70
Raymond	10:30 "	6:50 "	80
Centerville	10:55 "	7:15 "	90
Provo	11:20 "	7:40 "	1.00
Arrive at Salt Lake	11:35 "	7:55 "	1.10

Going North.

Name of Station	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	From
Trains leave			
Salt Lake	10:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.	From
Provo	10:25 "	4:25 "	50
Centerville	10:50 "	4:50 "	60
Payson	11:15 "	5:15 "	70
Raymond	11:40 "	5:40 "	80
Arrive at Ogden	11:55 "	5:55 "	
Trains arrive			
Ogden	12:40 P.M.	6:00 P.M.	From
Payson	1:05 "	6:25 "	70
Raymond	1:30 "	6:50 "	80
Centerville	1:55 "	7:15 "	90
Provo	2:20 "	7:40 "	1.00
Arrive at Salt Lake	2:35 "	7:55 "	1.10

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND
AND
PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE Great Central Iowa Short Line Over-
land Route, with its connections East
and West, is the
Shortest, Quickest and Best Route between
the

PACIFIC & ATLANTIC
Via
Des Moines, Rock Island and
Chicago.

The only route connecting the Through Over-
land Route with the coast and reliable
connections at

CHICAGO
With direct service to the West by
Central and Union Pacific Railroads, and at
CHICAGO

With all Fast Express Trains, East, North
and South.

The most expeditiously furnished PAR-
CEL-SLEEPING CARS, are used on all
trains, and are provided with the best
of the country.

OMAHA AND CHICAGO.
CHICAGO TICKETS to all points East
can be obtained at Special Office, 28
Madison Street, and at C. P. R. R. Of-
fice in San Francisco and Sacramento.

Be sure you take tickets via ROCK
ISLAND.

A. M. SMITH,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
J. H. CRANE, Jr., Sup't, Chicago.

C. P. R. R.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 25th,
Trains will leave Ogden daily
as follows:

5:30 p.m. Passenger Train for Sacramento,
San Francisco and San Jose.
5:50 p.m. Freight Train for Sacramento
and San Francisco.

T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWNSEND,
Agent, Salt Lake City.

W. J. SMITH,
Agent, Salt Lake City.
Office with Marshall & Carter, over W. F.
Coffey's Bank.

REGULARLY LICENSED Homeopathic
Physician, 18th St. Street, between
South Temple and First South Sts.,
Salt Lake City. Has been practicing
for 15 years, and has a large and
respectable patronage. He is prepared
to wait upon the sick who have faith
in their physicians.

W. J. SMITH, in a careful and easy
manner, a speciality in all cases of
Homeopathic medicine.

THE EVENING NEWS.
Friday, Sept. 12, 1874.
PRICE OF GOLD.
Corrected daily by DENNIS NATIONAL
BANK.
SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 12, 1874.
Bought at \$1.03 1/2; Selling at \$1.10.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.
Messrs. Dunford & Sons invite the
public to examine their late impor-
tations of new styles of hats, caps,
boots, shoes, furs, gloves, etc.
2523 3d.

LOOK FOR, and read, the "open
letter" in another column, it is in-
teresting. 2523 3d.

IF YOU WANT SOME good, durable
clothing at reasonable rates, make
visit to James McMillan's office and
warehouse, and examine his stock
made at the Washet Mills. He will
sell you at the lowest price for his
quality. See his advt.

FOUND, on the road to Tooele,
near Black Rock, a Lady's Cape.
The owner can obtain the same by
calling at the residence of Geo. G.
Eyre, one block south of the
City Gas Works, describing property
and paying cost of advertisement.
2523 3d.

READ the advt. of the Sierra Ne-
vada Lumber Association. They
announce a great reduction in the
price of lumber, and are prepared
to furnish all things in their line at
a small advance on cost.

GRAND Hoskins-Darrell Benefit
Bill at the Theatre to-night. Pro-
gramme: "The Hunchback" and
"Darrell's Own Sketches," with
three new songs.

BLUMENTHAL BROS. are offering
great inducements to country dealers
in Dry Goods, Furnishings Goods,
and Boots and Shoes. 2523 1w

HAT! HAT! HAT!—For all
kinds of Human Hair Goods and
Imitation Hair Goods, Combs,
Brushes, etc., go to the Standard
Hair Store, Kimball Block.
2525 1m

LUMBER.—The Rocky Mountain
Coal Co. have received a fine stock
of Lumber, which they are selling
at very low figures. Give them a
call. 2525 1w

THE Fall and Winter Term of
the Fourteenth Ward Seminary
will open in the Assembly Rooms,
on Monday, Sept. 21, 1874. Terms
of tuition from \$4 to \$8 per quarter.
RICHARD S. HORNE,
Principal.

SPECIALTIES.—One door north of
the Walker House, Dr. C. W. Hig-
gins, microscopic and analytic
physician, treats all classes of
chronic diseases, on scientific prin-
ciples. Particular attention given
to chronic diseases of females, fits,
cancers, sore eyes, deafness, catarrh,
neuralgia, tape worms, piles, gravel,
salt rheum, erysipelas, and spinal
diseases. I invite the earnest at-
tention of the afflicted. My system
is no new-fangled affair, but the
result of years of experience in
healing chronic diseases.

Call and see me and if you do
not know what your troubles are, I
will tell you at once. d&w 1f

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for
Barley, Oats and Dried Fruit, at
2525 1w TAYLOR & CUTLER'S.

The Greatest Attraction in the
Dry Goods line in Salt Lake City is
Blumenthal's One Dollar Corsets.
2525 1m

LADIES' SWITCHES, Curls, Puffs,
Frizzettes, etc., cleaned and made
up in any style, at the Standard
Hair Store. 2525 1m

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.—We
take pleasure in informing our pa-
trons and the public in general that
we have removed to a new and
convenient store, No. 38 Main
street, next door to the First Na-
tional Bank, where, with increased
facilities, we are enabled to show a
stock of clothing, furnishing goods,
etc., at a better advantage and at
lower prices than any house in the
Territory. We solicit the especial
attention of the wholesale trade to
our immense stock. 2525 1m

Take the Best Route
For Chicago, New York, Boston,
Philadelphia and all points East.
The best route by all odds is the old
and popular Chicago and North-
western Road. M. H. Davis, at
White & McClelland's Bank, will
sell you tickets by this route and
give you all information. 2525 1m

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—We
are determined not to be undersold
by anyone. We will guarantee to
sell the best Wagon in the market
at all complete, top, board, lazy back
to seat, top bed, boys, California
breaks, any chains and fenders, 25
Wagon, \$100, and 31, \$125. A
written guarantee given with every
wagon for one year. A liberal
discount given to dealers. 2525 1m

The undersigned having removed
to Bishop Street, lot 2d East St.,
in the 8th Ward, will there carry
on his profession as a Homeopathic
Physician, and hopes to obtain
the continued patronage of his for-
mer patients, as well as of his
others. Electricity when required,
applied through Dr. Kidder's Super-
ior Vitalizing Electro-Medical Ap-
paratus, which in many cases ac-
cels and materially shortens the
curative effect of Homeopathic
treatment.

The 3rd South Street can pass
within half a block of the residence.
J. P. MEIK,
Homeopathic Practitioner.
2525 3w

WALSH has opened his new
Confectionery Store, opposite the
Salt Lake House, with the best
and purest candies made.

WARRANTED DEEDS for sale at
the NEWS OFFICE.

Read the "open letter" of the
Workmen's Compensation Asso-
ciation to the Clear Public.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

Trains leave at 10 degrees F. in
the shade, at 1 p.m. to-day. Fine.

Book and Ladder Company.—The
members of this company are re-
quested to meet at the Freeman's
Hall to-morrow night at half-past
seven o'clock.

Firemen's Excursion.—The time
for the Firemen's excursion to Pro-
vo has been unavoidably changed
to Wednesday morning next, in-
stead of Tuesday as previously an-
nounced.

Information Wanted.—William
Rark (or Rark), of Peconica,
Winnebago county, Ill., is de-
sirous to obtain information concern-
ing his uncle, Robert Gibson, who,
he states, left that place for Salt
Lake, shortly after the settlement
of this valley.

Recovering.—The Ogden Journal
of the 17th, says that Lorin
Wheeler, under the skillful at-
tendance of Dr. T. E. Brown, is rapidly
recovering from the effects of his
terrible accident. He is around
town every day, and smiles cheer-
fully, though he keeps his mutilated
hand in a sling.

U. N. R. E.—The Montanian of
Sept. 8 says:—

"We have received a letter from
one of the Directors of the Union Pa-
cific Railroad, bearing the date of
the 24th ult. He thinks that Rich-
ardson will not extend the Utah
Northern toward Montana unless the
Territory aids the enterprise."

Jefferson Mines, Montana.—The
latest advices from the Jefferson
River Mines is of a very encourag-
ing character. The claims opened
are paying from \$30 to \$50 per day
to the man. W. L. Carter sold a
third interest in discovery claim on
Wednesday of this week for \$1,500
in cash, and the company is putting
in a steam pump.—Madisonian,
Sept. 5.

A Remarkable Spectacle.—The
scene in the Federal court room
yesterday was one of the most re-
markable ever witnessed in this
sublimity sphere of life. The Judge
was sick, very sick; he had worked
himself into an anti-"Mormon"
crossing frenzy, which evidently
told powerfully upon his nervous
system. We have seen few if any
persons, during the whole course of
our life, and certainly never a
Judge sitting on the bench, who, in
that position especially, should
manifest, at least, a semblance of
calmness and dignity, so twitching,
pale, angry, muddled, mixed and
mazy. Did we not think better of
the Judge, we should have conclu-
ded, from his appearance, that he
had passed a sleepless night, or had
been courting balmy slumber by
the aid of some potent narcotic,
the influence of which had not
quite evaporated. We felt "sorry"
for him, "very sorry," not only be-
cause he was sick, but also because
of his very unwise and unbusiness-
like expressions, embodied in
one of the most extraordinary decla-
rations on record in the annals of any
nation from Adam down. Not only
did we feel for him, but we happen
to know that some parties who
"row in the same boat" with him
felt considerably humiliated on his
account.

But, leaving the matter of sym-
pathy out, it was a most peculiar
ruling. It was an invariable rule
with other than missionary or cru-
ading judges, when they decide
any question, especially if it be
one of any degree of importance, to
give some legal authorities by way
of quotations, as precedents, but in
the ruling in the peremptory
mandamus case of Chamberlain vs.
Rowberry and Warburton not one
authority of law was referred to in
the remotest way, while Mr. Sath-
erland, in arguing the case for the
defense, referred to an overwhelm-
ing current of authorities tending
to show the right of the defendants
to a trial of the matter by jury, and
that was the case, and not man-
damus was the proper proce-
dure in the case; yet the judge
deigned to even notice
a precedent for his action, for the
reason that one did not exist until
he established it. It is unnecessary
to allude to the arguments for the
plaintiff, from the fact that none
were adduced, further than the
nonsense embodied in the ruling,
for the Court, throughout the whole
proceedings, seemed to act as
chief counsel for the plaintiff, leav-
ing the gentleman who was retain-
ed to act in that capacity as a kind
of superannuated, and therefore, in
the judgment of disinterested over-
lookers, the court was entitled to
the major portion of the fee.

The Court said the Governor's
commission was "the very highest
proof" of office, which commission
for the Probate Judgeship was held
by Brown, and he scouted the idea
of Rowberry desiring the Court to
go behind the commission to ascer-
tain who was entitled to the office.
Governor Woods must feel flattered
at this assumption, as it must be
based upon his supposed infalli-
bility. Supposing, however, that
the Governor is anything else, but
infallible, which is as certain as
to be beyond supposition, and suppose
that he should commission some-
body to an office in the gift of the
people, and to which the person so
commissioned had never been elec-
ted, which is precisely what the
matter in the case under considera-
tion. In any case, if considered
at all, the commission can only
be taken as prima facie evi-
dence. Therefore, instead of
scouting the request of Mr. Row-
berry to go behind the commission
and inquire into the matter of
"title to office," that is just what
should have been done, as it could
have been the choice of the people,
if such an inquiry had been made
behind the curtain and expedi-
ently of the panorama of official crun-
ching corruption, but no such re-
velation must be permitted to ap-
pear in the eyes of the public.

In his ruling the Judge under-

stood to reduce Mr. Rowberry to
showing no proofs of his claim to
office, when Brown brought in,
in support of his claim, a gubernatorial
commission, and was "adding
insult to injury," the Court ruling
only the day previous, adversely to
Mr. Rowberry introducing any
testimony that would go to prove
his title.

With regard to the comparison
used by the Judge about a supposed
case of V. H. Vaughan refusing to
give up the office of Governor of
Utah to his successor, G. L. Woods,
the latter holding the appointment
and commission of Prest. Grant, it
was far fetched and inapplicable to
the present issue, the cases being
entirely different. The gubernatorial
office is in the gift of the people,
while that of the Probate Judge
is in the gift of the people.

V. H. Vaughan in the one case had
only to satisfy himself that the
Presidential commission was
genuine, while in the other case
he was required to know that the Governor's
commission to L. A. Brown was
correct, and that the Governor's
signature was genuine, and that Geo. L.
Woods was justified in introducing it
as an expression of the votes of the
people.

The Judge said any "interference
with this kingdom," meaning, we
suppose, the religion of the "Mor-
mon," was deemed usurpation and
persecution, but we (the Court)
did not so view it. This
explanation was entirely unne-
cessary, and need not have been
introduced into another judicial decision,
for the judge has so frequently ex-
pressed himself regarding his own
right to introduce such evidence,
and his frequent recommendation of
"aggressive measures," that his views
were perfectly understood before
he uttered the words.

The worked-up condition of the
mentality of the Judge evidently
caused him to see imaginary hob-
goblins. He essayed the role of a
rationalist, but the court, "the court
ought to wait," we presume he
meant for the downfall of the
"Mormon" religion, "but we could
not afford to wait so long. Cer-
tain parties would not be permitted
to go too far, and then came the
spectacle of a judge on the bench
comparing with anything "bald"
"We have learned not to be timid
in this country." Now there are
but few, if any, that would accuse
him of being a coward, or that he
was otherwise. In fact his judicial
course in Utah shows that if he has
a forte at all it is rashness, which
is proved by the returning of his
impulsive and ill conceived deci-
sions, which, when brought before
the final tribunal of the country,
have received a quick rebuff. And
though he admits to having been
at one time, a timid man, even
those who are not his admirers
would not believe that admission.

One thing cropped out, however,
which must have been in the
present who read Judge Boreman's
sermon to the grand jury of the
Second District; which was, the fre-
quency with which Judge McKean
runs in some of the stock expres-
sions in the document alluded to,
indicating either that Judge McKean
had a hand in the manipulations
of the Boreman paper, or that he
had been copying from the sermon.
For instance, his honor made fre-
quent use of the adjective "bald," in
the sermon, and this adjective ex-
actly as it appeared in the sermon
of the Second District Judge, and
that delivered yesterday
by the Judge of the Third Ward
was a dash you have the whole mixture.

A Similar Case.—In the Third
District Court yesterday, after the
reading of the ruling in the case
of Chamberlain vs. Rowberry and
Warburton, a similar one, in which
J. M. Lynch, claiming to be Sheriff
of Tooele County, is the applicant
or affiant and Sheriff W. H. Lee
defendant, was taken up. Lynch
presented, as evidence of his title,
a commission from Gov. Woods.
Counsel for the defense objected to
the introduction of the document
as evidence, as the statutes did not
make it necessary for the Governor
to Commission a Sheriff. After
discussion the motion was sus-
tained, and an effort was then made
to get an abstract of the election
returns said to be in possession of
Secretary Black, now in the east,
pending the obtaining of which
the case was adjourned till next
Tuesday.

An Ungrateful Scoundrel.—Day
before yesterday a fellow giving the
name of Stevens entered the office
of Bishop Edward Hunter and told
the latter he was hard up, wanted
work and something to eat, so the
Bishop told him he would see about
getting him employment, and the
kind hearted gentleman also took
the fellow home to dinner.

On Stevens, if that be his name,
representing that he had no lodging
place, the Bishop invited him to
call and stay over night, which in-
vitation he accepted with apparent
gratitude, but he never appeared
again that day. Yesterday morn-
ing the Bishop passed him on his
way from the house to his office,
but the fellow seemed to avoid
him. As soon as the Bishop
got fairly out of sight Stevens
went to the Bishop's house and
said he had just seen the latter,
that he was going to work for him
and he had sent him to get a pair
of blankets and a quilt, which the
unsuspecting Bishop Hunter gave
him and, in addition, let him have
his breakfast. When asked why
he did not call the night previous
he said he had met with his old
friend, Col. H. P. Kimball, and he
couldn't get away from him.

It is needless to say that the fel-
low was a billy, and that he got the
bedding under false pretenses,
to allude to the Bishop's surprise to
find, when he went home to din-
ner, how he had been deceived.

During the day the Bishop met
Col. Kimball, to whom he narrated
the circumstance, including the
mention of the Colonel by the fel-
low as an old friend.

Give me your hand, said Mr.
Kimball, to the Bishop, laughingly,
and let me tell you my experi-
ence in the same line. "That fel-
low worked a while for me on the
mildred, and was known by the
cognomen of 'Tom.' He came to
me yesterday and asked me for half

a dollar, which I gave him; after-
wards drove past him on the street,
when he went direct to my house
and told my daughter I had sent
him for a pair of blankets and a
quilt, which she gave him.

"Stevens" or "Tom" represented
to Bishop Hunter that he used to
live in "Bear Lake City" (we are
not aware that there is a place of
that name), and that his relative
lived at Franklin. It is to be hoped
the ungrateful "billy" will be
caught and found a month's em-
ployment on the streets.

From St. Louis.—We had a
pleasant call to-day from Mr. H. A.
Kershaw, of St. Louis, who is well
known to a large number of the
citizens of this Territory.

"Gone from our Gaze."—We
understand that B. Lyons, the
pump, piping and chandelier man,
has gone to Idaho; or, somewhere
else, and waited "not for the order
of his going." The Ramsey & Co.
Eastern pump and gas fitting house
have seized on the remnant of the
stock, but it is probable they
have not got the "lion's share."

Theatre.—There was another
very excellent performance of
"Faith and Fidelity" at the The-
atre last night by the Darrell-Hos-
kins troupe and the company.

For this evening there is a high-
ly attractive grand benefit bill,
consisting of Sheridan-Knowles
beautiful play of the "Hunch-
back," and Darrell's vocal sketches,
comprising three new songs—
"That's Where You Make the
Mistake," "I Saw Esau," and
"Ye Blighted Gardeners."

In the drama Miss Cathcart ap-
pears as "Julia," Miss Colville as
"Helen," Mr. Hoskins as "Master
Walker," Mr. Darrell as "Sir
Thomas Clifford," Mr. Marden as
"Modus," Mr. Thorne as "Lord
Tinsel." From this able and judi-
cious cast, the performance cannot
fail to be an admirable one.

To-morrow, Saturday, a grand
Hoskins-Darrell matinee—play, the
"Trump Card."

On Saturday evening a grand
triple bill, consisting of "Nothing
to Wear," "Who Killed John
Robinson" and "The Serious Fam-
ily."

Special to the DENVER NEWS.
TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.
(By Denver Telegraph Line.)
Fire at Mantle.

MANTI, Sept. 12, 1874.
Fire at Mantle yesterday burned
hay sheds and stables belonging to
Judge Peacock and son; loss about
one thousand dollars; are supposed
to be caused by a spark.

OPERATOR.
WASHINGTON, 18.—There was a
special cabinet meeting to-day.
An order has been sent to
Adjt. General Emery. He is di-
rected by the President to say that
"You will be reported so far as
they have been reported and re-
ceived here officially are approved,
except so far as they name Colonel
Bryce, and inform the Secretary of
New Orleans; it would have been
better to have named him com-
mander of the U. S. forces in that
city. The order will be signed by
the President at the time of the be-
ginning of the present insurrectionary
movement, must be recognized as the
lawful State Government, and some
other can be legally supplied. Upon
the surrender of the insurgents you
will inform Governor Kellogg of
the fact, and give him the neces-
sary support to establish the au-
thority of the State government.
If, at the end of the five days given
in the proclamation of the 15th
inst., there still exists an armed re-
sistance to the authority of the
State, you will summon the insur-
gents to surrender. If a surren-
der is not quickly made, it will
be enforced at all hazards, this
being an insurrection against the
State government of Louisiana, to
aid in the suppression of which
Bryce and his followers have been
called upon in the forms required by
the constitution and the laws of Con-
gress thereunder. It is not the
province of the U. S. authorities to
enforce the terms of a peace con-
tract in such an insurrection.

"E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adj't Gen'l."

Very Sensible if True—Sympathy
with Louisiana.
CHICAGO, 12.—A special to the
Tribune from New Orleans received
at a late hour last night, reports
that McEnery and Kellogg have
come to an agreement, by which
the new election will be held in
Louisiana. The government, in
the meantime, to devolve upon the
President of the State Senate.
A meeting of all the members of
last night, to express sympathy for
the people of Louisiana in their ef-
fort to rid themselves of the Kellogg
government. It was decided to
send a delegation to the event, the
speakers were very moderate.
A meeting is called for to-night at
Springfield for similar purposes,
and will be held at 8 o'clock.
John A. McClelland and a number
of other prominent citizens.

The Democratic State Central
Committee held a meeting here
yesterday, and elected a number
of members expressed entire sym-
pathy with the people of Louisiana,
and some thought McEnery should
be sustained by the general govern-
ment, but the general opinion ap-
peared to be that the legal aspect
of the case is against them.

A meeting of the members of this
city there appears to be a strong
feeling of sympathy with the peo-
ple of Louisiana, but there is a dif-
ference of opinion as to the best
course for the government to pur-
sue, though many think the Presi-
dent should appoint a provisional
governor, and elect a number of
members to the legislature, and
hold under the supervision of the
army officers, as proposed by Car-
penter's bill, introduced in the
Senate last winter.

A Town Attacked by Negroes.
A dispatch from Governor McEnery
yesterday, during which the town
was attacked by a number of
negroes, who were repulsed. Gen.
Emery has ordered troops to that
point.

Fighting With Soldiers.
New York, 12.—A special, dated
at Cairo, N. B., Sept. 11, says that
the supply train for General Miles'
expedition, in charge of Major Ly-
ons, was fired upon by a number
of company of infantry and twenty
men of the sixth cavalry, com-
manded by Lieut. West, was com-
pelled to retreat, and was followed
by the rebels, who were repulsed.
Five hundred Comanches and Ki-

owa. After a severe and bloody
fight, which continued five
days, the Indians were repulsed
with a loss of from twenty-five to
thirty killed. Lieut. Lewis, of the
thirty infantry, was badly wounded
in the left leg; two men were killed
and five wounded. Major Price,
of the Eighth Cavalry, defeated a
large party of Comanches on the
15th inst., six miles south of
this point, killing several. Lieut.
Baldwin and three scouts, with dis-
patched for supplies, got through