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BY TELEGRAPH.

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THE DEAD EMPEROR.

30,000 People Witness the Funeral Procession.

CHISELHURST, January 15—The funeral of his late Majesty Napoleon III. took place this morning. The residence of the deceased was thronged with spectators and friends of the family, who came from all points of the continent. Crowds of people from London came at an early hour to witness the final ceremonies of the illustrious dead. The Chapel was alive with spectators to view the procession as it passed. Many adherents of the late ex-Emperor were present to take part in the obsequies and pay tribute to their leader. The immense throng of spectators that assembled remained quiet and decorous throughout the proceedings.

The burial procession started for the Chapel at 11 o'clock, and moved in the following order: A man bearing the tri-color, borne on an ash stick, cut at the last moment before the cortege moved; the deputation of working men from Paris, with uncovered heads, bearing their wreaths; the chaplain of the family, bearing aloft a golden crucifix; the hearse, drawn by eight horses, driven by a postillion, and the mourners, who numbered 800 in all, and included the Prince Imperial, who went uncovered; Prince Jerome Napoleon, Prince Achille, M. Rouher and many distinguished Imperialists, English noblemen, priests and others.

The Prince Imperial was very pale and exhibited traces of the anguish he has undergone. The Empress Eugenie was too ill to attend the funeral.

The coffin was covered with immortelles and violets. There was no funeral sermon at the Chapel. The Bishop of Southwark sung a requiem mass over the remains. He was assisted by Father Goddard, the spiritual adviser of the late ex-Emperor, and all the priests who were Chaplains at the Tulleries during the reign of Napoleon. Mr. Lutz, organist at St. George's Cathedral, London, was present at the Chapel with his choir and conducted the musical portion of the services. The remains were deposited in the sacristy, which has been formed into a mortuary Chapel, till the removal of the body to France for final interment. The procession was very long. The hearse was at the Chapel before the end of the cortege had left the family mansion. All the carriages and pedestrians were drawn up three abreast across the roadway and in that order proceeded to the Chapel. The Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon returned from the Chapel in carriages. They were cheered by the crowds through which they passed. At least 30,000 people gathered to witness the funeral procession.

THE LATE STORM.

Incidents of its Fury—List of the Casualties.

CHICAGO, January 15.—The list of casualties by the late storm are reported at thirteen in the vicinity of Lake Chrystal—six school children, who had been attending school between Fort Ridgeway and Beaver Falls and a man named Wolverton, across the river from Monkato. Five more cases are reported from Alexandria, making twenty-two in all.

A dispatch from Fergus Falls reports seven more bodies found and estimates that within a radious of twenty-five miles the victims will reach fifty.

A German named Lindecker, of Havings, and his team, perished a few miles from this city.

One of the saddest cases reported, and illustrating the fearful nature of the storm, came from New Ulm on Tuesday afternoon. A man, whose wife was sick, started for New Ulm for a doctor, leaving her alone at home. No doctor would venture out in the storm, but one promised to go next day. The man started back, and was frozen to death when half way. Next day, when the doctor reached the house, he found the woman had given birth to a child, and both had been frozen to death.

A commercial traveler of this city, who was caught in the storm near New Ulm, and witnessed its terrible severity, gives it as his opinion that it has resulted in greater loss of life and greater damage to the State than did the Sioux massacre of 1862.

WINONA, Minn., January 15—The body of a man frozen to death was picked up in Gordon, South side of the river at Medalia, on Tuesday. He had evidently lost himself, and overcome by exhaustion and cold, lay down and died.

From Sinclair Station on the St. Paul and Sioux City road, Sunday, Mr. W. Kirk started for the timber to procure a load of wood. His cattle were found frozen, but he was missing.

LATER—Kirk was found frozen near Garden City on Saturday, dead, along the Sioux City road.

The number frozen west of Mankato foots up twenty-six, as follows: Lake Crystal, 2; Medalio, 5; St. James, 10; Mountain Lake, 2: Windom, 3; Hooon Lake and Worthington, 3. These are given as reliable. All of the above named points report a number of persons still missing.

WASHINGTON.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—In Mr. Poland's Credit Mobilier Committee, this morning, Mr. Durant's testimony was resumed. He reiterated that Mr. Brooks had received the stock and bonds. The best half of an hour was occupied in the general question as to the proceedings attending the formation of the several contracts for the construction of the Union Pacific railroad. The witness then explained again the contract with Mr. Brooks and showed why he was under obligations to give him the bonds. He had no personal knowledge of Congressmen getting stock to influence legislation, and did not know where Ames placed his stock. It was still in his (Ames) name as trustee, but the witness claimed that it belonged to the company and had a suit against him now to recover it. Had never held stock as a trustee for Congressmen at the time of the transactions with Brooks. Witness did not expect Congressional legislation for Credit Mobilier.

In answer to a question by Mr. Brooks, Mr. Durant said that in 1867 Mr. Brooks rendered valuable aid in securing a favorable impression for the Credit Mobilier stock, which was not then in good repute.

Mr. Durant said he had given $10,000 in 1866 to influence the election of Senator Harlan, of Iowa, but had never offered any of the stock to Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin.

Mr. Bushnell appeared, at Mr. Durant's request, and gave a detailed statement of the Credit Mobilier. He was convinced that all the trouble about the Credit Mobilier was the result of a misunderstanding; the stock ought to be worth now seventy-five cents, while, on account of this misapprehension, $50,000 could not be raised on $100,000 of stock; he thought the Congressmen who had been offered this stock made a mistake in not taking it.

In answer to a question by Mr. McCoombs, Mr. Bushnell said he did not think it would be an impropriety in the stock holders of the Credit Mobilier being Congressmen and voting on these questions.

The committee then adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Wilson's Credit Mobilier Committee this morning examined Mr. H. C. Crane. His testimony was almost the same as that before Mr. Poland's committe yesterday. Mr. Rollins, Secretary and Treasurer of the Pacific Railroad Company, says, by telegraph, that the books of the company cannot be brought here except at great expense and by disorganizing the business of the office. At 12 o'clock the committee adjourned until 2:30 P. M.

Wilson's special Credit Mobilier Committee convened at 2 P. M. H. C. Crane was re-examined. The Credit Mobilier was increased in January, 1867, for the benefit of those interested. He repeated the testimony given before Poland's committee, with little variation.

C. S. Bushnell was examined. He also substantially repeated his former testimony. He didn't believe any member of Congress ever acted as the attorney for the Union Pacific railroad or Credit Mobilier, except once, when the counsel was gratuitously given, and that was Butler, who came in at the attorneys' request; he did not know of any money being paid out by the Union Pacific railroad or Credit Mobilier to secure Mr. Harlan's election. Witness confessed to giving Senator Thayer $5,000 to help secure his re-election in 1870, prior to the popular election in the State. The committee then recessed till 8 P. M. On re assembling, Durant was examined on the cost of the Union Pacific railroad and the history of several contracts. Adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Mr. Hawley appeared before the House Commerce Committee, to-day and argued in favor of the bill authorizing the appointment of three commissioners to preside during the recess, to examine the question relating to freight and passenger transportation on railroads and to report next session. The majority of the committee were opposed to the bill.

The sub-Committee on Commerce, appointed to prepare the River and Harbor appropriation bill, will not be ready to report for about two weeks. Several items have been discussed, but none of them have yet been definitely agreed upon.

Aid to Boston.

General Benjamin F. Butler and R. S. Sheppard were before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning and presented arguments on the bill proposing a remission of duty on goods destroyed by the late fire in Boston and the issuance of certificates therefor for new duties.

Appointments.

The following appointments of Pension Surgeons were made yesterday: A. H. Jennings, at Marshall, Illinois; Ira Shedd, Arcade, New York; J. L. Smith, Wolfton, New Hampshire; T. Hillsby, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; G. W. Wright, Canton, Illinois; Israel McCullom, Woodstock, Vermont; H. N Eastman, Geneva, New York; J N. S Goudy, Newcomerstown, Ohio; J. S. Jameson, Hornersville, New York; Peter Schwenck, West Point, Nebraska; P. J Farnsworth, Clinton, Iowa; Samuel Hamilton, Frankfort, Illinois; John S. Beckboard, Dayton, Ohio; J. B Le Bond, Crownsville, Minnesota; J. Lawrence, Carbondale, Pennsylvania; G. Johnson, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Leonard W. Bishop, Batavia, Ohio.

CADIZ, O.

Destructive Fire.

CADIZ, January 15—Four large buildings, on Main street, were destroyed by fire this morning; loss $40,000, insured for $20,000. The losers are as follows: W. C. Browne, dry goods; William Hamilton, boots and shoes; McLevy & Swann, stationery; John Phillips, boots and shoes; Samuel Ferguson, groceries; B B. West, jeweler; W. T. Sharpe, druggist. Cause of the fire is unknown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 15.

SENATE.

Mr. Pratt introduced a bill authorizing the building of the Wyoming and Montana railroad.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, introduced a bill to amend the patent copyright laws.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which was passed the bill for the relief of the widow of Admiral Dahlgren.

Without coming to a vote on Mr. Sherman's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed for the relief of the widow of Admiral Dahlgren, the motion was laid aside.

The following bills were then passed:

For the relief of former occupants of the present military reservation at San Jose, in the city and county of San Francisco.

For the relief of Mrs. M. D. Morse, administratrix and widow of Isaac E. Morse, deceased.

To authorize the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company to extend a railroad into and within the District of Columbia.

Granting an American register to the British ship St. Alphonso.

Granting an American register to the Canadian tug boat Sprague, and to the ship Alhambra.

Providing a building suitable for the use of the Custom House, Postoffice, the Pension and Revenue officers and the Judiciary officers of the United States in the city of Memphis, Tennessee.

The Senate then adjourned, at 4:20 P. M.

HOUSE.

Mr Sawyer, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to contract for the construction of a light draught boat to ply on the Mississippi, Missouri and Kansas rivers. Passed.

Mr. Palmer, of Iowa, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the postoffice appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates $32,503,767, of which $6,810,602 comes from the Treasury and the balance out of the postoffice revenues; it includes $500,000 for increased compensation to railroads for carrying the mails, giving the Postmaster General authority to readjust the compensation.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the bankruptcy act, by relieving from its operation the State insurance companies, against which proceedings in bankruptcy are taken in the State courts. Passed.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the select committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier to inquire whether any fees have been paid by either of these companies to any member of the House, as attorney or counsel; also, whether any sums have been paid by or solicited from either of them to assist in the election of members. Adopted.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether any special detective or officer of the Treasury had seized the books and papers of any citizen without warrant of Court.

The House proceeded to vote on the various amendments to the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, as adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The amendment prohibiting the payment to contestants in decision cases of any money from the contingent fund for expenses accrued in contesting or defending the claim, was agreed to.

The amendment, increasing the appropriation for the purchase of seeds from $50,000 to $75,000, was agreed to.

The bill was then passed as amended.

On Mr. Williams' motion, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report to the House the amount of special allowance paid to collectors from March 4, 1869, to December 31, 1872.

Mr. Peters, of Maine, presented the conference report on the Senate bill of last session, for the relief of Theodore Williams, giving him $112,740 for the construction of mortar boats and steam tugs, and, after some opposition, the report was agreed to.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill for the relief of certain merchandise from differential duties, imported in French vessels from ports other than than those of France. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill for the organization of the territory of Oklahama and for the consolidation of the Indian tribes was taken up. The bill was made the special order for to-day and to morrow.

After debate the House, at 4:50 P. M., adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, January 16, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, cloudy weather and rain, except possibly snow for the northern portion.

For the South Atlantic and Middle States easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, the former shifting to northerly and westerly during, probably, Thursday night, with clearing weather and falling temperature. Throughout and west of the Mississippi Valley northerly to westerly winds, clear and clearing weather and falling temperature. These conditions extending eastward and southward over the upper lake region, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Gulf States.

RIVER NEWS.

PITTSBURGH, January 15.—River rising, with 6 feet 5 inches in the channel. Weather clear.

LOUISVILLE, January 15.—River falling slowly with 7 feet 6 inches in the canal and 5 feet 6 inches on the falls. It has been raining nearly all day.

NEW YORK.

Tweed's Trial.

NEW YORK, January 15.—The proceedings in Tweed's trial to-day were uninteresting. The defence opened the proceedings by entering two new objections to the admission of evidense, based principally on the question of constitutionality of the law regarding the Board of Audit. Richard Storrs then testified to being Deputy Comptroller, when defendant was President of the Board of Supervisors. Witness produced papers and vouchers for various amounts all bearing signatures of the defendant, which witness testified were genuine. Counsel for defense interposed numerous objections to their being admitted as evidence, but the judge overuled the objections. The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

Horrible Murder.

This afternoon the police ascertained that a terrible row had taken place at 414 East Eleventh street last night. An officer proceeded to the rooms in the house occupied by Mrs. Ann Sheffelin, and bursting open the door, found the corpse of Mrs. Sheffelin lying at full length on the floor, with a terrible gash across her forehead, which had laid bare the brain. The body of the woman was also terribly hacked, there being five stab wounds in the breast and arms. Near the corpse lay the mother-in-law and sister-in-law of deceased, both beastly intoxicated. The drunken women could not be brought out of their lethargy for several hours, but finally the mother-in-law managed to say that George Sheffelin, the husband of deceased, from whom he had separated, came in last night and found them all drunk. He quarreled with and finally commenced beating his wife. She did not know her daughter-in-law was dead until this morning when she woke up. A general alarm was sent out by the police, but the murderer has so far escaped arrest.

Stokes.

When Stokes was convicted of the murder of Fisk, his comfortable quarters were changed and he was placed in what is called "Murderers' Row." A close examination was made of his cell and a small bottle of liquid found secreted. This was taken to a chemist to be analyzed. To-day the chemist reported that the bottle contained a solution of strychnine. This had evidently been hidden by him for use in case of conviction, but after the trial was ended he had no opportunity to get it on account of his immediate removal. This confirms the belief that Stokes will never be hanged, but that he will in some way kill himself in his cell.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Defining his Powers.

PARIS, January 15. — President Thiers yesterday met the Committee of Thirty recently appointed to define legislative powers of the Executive, when the committee submitted a report providing that the President shall communicate to the Assembly by message, with power to address the assembly after announcing his intention by message. President Thiers objected to the formality of first communicating by message, and said he must possess power to reply to the Assembly, whenever occasion may require the commission, and Thiers ageed on all other quotations contained in the story.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 15.—The Spanish Government denies the report that the United Stated Government made any official or other communication to Spain respecting the emancipation of slaves in Cuba and Porto Rico. The Government proposed the abolition of slavery without foreign intervention or pressure.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 15.—It is reported that the Prussian Court goes into a short mourning for Napoleon.

COLUMBUS.

Legislative Proceedings

COLUMBUS, January 15.—In the Senate to-day a bill exempting members of fire companies, clergymen, priests, physicians and all public officers from serving on juries in towns of more than 1200 inhabitants, was passed. In the House bills were introduced to prevent fraud on railroad companies; to induce foreign corporations exercising franchise in the State and those acting under special charters to organize under the general laws of the State.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 15.

BAGGING—Steady at 13@14c.
COAL—Unsettled and weak.
COTTON — ¼c lower. Middlings, 19¼c. Receipts 332 bales; shipments 264 bales.
EGGS—30c.
FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 red, $1 75; No 2, $1 70. Corn 40@40¼c. Oats 30@40c. Rye 86c.
LIVE HOGS—Market quiet, ranging from $3 95@4 10.
NAILS—Declined 25c per keg; one penny to six penny $5 75
OIL—Lineseed 85c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork $12 50. Green Meats — Shoulders, 3½@5½c. Hams, 7½@9½c. Bulk Meats quiet; shoulders, 4@4½c; clear sides 6½c. Bacon—Shoulders 5c; clear sides 7½c, packed. Sugar cured hams 12@13½c. Lard quiet; kettle at 7¾c.
SUGARS—Steady.
TOBACCO—Firm and more active, at fair prices.
WHISKY—Steady, at 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 15.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; amber Michigan at $1 48. Corn dull and nothing doing; no sales. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 at 32c.
SEED—Clover quiet with no sales.

THE DERBY POISONER.

Confession of Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the Murderer of Three Husbands and Four Children.

The Hartford *Courrant* gives from a special correspondent the substance of the confession recently made by Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the Derby poisoner, to the jailor in New Haven. It is a fearful story of crime, and is as follows:

Mrs. Lydia Sherman was arrested in June, 1871, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the charge of having murdered her husband, Horatio N. Sherman, in Derby, in this State, in the year 1871 She was also charged with murdering two of his children, but was only tried for the first crime. Besides these she was said to have poisoned two other husbands and several of their children. The trial took place in March, 1872, in New Haven, and was noticeable among poison trials for the very clear testimony of Professor Barker, of Yale College, who had examined the remains of the three first mentioned victims. His evidence was as conclusive as circumstantial evidence could be. The only question was as to the motive that could lead a sane person to such a step. The trial resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree, the jury uniting in considering her guilty, but allowing that the circumstantial nature of the evidence permitted of a "reasonable doubt," and so did not call it of the first degree. After she was found guilty she was sent to the jail in New Haven, and she will be taken from thence to the Superior Court to receive her sentence some day this week or next.

Since she has been imprisoned her mind has been seriously troubled, and recently she has made a full confession of her guilt, and expresses herself as much relieved thereby. On the 28th day of December, 1872, she began her story to the jailor, Captain Webster. Mrs Sherman is a very ignorant woman. She can scarcely write at all, and, like many persons who have done less than herself to make history, she is unable to remember dates with any accuracy, so that in parts her narrative is vague. All through her trial, in court and to her own counsel, she positively denied ever having poisoned anybody, and she begged to be allowed to take the stand and swear thereto, but she was not allowed to by her counsel.

Mrs. Sherman's story is as follows: She was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1825, and was early left an orphan. At the age of seventeen she joined the Methodist Church, and at a love feast there she met Edward S. Struck, to whom she was subsequently married. Struck in time became a policeman in Yorkville, one of the suburbs of New York City. One night there was a row in a saloon on his beat, and a detective was killed. Struck was off without leave. He was reprimanded and disgraced. It troubled him very much, and finally it weighed so on his mind that he became crazy and had a softening of the brain. He was then discharged. When he recovered it was only to be very feeble physically and unable to get any work, so that he was only a burden to his wife. One day a male friend of hers suggested that she could get rid of the man by poison. She took kindly to the idea, and gave him arsenic in his food, and she also, with the same poison, killed their youngest two children, so that they also should not be burdens to her, and should not have, as she says, to grow up to life's cares.

She was not suspected of this murder, and soon after it went to Litchfield, in this State, to live. Here she met one Dennis Hurlburt and married him, but she did not get along particularly satisfactorily to herself with him, and so she poisoned him.

Soon after his death she was told by a friend that there was a man in Derby named Horatio N. Sherman who had plenty of money, and had lost his wife, and that by skillful management, if she wanted a third husband, she could probably get him. Accordingly she went there and applied to him for the place of housekeeper in his family, and he engaged her, and subsequently she succeeded in marrying him. He had two small children—Ada and Frankie, and these she determined to poison, and did poison; but she did not plan to poison Sherman. She intended to employ the arsenic upon the rats in the house, as well as to kill the children, and she purchased it in New Haven, at Peck's drug store, with the first mentioned object. She took the package home and put it on a shelf beside a similar package of salaratus. Mr Sherman used to drink a great deal of cider, into which he would put salaratus to make it foam. This was his favorite drink. The salaratus and the arsenic on the shelf became mixed in some way, but she did not mix them, but saw they were so. One night some friends were present and they had some "toddy" to drink. Her husband invited her to take some, but she preferred to drink some of his cider prepared to foam. Soon after she took it she went out of the house to call upon a neighbor, and was taken suddenly very sick, so badly that she was utterly unable to do anything for herself, and had to be carried into the house. But she rallied in a little while. She thinks this sickness was due to the arsenic that had been mixed with the saleratus, and that when he died, it was because of taking more of a similar preparation at a later period. In no other way did she know of his obtaining poison, and the talk of the prosecution about her putting arsenic into his tea and into "slings" and other hot drinks was all expended on a wrong track. This was not, therefore, such a clear case of murder as the others. In fact, she merely neglected to warn him of his danger, and that she did not always remember it herself is shown in the fact of her taking some of the cider. It is curious that the only death for which she could not be held accountable according to her story, should be that for which she was convicted.

THE Duluth *Herald* says that there is no longer a doubt that a blast furnace will be put in operation in Duluth next summer. Some of rivals are already beginning to call Duluth a "blarsted" city.

SIDNEY RIGDON.

Death of the Man Who Copied the Mormon Bible.

The death of Sidney Rigdon, one of Joe Smith's associates in the establishment of Mormonism, is announced. He was born in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1793. "The Book of Mormon" which Smith pretends to have discovered through a Divine revelation, was claimed immediately after its publication as the work of Rev. Solomon Spalding, written by him during a residence in Ohio in 1810-11-12. Mr. Spalding's widow, in a statement published in Boston in 1839, declared that in 1812 the manuscript was placed in a printing office in Pittsburgh with which Sidney Rigdon was connected. Rigdon, she charged, copied the manuscript, and the fact of his having such a copy was known to many persons in the office. Subsequently the original manuscript was returned to her. Spalding, who died in 1816, leaving it in the possession of his widow, by whom it was preserved until after the publication of "The Book of Mormon," when she sent it to Connecticut, where it was publicly compared with Joe Smith's pretended revelation. Soon after getting possession of his copy, Rigdon quitted the printing office and began to preach certain new doctrines peculiar to himself, and very similar to those afterward incorporated in "The Book of Mormon." He did not make much progress, however, until 1829, when he became acquainted with Joe Smith. It is asserted that Smith obtained a copy of Spalding's manuscript through Rigdon's agency, and that he read it from behind the blanket to his amanuensis, Oliver Cowdery making such additions and alterations as suited the purposes of Rigdon and himself. Immediately after the publication of "The Book of Mormon," the fraud was detected, and the true nature of the work made known by Mr. Spalding'e widow and many of his relatives and friends. In spite of this disclosure, however, Smith and Rigdon had the impudence to stick to the story of revelation, and succeeded in getting converts to the new religion. At first they had rather hazy ideas as to the nature and design of the church they were about to establish, and were rather inclined to teach that the millenium was close at hand, that the Indians were to be speedily converted; and that America was to be the final gathering place of the Saints, who were to assemble at New Zion or New Jerusalem, somewhere in the interior of the continent. They soon managed to surround themselves with enough converts to constitute the Mormon Church, which was first regularly organized at Manchester, N. Y., April 6, 1830. Smith, directed by a revelation, led the whole body of believers to Kirtland, Ohio, in January, 1831. Here converts were rapidly made, and a wider field being necessary, Smith and Rigdon went out in search of a suitable locality upon which to establish themselves. They fixed upon Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, and Smith dedicated a site for a new temple. Rigdon continued to act with Smith, and to follow all the fortunes and misfortunes of the Mormon Church until the death of the Prophet, when he aspired to be his successor. Upon Brigham Young, however, descended the mantle of Joe Smith, and Rigdon becoming contumacious, was cut off from the communion of the faithful, was cursed, and was solemnly delivered over to the devil, "to be buffeted in the flesh for a thousand years." This ended Rigdon's connection with Mormonism; and after thus being driven out of the church which he did so much to found, he fell out of the public notice and was heard of no more.

A Bit of History.

On the 17th of June, 1831, Louis Napoleon addressed the following letter to the *Temps*, a Parisian journal:

I read in your journal of the 13th of June the following paragraph:

"Madame la Duchesse de St. Leu has been residing in London for several weeks. It is supposed that the ex-Queen of Holland is looking out for an opportunity to offer her son to the Belgians, in case they should find any difficulty in the selection of a sovereign.

It appears there is a desire to ascribe my mother's stay in England to a political object. My mother is there simply because she was unwilling to separate from her only surviving son.

Having taken up the sacred cause of Italian independence, I am obliged to take refuge in England, France, alas! being still closed against me. My mother aspires only to repose and tranquility. As to me, far from entertaining any ideas of ambition, my sole desire would be to serve my country, or liberty, in foreign lands, and I should long ago have been seen, as a simple volunteer, in the glorious ranks of the Belgians, or in those of the immortal Poles, if I had not feared that my actions would have been attributed to views of personal interest, and that my name might alarm a timid diplomacy incapable of believing in disinterested devotion, or in the sympathy inspired by unfortunate people.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
LONDON, June 17, 1871.

THE eminent firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. in New York have been called upon to respond to the charge of having defrauded the Government of the United States of a million dollars by means of false invoices of imports. The firm offer the Government $260,000 to compromise. Exorbitant duties on imports have furnished the temptation, and blundering custom house regulations the opportunity for this fraud. But as Phelps, Dodge & Co. are a pious and patriotic Republican firm, and have contributed liberally to Grant's election, there will be little difficulty in effecting a satisfactory arrangement.

SENATOR ALCORN is now living with his third wife, and twenty-one children can now proudly exclaim, "My father is a Senator from Mississippi."

Beside the present occupant of the Presidential chair, we have but two men now living who ever held the Presidency—Millard Fillmore, of New York, and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee—neither of whom were elected to the place, but both reached it through the death of the incumbents with whom they were elected to the Vice Presidency. Fillmore has kept out of public life ever since the close of his Presidential term; but Johnson, who is of a more energetic turn of mind, has tried to get elected to both the Senate and the House within the last four years. Besides these too men, elected to the second office but filling the first, we have two others still living who were Vice Presidents—Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. Hamlin is now in the Senate, and Breckinridge, we suppose, would not object to a place there. Of unsuccessful Presidential candidates, there are now living Horatio Seymour, who was defeated in 1868, General McClellan, defeated in 1864, John C. Breckinridge, defeated in 1860, and John C. Fremont, defeated in 1860. Seymour is following the placid occupation of farming, in Western New York, and takes no active part in politics, but occasionally favors his neighbors with an excellent speech on some agricultural or historical theme. McClellan has an office under the municipality of New York, as engineer of the projected system of docks, and has had nothing to do with politics for a long time; but he lately distinguished himself by requesting that his salary be decreased from fifteen thousand to ten thousand dollars a year. Fremont's residence is at Tarrytown, a short distance from New York City, where "Jessie" takes care of his elegant establishment; but he himself has a great deal of traveling to do, in connection with his Mexican railroad interests and other speculations.

THE *Herald* has discovered that the Committee of Seventy has developed a hunger for office equal to that of Tammany. It says of the committee: "That respectable body has given us General Dix for Governor, Francis E. Barlow for Attorney General, William F. Havemeyer for Mayor, Judge Barrett, Von Vorst and Curtis on the Bench of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Francis Sigel for Register, Col. Henry G. Stebbins for Park Commissioner, Mr. Phelps for District Attorney, Kessler for Coroner, Pinckney, Cigar Inspector in the Custom House, for Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, Senators Wiesman and Tremain in the State Senate, Mr. B. Gallager, Secretary of the Committee of Seventy, for private secretary of the Mayor, besides Comptroller Green and a long list of Congressmen, Assemblymen, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. In addition to all these valuable public officers, some of whom are richly paid, as the Attorney General, the District Attorney and the Register receive from $50,000 to $100,000 a year for their services, we have now the great champion of injunctions and reform. John Foley, doing battle at the city's expense for an office worth $10,000 a year. In view of all these fat berths, it is inquired whether the Committee of Seventy considers itself a ring or not?"

WHEN Tom Murphy resigned his place, he didn't lose any of his power as a political manager. Whenever there is any trouble in the New York Custom House, or any sort of complication in "the party," or any wrangling over appointments, Tom is called upon to fix things up. There has been a bitter contest among candidates for certain offices in the State Legislature, and an Albany dispatch says that "efforts have been made to persude Mr. Thomas Murphy to come up and settle the trouble, but he refuses to do so." It is hard to tell why Mr. Murphy should have refused to "come up," when he was implored to put things in order for the Legislature; but we must presume he took the trouble to send up directions by telegraph. Grant himself seems to rely more than ever upon Tom, who has always managed his interests in a gratifying way. It is rather queer that so many of the political "bosses" of New York, from Bill Tweed to Tom Murphy, are vulgar and ignorant hogs.

THERE was recently a somewhat novel religious controversy in London between the Rev. Mr. Lyne, known on account of his monkish inclinations as Father Ignatius, and the "coming Cromwell," Mr. Bradlaugh, who aspires to free the world from allegiance to God, as well as England from allegiance to the Guelphs. The debate took place in the new Hall of Science, which is the temple of the English infidels, where for two successive evenings the young father bearded the lions in their den. Strange to say, his address on "Jesus Christ as the Central Point of Human History" won for the author the sympathy and respect of his hearers. On the second evening he was even permitted to invoke the blessing of Heaven on his undertaking. His most pecular utterance was the calling Abraham, Isaac and Jacob blackguards, which admission was received with a burst of applause. He was answered by Mr. Bradlaugh, but in a manner vastly different from that which the infidel chief usually treats his clerical antagonists, who perhaps never appeared to better advantage to himself and less to his cause than on this occasion.

ST. PAUL and Duluth are trying to keep warm by getting up a heated controversy as to which has had the most severe weather. St. Paul declares that she can show ice fourteen feet thick, and Duluth reports that she has a feather bed "frozen as stiff as a poker."

The Rape of the Cloak.

Milwaukee Wisconsin, January 11.]

A most dastardly act of robbery was committed on last Christmas Day in a church in this city, which, although known to us the day after its commission, we have abstained from publishing until now, as there had been a faint hope of detection of the guilty party. As that hope has been dissipated and as there is now only the remotest clue to the perpetrator of the theft, we do not deem it necessary to withhold the facts from our readers:

Some time since a merchant on East Water street, who is justly proud of his wife, a most charming lady, sought to surprise her with a present that should not only be a delight to the lady, but which really became the envy of a number of ladies on account of its magnificence. The gentleman bought while East an exceedingly handsome cloak; the garment itself was of the most costly character, being not only made of the finest kind of material, but was from the hands of the most fashionable dressmaker in New York.

In addition to the perfection of its make, it was trimmed in a gorgeous manner with a very costly lace, the lace alone costing nearly $200. The garment was not only the admiration of many, but was even an object of envy to a great number on account of its beauty.

On Christmas day the lady, in company with her husband, went to church, and after returning home, she had divested herself of her cloak, and on laying it down, noticed that it had a different look to its usual appearance. An examination revealed the astonishing fact that some one had with a sharp knife cut off the lace around the lower part of the cloak, and that nearly all had been taken off evidently in the manner we have mentioned. As before stated no certain clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrator. The value of the lace stolen is about $150. We understand that the lady states that she felt what she at one time fancied was a pulling at her dress, but thought nothing of it at the time. She now feels certain that it was at that moment when the man was cutting the lace from her cloak. The police are in possession of the above facts and are on the look-out for the thief, with hope of successful arrest before long.

Jewish Longevity.

There are very many curious facts related with regard to the Jewish race, many, no doubt, are true, and some certainly have no other foundation than fancy. Professor Stowe, in his remarkably interesting course of lectures on the subject, delivered some years ago in this city, gave as careful a summary of the truth with regard to this peculiar people as has ever been made, and a statistician in London has recently published some very remarkable statements in regard to their physical condition, based upon carefully collected records. From these it appears that Jewish blood contains little or no scrofula. The average life of the Jew in London is forty-nine years, while of the Christian it is only thirty-seven years. Of a given number of Christians, only one quarter live, as a general rule, to be sixty years, while among Jews one-quarter lived to be at least seventy-one. Among children fourteen per cent of the Christian population die between one year and five years of age, while only three per cent. of the Jewish children. Finally, in Prussia it requires fifty-one years for the Christian population to double itself, and only forty-one years for the Jews. If we are not mistaken, Professor Stowe declared that the Jews had remained of about the same total number ever since they became historic. This proof of their greater average longevity and greater relative increase would seem to furnish material for a contradiction.—*Hartford Courant.*

Killed by Scandal Mongers.

The *Hudson Star*, Jan. 5, says: A short time since a report was circulated in the upper part of the city that Rev. M. Rosenthal, Rabbi of the Jewish Church, had been guilty of misdeeds which reflected seriously upon his previous spotless character. We have refrained from even alluding to the reports until to-day, when, after an interview with the officers of the church, we find that the rumors are without any foundation whatever. Dr. Rosenthal was made acquainted with the reports in circulation, and stoutly denied the truth of the same at the time, and so worried did he become afterward that, Saturday morning last, while engaged in conversation with a friend, he fell in a fit, and was removed to his residence, in Diamond street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where medical aid was called, and everything possible was done for him, but all efforts were of no avail, and death ended his career this forenoon. The cause of his death was apoplexy. We have only words of censure for those persons who circulated the scandalous reports which preyed upon the mind of deceased, who was greatly respected by his people and by all who knew him.

A WEST VIRGINIA lady in Denver praises the climate of that region. Though under the very shadow of the snow-capped Rocky Mountains, 20° is the lowest the mercury has reached, with a clear and dry atmosphere.

BARNUM has more pluck than money, but as long as he can get time on a few elephants and lions, and the gorilla is willing to wait until the end of the month for his salary, the great showman is all right.

JUDGE LANE, aged seventy, of Hagerstown, Maryland, committed suicide lately because he was sued for a breach of promise of marriage. He was old enough to know better.

PHILADELPHIA has been filling up a subscription list for a Washington monument, at the rate of twenty-five cents a year, for more than thirty years past.