

CHIEF.
MILWAUKEE

The Mennonites.

Speaking of the arrival of 519 Mennonite immigrants at New York on the 2nd of July, the *New York World* gives the following sketch:

The Mennonites are a Protestant denomination who reject infant baptism and baptize adult persons only on a profession of faith, practising also non-resistance and abstinence from oaths, thus combining some of the leading principles of the Baptists with some of those of the Friends, though historically they preceded both. The Anabaptists, to give them the title originally conferred upon them by their opponents, though they called themselves Baptizers (*täufer*), formed their first church at Zurich in 1525, and rapidly spread through Switzerland. Persecution drove them to South Germany, where more than three thousand of them were martyred; flying to Moravia, they greatly increased till the Thirty Year's War drove them away. It was a long tale of massacre and outrage—their history. Under Philip II. about six thousand of the Dutch Mennonites, (as the Anabaptists were called after the organization and indoctrination of the Synons) suffered death; William of Orange rose the leader of the Reformed party opposed and not till 1651 did they secure toleration in the Netherlands. Internal dissensions, then beginning, harassed the reconciliation of 1801, since numbers have decreased (in 1700) to 20,000, they still greatly. Till the middle of the present century the Swiss Mennonites have not been tolerated, children being taken from them and baptized. The colonies from which the immigrants to-day described are situated in Southern Russia, the Sea of Azov and along the coast of West Prussia. In 1783, acquiring considerable wealth and increasing to some forty thousand souls, Russia specially exempted them from military duty, but in 1871 notice was given that all must undergo conscription who did not emigrate by 1880.

This, however, is not the first Mennonite movement to the United States. They were among the first Dutch immigrants to New York; they organized a church in 1683 near Germantown, and in 1709 a larger migration began Lancaster from Switzerland and the Palatinate. They are now to be found in numbers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Ontario under different names—Old Reformed, New, Evangelical and Amish or Omish, which last discard buttons in favor of hooks-and-eyes and practice foot-washing. Baptism is administered at about the age of fifteen, almost invariably by pouring. The Lord's Supper is celebrated annually, usually preceded by foot-washing, industry and plainness of manners are inculcated. The office is accepted which requires an oath or infliction never go to law.

Seventeen years the migration to this country from Canada, why they are strong in Ohio.

LATE NEWS.

General.

Ex-Congressman George W. Hotchkiss, died at Binghamton, July 5th.

A fire at Fairbault, Minn., June 25th, destroyed property to the value of \$10,000.

The Rand Nitro-Glycerine works, at Breakneck, N. J., exploded July 24. Damage to property, \$5,000.

A boiler explosion in Sewers, a saw-mill, Queen City, Pa., July 6, killed three men, hurling them 300 feet in the air.

The postoffice block and Morse's block at Thomaston, Conn., burned on the night of July 5th. Loss, \$50,000.

John Hetrick and John Hess who were injured by the explosion of the boilers at Harrisburg, Pa., have since died.

Vanderloof & Beatty, one of the oldest houses in the straw goods trade in New York, is reported suspended. Liabilities, \$250,000.

The Fall River Print Works, at Fall River, Mass., have suspended. Liabilities about \$150,000; assessed valuation of property lost \$200,000.

Scott & Co., lace dealers, of New York, have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$225,000; nominal assets, \$227,000; real assets, \$140,000.

Seven persons were killed at a picnic in Ross Grove, near Pittsburg, and a large number seriously injured, some fatally, in the storm of July 4th.

Four large boilers exploded in Harrisburg, Pa., June 25. One man was instantly killed, and several others badly scalded. Loss from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

The Brooks coal mine near Caseyville, Ky., partially caved in, July 1st, killing a 15-year-old boy, and injuring Mr. Newcomb, the boy's father, so badly that his recovery was considered doubtful.

The Vermont Novelty Co.'s works, manufacturers of children's carriages and toys, at Springfield, Vt., were burned June 25th. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$30,000. By the fire 135 men are thrown out of employment.

The bank of H. A. Teise, at Quincy, Ill., has failed. Liabilities, \$180,700, of which \$72,000 are due to the county and town collectors. The suspension was caused by the withdrawal of \$171,000 of the tax deposits. The securities are said to be ample to pay the creditors.

A Silver City dispatch of June 25 says the advance troops of Gen. Howard attacked hostiles on the 25th, 45 miles from Harney. The battle took place at Curry Creek. Gen. Howard has sent all the troops possible to the front. Colonel Robbins and two soldiers were killed. The carriers rode 300 miles to furnish Howard with the news of the battle, and asked for reinforcements.

The morning of July 2, the steamship "Capital City" took fire at the Memphis wharf. In a few minutes the whole boat was in flames. The fire caught other boats, and they were burned. The total loss was \$300,000. The dead body of a man was found on the "Capital City." He was years of age, and returning from a southern port. Several other persons were killed.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, dated July 1st, says a letter just received from Heppner, Oregon, dated June 28, says a great deal of trouble is prevailing in this neighborhood relative to Indian troubles. News has just been received that the Indians have made an attack on the reservation and killed several of the men. Everybody expects a general war.

A dispatch from Pittsburg and vicinity says that the fire proved very destructive in the city. The fire was caused by lightning, and did great damage. No lives were lost, but the greatest damage was done to houses and buildings. The crops were greatly damaged. At a depth of four feet, and carrying off the house of Abner Long, and a stranger. A dispatch from the same place says that during the storm, was carried off. Several persons were drowned.

A dispatch says the force of the late war, in the recent fight, included 200 men; number of the late war, in the recent fight, included 200 men; number of the late war, in the recent fight, included 200 men. The latest news from Chief says the effect that he has 1,500 warriors and desperate. A large party composed of renegades from the Indian reservation. The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians. The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians. The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians.

The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians. The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians.

The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians. The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians.

The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians. The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians.

The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians. The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians.

The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians. The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians.

The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians. The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians.

The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians. The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians.

The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians. The Indians on the reservation, if an outbreak, he would be reinforced by 5,000 reservation Indians.

Nine illicit distilleries have recently been destroyed in Putnam county, Tenn., valued at \$12,000, and 15 persons connected with them, charged with violation of the revenue laws, arrested.

A special from Ft. Cancho, says there is little room to doubt that the party who fired into the El Paso stage, in Texas, not long ago, were white men or Mexicans, and not Indians, although so disguised.

On the afternoon of July 2nd, two men entered the office of Grant & Hull, brokers in Philadelphia, and while one drew the attention of the clerks to the quotation of stocks, the other seized a package containing twelve one thousand dollar bonds. No arrests.

The safe of Michael Richard, of Rothrockville, Pa., stolen with its contents, \$27,000 in mortgages, bonds and promissory notes and \$300 in cash, was found in a pit covered with brush near that place a few days since. The papers and money were intact.

Harlow E. Coy, a real estate dealer in Chicago, is reported as having been detected in a number of forgeries by which he victimized B. Gray, of Boston, out of \$6,000 to \$7,000. The forgeries were in the shape of notes, deeds, &c. Coy was arrested and held to the criminal court in the sum of \$7,000.

On the night of July 1st, the "Dead-wood" coach with six passengers, were attacked by "road agents," at Whoop-Up. Several passengers were relieved of their gold watches and various sums of money. Mr. Pin, one of the passengers, shot one of the robbers, and was in the act of firing again, when one of the "road agents," who was concealed in the bushes, shot Pin, producing a dangerous wound. The agents retreated firing several shots, wounding two passengers.

The Indian War.

Dispatches from Portland, Oregon, of July 6th give account of still further troubles with the Indians. A few days before James Clark and a party of 14 men were out on a scouting expedition up the north fork of the John Day river, and when about 12 miles from the mouth of Murderer's creek, they came upon Indians supposed to be about 1,400 strong, who endeavored to cut off the line of retreat of Clark's party, and nearly succeeded in the attempt. While defending themselves one man was killed and two others seriously wounded before the command made their escape. Clark and two of his men were cut off by the death of their horses. As soon as the news reached Canyon City that Clark was missing, a party of twelve men went to his assistance, coming across Clark at Cummings' ranche, about 2 miles from the fork of the John Day river, to which point he had succeeded in making his escape. While at this place the Indians made an attack on them and drove them from the ranche, wounding a man named Schultz. The Indians took the stage stock and burned the vehicle and all buildings on the ranche.

Four men from Pendleton report a fight with the Indians at Campos Prairie. They killed one Indian and wounded two others. A dispatch received by Gov. Chadwick, dated Walla Walla, W. T., July 5th, says: Nothing from Gen. Howard since the 29th. Reports from Baker City of the 2nd of July, states that the General's advance cavalry was in John Day's valley pursuing the hostiles.

The following dispatch was received at Portland from N. B. Simms, dated the 6th: The stages on from Canyon City report the hostiles strongly fortified twenty-five miles from Canyon City, waiting to give Howard battle. Howard's forces were expected up to engage the hostiles the morning of the 5th. There are about 1,600 Indians all told. It is supposed that 1,000 of them are armed.

Gov. Chadwick telegraphed from Umatilla the 6th: "Arrived here to-day; have here probably 40 men for service. From a letter from Lieut. Livemore, of Pendleton, dated the 5th, I learn that a scout returned to Pendleton and reported that a full force of Snakes were encamped on the Comas prairie, and that a company of volunteers numbering about forty men left on the 5th, under Captain Sperry, in search of the enemy. There was one company of infantry and one of cavalry in camp near Pendleton, and two more companies of cavalry were expected on the 6th."

A letter from Mr. Lumer, dated the 6th, states that 100 volunteers are at Pilot Rock, about fifteen miles from Comas prairie, having scouts out, and will remain until the soldiers go forward. If these reports are correct, we will hear in a day or two of the result of the following dispatch also received at headquarters, dated Department of the Columbia, in Walla Walla, July 5: "Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, Walla Walla: Gen. Howard directs me to say to you that he will immediately hire a steamer, equip it with artillery and patrol the Columbia river in order to intercept the hostiles should they attempt to cross the present location of the Indians on the north fork of the John Day river near the mouth of Granite creek; if they continue moving northward they will strike the Columbia river somewhere about the mouth of Willard creek. They may however turn eastward, passing by the head of McKay's creek and keep to the left of the Rio Grande. You will keep a bright look-out in order to strike them as soon as they get into your neighborhood.

Portland dispatches of July 7th say: Our troops that went to the front fifty strong, were attacked at Willow Springs, and from those who got in there must be over half if not two-thirds killed. Of those who are in, three men are wounded, and they report several others wounded before they got out. We have about three hundred men here, and not one-half of them are armed. One hundred soldiers left here at 7 P. M. to the relief of our men. Gov. Chadwick, who is now at Umatilla, telegraphs here under date of the 7th, as follows: "Volunteers under Capt. Sperry, fifty strong, were defeated at Willow Springs, thirty miles south of Pendleton, yesterday. Sperry is killed and nearly all his command are killed or wounded. We can hear of only seven left."

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

The Russians have 52,426 sick in the Balkan peninsula; and of the recruits raised in 1877 for the Armenian campaign 25 per cent. are dead.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

A Vienna dispatch says that as a result of the pourparlers between the plenipotentiaries regarding Greece, it is proposed the Hellespont question be settled directly between Greece and the Porte, within the limits designated by the Congress. Austria will also be

empowered by the Congress to treat with the Porte respecting the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the sitting of the Congress June 29th, Prince Gortschakoff was present. It is believed the Congress discussed the boundary of Roumelia, and the appointment of a Governor for that province who is to be a Christian and appointed by the Porte, with the approval of the Powers. England, Austria and Russia being generally agreed concerning the questions of Bessarabia, Serbia, Montenegro, Epirus, and Thessaly, no difficulty is expected on those points. The Vienna Political Correspondence says that notwithstanding the grave representations, especially of Prince Bismarck, the Turkish delegates in the Congress continue stubborn, and their obstinacy is calculated to lessen the probability of peace. Another correspondent says the Turks refuse to surrender Shumla unless the Russians withdraw to Adrianople, and threaten to leave the Congress, if the cession of territory to Greece is even discussed.

The problems presented by the reorganization of Turkey in Europe have been solved, with the difficult exception of the border provinces of Greece. One scheme of the settlement proposed is to offer to Greece the same right of supervision and control over West Roumelia—that is, Thessaly, Macedonia and Epirus—as Austria will be entrusted with in Herzegovina, and possibly in Northern Albania. By this extending the influence of neighboring States over adjacent provinces the Congress might remove the cause of future war. It has been decided that Serbia shall retain Nische, but not Novi Casaz, the Geopavank delie forming the western frontier of the new territory. The Servian delegation declare themselves satisfied. The Montenegrins are dissatisfied, especially at obtaining nothing on the south. Antivari is to be declared a neutral port, but open to Austrian men-of-war.

Roumania is to be admitted to the permanent international commission for the navigation of the Danube. The only reservation as to the Danube is that Russia, while acknowledging the entire freedom of the navigation of that river in time of peace, does not admit such freedom in time of war. A London dispatch says the conservative organs are very discontented with the results of the congress, on the whole regard the danger of a rupture as obviated.

The questions of Asiatic Turkey and the navigation of the Danube and Bosphoruses still remain unsettled. The final proceedings of the congress will consist of the presentation of the main treaty, which the commission appointed to draw it up will submit, clause by clause.

A telegram from Vienna reports that Batum is not to be made a free port like Hamburg or Altona, but is to become a Russian free port—quite a different thing. Respecting Crete, the solution proposed by the congress is considered unacceptable at Athens, where public opinion is exasperated. Friday a manifestation, in which fifteen thousand people participated, took place in front of the King's palace. The government is powerless to resist the current of popular feeling, and on Friday evening orders were issued for the transfer of the Royal Guard to the frontier at Lodi. The army that will occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina will consist of seventy thousand men and two hundred and forty guns.

THE ORIENT.

Dispatches from Constantinople speak of a warlike movement appearing among the Mussulman population, but it is certainly not against Austria—dreaming only of recovering the provinces invaded by Russia. A factious portion of the Turks would readily yield Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria, on the condition that that power at some time occupy Serbia and Montenegro, so as to leave the hands of the Porte free to wrestle with its chief antagonist.

FRANCE.

Slight rioting has been going on in Marseilles for some days past, in consequence of an attempt by the Ultramontanes to get up a political demonstration by decorating the statue of a former Bishop. A mob invaded several newspaper offices and endeavored to overthrow the statue. The police dispersed the mob and arrested one hundred and twenty-six persons.

AN OLD ROMANCE.

The Story of Madame Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore.

The marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of the Emperor Napoleon, to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of a prominent and wealthy citizen of Baltimore, and the long and fruitless struggle of Madame Bonaparte for recognition as a member of the imperial family, after her separation from her husband, seventy-three years ago, are matters of history. Still, the fact does not seem to be generally known that the lady survives her husband, and continues to reside in this city. The closing years of her life are being spent at the corner of Read and Cathedral streets, a most attractive part of Baltimore, where she continues to entertain her friends and to extend a ready welcome to visitors desiring to pay their respects to her. She is now in her ninety-fourth year, yet, despite her advanced age, feeble health, and the sad experience through which she has passed, her mind is still bright and vigorous, and she exhibits remarkable vivacity and cheerfulness. The story of her life has attained worldwide publicity and forms one of the most romantic and interesting chapters in connection with the history of Baltimore.

Jerome Bonaparte having served as naval lieutenant in the San Domingo expedition of 1803, was put in command of a French frigate, and on his return to France visited the United States. Having heard of Miss Patterson, then distinguished as a lady of remarkable beauty, whose features bore a striking resemblance to those of Napoleon, his desire to see her and form her acquaintance brought him to Baltimore.

At their first meeting Jerome was captivated, and a brief courtship ensued, which resulted in their marriage, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Carroll, the first Roman Catholic Archbishop in the United States. The young naval officer was then in his nineteenth year, his bride was eighteen, and the old citizen who has lived to relate the particulars of that great social event dwells with emphasis upon the beauty of the bride, the graceful and dignified presence of the groom, and the distinguished company present on the occasion.

After a year, they returned to France, they of their arrival domestic bliss, but soon after marriage on the form royal alliances for the purpose of power and influence of family, issued orders for Jerome Bonaparte to land in this he was actuated by which caused him to divorce prompted his vain endeavor about a dissolution of the his brother Lucien to Mar through; and his successfully due his brother Louis to former engagement that a lady belonging to a great influence, but whom he resorted to severe measures to apply in vain to Pope Pius, and the marriage, he caused to be annulled by the Council of State, on the ground of his brother being a minor. Jerome left the vessel at Lisbon, and went to Paris to beseech the Emperor to recognize the marriage. His opportunities were silenced with threats of imprisonment. He therefore yielded to the despotic will of Napoleon, and was finally induced to marry a daughter of the King of Wurtemberg.

When Jerome left the vessel at Lisbon, Madame Bonaparte took command, and ordered the captain to sail for the Texel and Amsterdam. Another ineffectual attempt to land, she being retained as a prisoner four days, she finally sailed for England, where her landing was attended with considerable excitement. On account of the hostilities then prevalent between England and France, a mob, not aware of the facts in her case, assembled at the pier, and made furious demonstration when the announcement was made that a vessel had arrived bringing a member of the Bonaparte family. But Pitt knowing of her cruel treatment by Napoleon, sent an escort of safety and honor, and gave orders that she be received with every mark of respect and distinction.

Very soon after her arrival in England, her only child, Jerome Napoleon, was born, at Camberwell, near London. In a short time she embarked with her son for the United States, and has since made her home in Baltimore.

She has spent many years in Europe in the vain endeavor to establish her claim as a member of the imperial family. After the second marriage of Jerome, Napoleon gave her \$1,000 a month in advance until his downfall, and an offer to make her a princess was made to her, which she proudly declined. Her dignified and independent course while endeavoring to vindicate her rights commanded the highest respect of Napoleon and the French nation.

It will be remembered that the question involving the rank of her family was brought before the French courts and decided adversely, after the cause had been argued by such eminent counsel as Berrier, the great French advocate.

Madame Bonaparte never saw her husband after their separation at Lisbon in 1805, except for a moment many years afterward at an art gallery in Florence, Italy, but she did not speak to each other. She contradicts the statement made by some cyclopedic writers that they immediately recognized each other, and that Jerome immediately withdrew. On the contrary, she says he had changed so much in his appearance that she did not recognize him until he was pointed out to her by a friend; and she learned afterward that Jerome did not recognize her at all.

Madame Bonaparte always speaks in the most affectionate terms of her husband, and excuses his conduct on the ground that he was perfectly powerless in the hands of Napoleon to accomplish anything in her behalf.

Yet, while the muse of history will record the fact that Jerome Bonaparte distinguished himself both as a naval and military officer, and fought by the side of Napoleon at Ligny and Waterloo, displaying great bravery and capacity, it will not omit the affecting story of Madame Bonaparte's life, nor justify the ignoble conduct of him who deserted her for princely honors and advancement.

A Fight for Life with a Panther.

Last week a hunter named Jacob Farquarson, while passing through the forest between White Fish Lake and Black Trout Lake, near the headwaters of the Madawaska River, encountered a puma, or American panther. While looking at the remains of a large upland Cariboo he heard a noise at some distance off among the tree tops. Shortly after the sounds were repeated, and, on looking up, he saw a large animal leaping from tree to tree toward the spot where he stood. He was armed with a Ballard rifle, and as soon as the beast came near enough he fired. The brute sprang from the tree directly at him. In the meantime the hunter had rapidly re-loaded, and having jumped aside and behind a large pine before the infuriated animal could recover for a second spring, he gave it another bullet. Both shots had taken effect, as was afterward discovered, but neither in a vital part. After the second shot the puma turned and darted with a roar at the hunter, who drew a long, keen-edged hunting knife, and with his back against a tree awaited his enemy. The enraged animal sprang at him and fastened its long curved claws into his shoulder. He drove the knife repeatedly to the hilt into its breast. Both came to the ground together, but the struggle did not last long, for the huge animal, weakened by the loss of blood from the bullet and knife of Farquarson, soon turned over dead. The animal, which is rare in Canada now, was one of the largest size, measuring nine feet from the nose to the extremity of the tail.

WE BELIEVE.

That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world, and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. Use all to try it—U. S. Dr. Robbester, N. Y.