

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Barre and Lebœuf, the murderers of Madame Gillet, were publicly guillotined in the presence of an immense crowd at Paris on the 7th of September.

Nobeling, the Socialist, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor William of Germany, has died of his wounds.

A London dispatch says that "over 600 persons have been recovered of the persons drowned by the disaster to the excursion steamer Prince Alice. A large majority of the bodies have been recognized."

Later accounts of the murder of Meheti in Albania, insurgents report that his men were not assassinated in the fight in which his master met his death. The engagement resulted in the killing of 400 persons, Meheti being surrounded and unable to escape.

In the late fight at Bihace, a small fortified town near the Dalmatian frontier, the Bosnian rebels inflicted loss of 400 or 500 men upon the Austrian forces. The resistance of the rebels was so obstinate that the Austrians were compelled to retire and leave the place for the present in possession of the enemy.

A Vienna dispatch says the Bourse is much disturbed by the retrograde movement of the Austrian army in Bosnia.

Count Wilhelms von Bismarck, second son of Prince Bismarck, has been elected Deputy to the German Parliament from Languedoc, the Catholics turning the balance in his favor in consequence of his promise to be guided by his father's conciliation toward the Church of Rome.

A dispatch from Rome says in the negotiations between Bismarck and the Vatican it has been agreed that the church shall be ruled in accordance with the Prussian constitution, and that the Papal laws shall remain in force, but subject to a declaration to the manner of their execution.

The German Emperor has completely recovered from the wounds inflicted by the assassin Nobeling.

A Paris dispatch says a diploma has been issued by the State Departments of Public Instruction of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Kansas, the Milwaukee public schools, and the St. Louis public schools.

Reports from Serbian sources estimate the losses of Austrian engagements with the Bosnians, between the 4th and 6th of this month, at about a hundred officers and three thousand men. It is stated that the Austrians, with heavy reinforcements, have commenced offensive operations against the insurgent in trenches on the banks of the Save, but without achieving results.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
East.

A dynamite magazine exploded near Bradford, Pa., the other day, killing four men. Their bodies were blown into a million fragments.

South.

Memphis dispatches of Sept. 9 represent the condition of affairs in that city as truly appalling. The new cases of yellow fever for the preceding twenty-four hours reached the fearful figure of 411, and the deaths about 120. Over 2,000 people were down with the pestilence. The doctors were working hard, but hundreds of persons were dying without being able to get a physician. "A war is on a ride through every street of the city," telegraphed from New Orleans. "The public health is at a standstill, while the streets are filled with the dead and dying."

The battle lasted for two hours, the Bannock, though few in number, fighting with desperate obstinacy. The result was that Capt. Bennett, Company B, Fifth Infantry, of Little Rock; a French scout, and one Crow Indian were killed on the side of the troops, and twelve Bannocks killed. Capt. Bennett, the French scout, and one Crow Indian were wounded in the wrist, the stock of his gun being shot away. Thirty-four Bannocks, men, women and children, were taken prisoners and sent to Fort Keogh in charge of Gen. Bull, who, with four companies of the Second Cavalry, arrived at any point where there is reason to expect that the savages will attempt to pass the road.

The regular weekly robbery of "the coach from Deadwood" occurred the other night near Hat Creek, Wyoming. The usual monotony was varied, however, by a fight between the messengers and bandits. "While the robbers were engaged in going through the pockets of the two passengers and the mail sacks that two messengers, who were riding about 200 yards in the rear of the coach, came up, dismounted, and crept up within fifteen yards of the robbers, when they were compelled to stop, and fired upon. The fire was returned, and one of the robbers fell dead. The others retreated to a gulch, keeping up a steady fire on the messengers, who returned it, but dared not leave their position. The coach meantime had driven on, and after waiting some time, and seeing that they were not strong enough to dislodge the robbers, the messengers mounted their horses and rejoined the coach, leaving the mail sacks in the road near the body of the dead robber. The messengers are confident that two of the robbers who got away are badly wounded."

POLITICAL POINTS.

The electors of Maine failed to make a choice for Governor on the 9th inst. The Greenback candidate surprised his competitors by polling nearly 40,000 votes. No one candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, the choice of an Executive devolved upon the Legislature.

The New Hampshire Republican Convention met at Concord, last week, and nominated Nathaniel Head for Governor.

The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts have put a full ticket for State officers in the field.

The deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans, on the 11th of September, numbered 90, new cases 258. Business was almost entirely suspended, and it was estimated that there were over 50,000 unemployed people in the city. At Memphis there was no abatement of the plague. A dispatch from that city says: "We have at this date 3,800 sick to provide for and 10,000 people to feed. The average increase of cases is 100, and the average deaths 100 per day. There are no signs of abatement of the fever, though the weather has turned cold, and we have no hope that the end of the epidemic has been broken."

At Vicksburg there were 31 deaths, a slight decrease. There was also a slight decrease in the number of new cases. In the other towns of the South where the pestilence had found a lodgment there was no abatement.

The number of deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on the 13th was 58; new cases, 228. At Memphis there were 295 new cases and 83 deaths. The disease had assumed a mild form, and yielded more readily to treatment. Vicksburg reported 31 deaths; at Holly Springs, Hixson, Brownsville, and other towns in the interior, there was little or no abatement of the epidemic.

A man named Vallour St. Martin, confined in the jail of St. Charles parish, La., for the murder of a colored man, was taken out at night by a party of men, who summarily put to death. He received the contents of at least fifty guns, and was literally ridelled with bullets beyond all recognition.

West.

A small steamer was sunk, the other day, in the Missouri river, near St. Charles, and three of the crew were drowned.

Two Deadwood coaches, one bound up and the other down, were recently robbed by three bandits not far from Hat Creek, Wyoming. The coaches were broken open and robbed of their contents—which amounted to little, by the way—the mail sacks were gutted of all registered letters, and the passengers relieved of their money, watches and jewelry.

President Hayes and party, after taking a trip up the Northern Pacific railroad as far as Fargo, Dakota, and inspecting the great wheat-fields of that region, returned to Milwaukee and looked in upon the Executive. He thence journeyed to Madison, and was present at the opening of the Wisconsin State Fair. His Excellency next visited Milwaukee, where he was the guest of Hon. Alexander Mitchell.

There was a heavy frost in many

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NUMBER 32.

The Southern Plague,

The Sublest Scourge Ever Known—Heartrending Scenes.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

The following letter from a prominent

citizen of Memphis to a commercial house in this city is exceedingly interesting, and contains some facts and topics we have not seen elsewhere. It is written by George W. Williams, four miles south of Memphis:

We have had a trying and desperate

fight with the fever at this camp, but I

begin to feel we have conquered. You

can form no idea of the distress. Women

in childbirth, surrounded by little ones,

quartered in tents, see one by one pass

from their sight on to the hospital,

thence to the grave. Soon the babe is

born, yellow as gold; the mother having

been spanked with carbolic acid and I

inhalation from my handkerchief. He died in

convulsions.

I am now obliged to write in a hurry,

as I have really more work that I can

attend to. We can hardly get negro ser-

vants at the rate of \$3 per day. Bodies

will not go into a room where there has

been a death at any price. Bodies are

brought in a half hour after the breath has left them.

The Terrible Death.

(Brownsville (Tenn.) Telegram.)

A terrible calamity occurred here at 2

a.m., Carl Groves, a distinguished ex-

Confederate soldier, was burned to

death. He was recovering from a bad

case of yellow fever. He had been pro-

moted and discharged him as needing no

further attention. Late yesterday evening

he showed unmistakable aberration of

mind. On hearing this, his brother

and sister, who had been the fever. The

latter said: "No, Carl, indeed; I

never felt better in my life. I had a

little chill yesterday, but am well now."

Her pulse showed 125, temperature 104,

eyes glassy, skin puffed, and the whole

countenance a beautiful pink. In order

to quiet and gratify the mother, I put

up a tent near for the night. Next morn-

ing I had them examined, and both were

sent to the hospital. I was down there this

noon. The mother was prostrate with

nervous prostration, and the children lie

in the winter field.

Just now I tooted a fellow to a tent near

the hospital. I have had men hunting

him all day. He has been dodging us.

He swears nothing is the matter with him.

His pulse is 135 and temperature 106. He is literally burning up. He

will be dead by noon to-morrow.

There are fresh arrivals. We have

been sufficiently long to be regarded as

a camp of refuge, and the establish-

ment of a new camp to which all who have

been beyond the infected districts ten

days will be removed. If no more arri-

ve we will be able to say we have

snatched from certain death 455 souls.

The camp is laid out in streets; each

tenement is numbered, and a complete

register is kept of every inmate. New

arrivals occupy a street called Quar-

terne square, who have quartermaster,

commissary, underofficer, physician,

payroll and military force. We have

a large warehouse and brick oven, sou-

house, and every appointment the emer-

gency suggests.

This disease is yellow fever, or, in

fact, the malarial fever of this coast,

intensified by the introduction of ship or

Asiatic fever. It is the most sub-

tile disease the world has experienced,

and after medical experience, and

after much trial and error, we have

discovered the cause of the disease.

The cause is the bite of a mosquito,

which breeds in stagnant water.

The disease is transmitted by the

mosquito, and the disease is transmitted

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