THE DAILY EVENING FELEGRAPH-TRIPLE SHEET-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

MEWS SUMMARY.

-The counsel for Dr. Schoeppe has applied to Chief Justice Thompson for a writ of error to the Supreme Court, that the testimony in his case may be reviewed. Attorney-General Brewster, while of opinion that no error had been committed by the Court which tried him, thinks the cause of justice requires that he should have an opportunity of being heard, and therefore concents to the issuing of the writ retherefore consents to the issuing of the writ, re-turnable on the first Monday of January, 1870. -The Coroner was notified last evening to hold an inquest in the case of William Cham-bers, aged sixty years, who died from injuries received in the afternoon at the rolling-mill in

Canal street, above Laurel,

Domestic Affairs.

Gold closed yesterday at 1231

-Hog cholera is raging in Cincinnati. -Mr. Ingersoll had again to withdraw his Greenback lasue bill yesterday.

-Mr. Seward arrived in Mexico City on the 15th ult., and met with a grand reception. -Hugh Carmichael was murdered at Scranton last evening by his brother-in-law, William Craw-

ford. -Michael Cann was shot and instantly killed in Baltimore yesterday by James H. Galloway, his partner.

-Last senson was a disastrous one for the Gloucester, Mass., fishermen. They lost sixteen vessels and fifty-six men. -Damage to the extent of \$100,000 was done to

buildings connected with the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, by fire, yesterday. —Samuel Dryden, believed to have been con-

cerned in the murder of the Cox family, near Kingsville, Mo., was shot dead on his farm on Wednesday night.

Wednesday night. —A portion of the secarities stolen from the Dutchess County Insurance Company, New York, have been recovered, and a man arrested on suspicion of being one of the thieves. —The Spanish gunboats have been released instructions having been forwarded to District Attorney Pierrepont from Washington not to proceed any further in the matter. —The robbers of the Gallatin (Mo.) Bank and murderers of Mr. Streets have not yet been cap-tured, though several parties are in pursuit. Their booty only amounted to five dollars. —Two men entered the office of the Treasurer of Tama county, Iowa. on Thursday evening, stabbed that official so that he will probably die, and m de off with \$5000 in money.

Foreign Affairs.

-An insurrection has broken out in Sierra Puebla, Mexico. -The French official "Yellow Book" has just

been published. —The Duke of Saldanha refuses to go to Paris

as Ambassador from Portugal. --It is confidently believed in Madrid that

President Grant intends to selze Cuba. —An incendiary proclamation sent from New York has been very extensively circulated in

Havana.

-An Edinburgh paper gives currency to a re-port that Lord Clarendon will soon reopen the

Alabama negotiations. —Mr. Burlingame has received information of the ratification of the treaty effected by him be-tween the United States and China.

-General Cespedes calls upon all true Cubans to destroy their tobacco and sugar crops, to de-prive the Spaniards of the means of revenue.

-General Golcouria is demanding, by letter, large sums of money from citizens of Havana,

requesting that remittances be made through the American Consul at Nassau. -Forcade's impeachment was demanded in the French Corps Legislatif yesterday. The de-mand was followed by scenes of unprecedented violence, and the Chamber had to adjourn.

THE MASTODON.

Very Latest Intelligence from the Wheaton Bone-yard-The Head of the Monster Still Under Ground. From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 9.

Things have not changed much at the Wheaton bone-yard since Saturday. The hole is there still, and is a little larger than before. On Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, twelve men went to work to pump and bale out the water, and so

EGYPT.

The Viceroy Accepts the Tarkish Ultimatum The Imperial Conditions. PARIS, Dec. 9 .- The Viceroy of Egypt has

vielded to the ultimatum of the Sultan and accepted all the conditions it imposes. To-day we submit to our readers the text of the Sultan's ultimatum. Previous to its reception the Viceroy wrote to the Grand Vizier of Turkey a note, in which he said:-

Fully sensible of the successive favors he has received from the Sultan, he has always regu-lated his conduct according to the will and orders of his Majesty. The withdrawal of the Egyptian troops from Candia took place, he de-clares, because of the great expense, which Egypt could not support, and as the result of an understanding previously come to with the Porte. If he addressed invitations to a few foreign sovereigns to attend the opening of the Suez Canal, it was only in virtue of the high position which he fills under the gracious position which he fills under the gracious auspices of the Sultan, and the reception which he met with at the European courts was simi-larly due to the benevelent favor with which his Majesty has designed to honor him. As to his alleged disrespect towards the ambassadors of his Majesty during his recent tour, he entirely disclaims having been wanting in proper con-sideration to their Excellencies. The mission of Nubar Pasha is neither a new incident nor un-known to the Porte, which even furnished that personage with letters of introduction when he first set out. The development of Egyptian commerce and the settlement of a large number of foreigners in the country have led to frequent litigious disputes, and the object of Nubar's mislitigious disputes, and the object of Nubar's mis-sion was merely to effect some modifications in the faulty system of jurisdiction now in force within the limits of the privileges accorded to Egypt by its gracious sovereign. Replying to the charge of having squandered the revenues of the country, his Highness compares the present situation of Egypt with that in which he found it on his accession to power, and argues that the result shows a sensible progress in all directions. He instances the creation of an assembly of native delegates to control the revenue and expenditure, and to supervise the administration; of the numerous schools which have been ounded; and of the youths whom he has sent to Europe to be perfected in the sciences, in litera-ture, in arts, and industry. As to agriculture, this, he affirms, has prospered greatly; 320,000 feddans of previously untilled ground have been brought under culture. The settlement of foreigners in the country, even so far south as the Soudan, and the increased activity in the old and new ports, all combine to show the progress which trade and agriculture have made, as also the general security for life and property which exists under his rule. Further, of the heavy debts bequeathed to him by Said Pacha, the dif-ficulties which have been occasioned by the payment of so many indemnities, the cost of constructing railways and telegraph lines, and the great outlay occasioned by the Suez Canal f all these be considered, and if it be borne in mind at the same time that the charges of ad-ministration (salaries, etc., included) are regularly paid, it must be admitted that the finances are carefully managed, and that the population is not overburdened with taxes. As to the increase of the armament, he merely wished to keep this abreast of modern inventions, and the cost of doing this is well justified by his sincere

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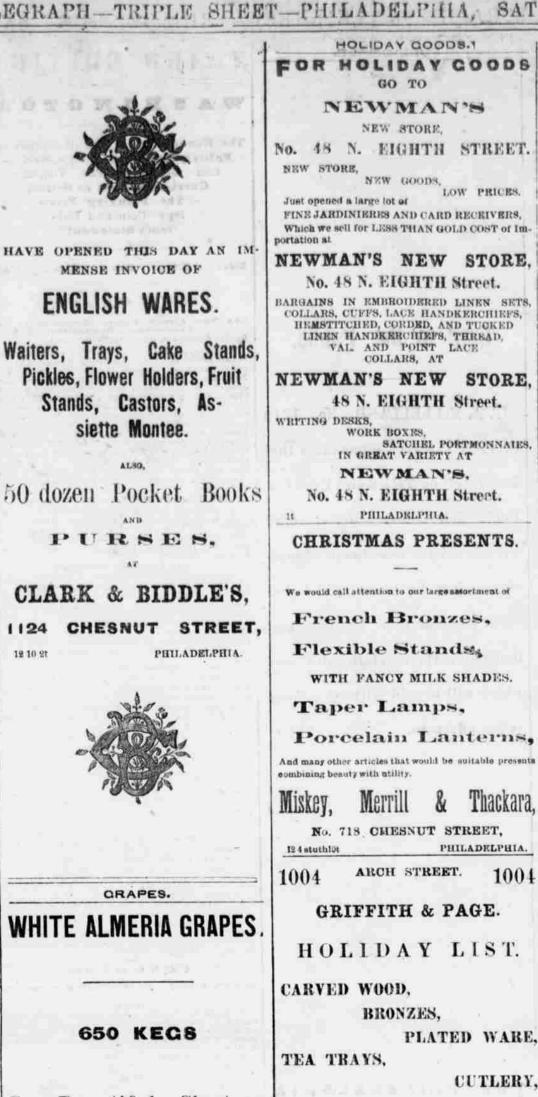
desire to be in a position to prove useful to the empire—as his conduct during the Cretan revolt clearly proved. In conclusion, his Highness expresses the hope that these frank explana-tions will remove from the mind of the Sultan the unfavorable impression produced by wholly To this the Sultan replied by the despatch in the month of September last of the ultimatum which has just been accepted by the Viceroy. It

reads thus:-

First. That the effective of the Egyptian army shall be reduced to the limits fixed by the firman of 1866, and that the uniform of the troops shall be in exact conformity with those of the Turkish army. Second. That the breech-loaders ordered in

Europe, or which have already been delivered in Egypt, as also all the iron-clads and vessels of war, shall be sold or ceded to the Porte at their

cost price. Third. That the Egyptian budgets shall be sub-





reat was the quantity in the hole that it took them until noon to empty it so that they could go to work with their shovels. During the day two pieces of ribs and a number of vertebre bones were found south of the place where the principal bones lay. Night put a stop to their labors, so they rested on their oars, or rather on their shovels, until the following morning, which was Sunday. Although it was the Sabbath, they went vigorously to work, and worked hard all day. It was in vain. No mastodon greeted their eyes, not even a single bone of the ancient brute. Some persons ascribe the failure to the violation of the Sabbath, and think it was merited. Work was again resumed on Monday morn-

ing, and probing-irons were used to search for the head, in the place where the head ought to These iron search-warrants were inserted be. These iron search-warrants were inserted all over the soil supposed to cover the head, and finally their progress towards China was im-peded by some hard substance. The diggers were delighted, and anticipated the appearance of the long-lost skull with feverish anxiety. They dug with a vengeance, and at last came to it—not to the head, but to the stump of a tree. Some of the diggers at once jumped to the con-clusion that the animal had a wooden head. There were no grounds for such an assertion; it was a libel upon the fair fame and intellectual capacity of the ancient settler, and had no foun-dation but in the excited brain of the gentleman who originated the brilliant idea.

There was no gainsaying the fact that there was timber there. Mr. Jayne was not in the lumber business, however, and being greatly discouraged and somewhat disgusted becaus the head did not come to time as expected, he told the boys to go home, and he followed suit. He has remained there more or less ever since, cogitating upon the uncertainty of coming across mastodon heads when wanted. He ought to put the case in the hands of the Chicago de-tectives, so that the defaulting head may be brought to light.

It would be very interesting to speculate on the whereabouts of that head. What became of it? where is it? and how did it some there? Was it divorced from the body some time before the animal's death? Perhaps so, and perhaps there was a hill there at the time, and perhaps it rolled half a mile away from the place where the body dropped and took up its abode. Pos-sibly it is under the timber. Possibly two or three trees fell upon the animal, knocked it down and covered it where it fell. Mr. Jayne should go deeper than the timber. He does not know what is down there, nor anybody else. It

is worth finding out. There seems to be a large quantity of lumber under the soil. Some persons, who profess to be competent judges of lumber, pronounced it to be maple, while others, possessing an equal amount of knowledge and experience, insisted that it was cedar. It may be, and it may not be. The wood is wet and soft, and useless for any purpose except to place beside the bones in That brings us back to the bones themselves.

They still reside temporarily at Wheaton, in a hall over a store, where the curious and the scientific, and anybody else who wishes to squander a quarter of a dollar, can gaze upon their curious shapes, and speculate upon the remoteness of their antiquity. There is a dol-lar's worth in the sight, to say nothing of the privilege of indulging in the associations which force themselves upon the mind when in the presence of these imperial remains. Their value is still a matter of dispute, and

the good tolks of Wheaton and the surrounding country differ widely in their estimates. Some country differ widely in their estimates. Some would not accept them as a gift, while others place their price as high as \$180,000 only. Mr. Jayne says that if he is offered that amount he will part with his old neighbors, and might pos-sibly throw in his farm by way of boot. He avows his determination to get the head, if it takes him all winter and the forepart of spring. He longs for that head as Saul longed for the head of David, or the Philistines for that of Samson. It is to be hoped that he will get it.

mitted yearly for the approval of the Sultan. Fourth. That no negotiations whatever shall be carried on by the Viceroy with the European powers, except through the Ambassadors of the orte.

Fifth. That the Khedive shall contract no further loan without a special firman from the Sultan.

Sixth. That Tanzimul shall receive its complete application and execution in-Egypt; and Seventh. That his Highness shall reduce the axes to the figure at which they stood upon

his accession to power. The terms of this ultimatum, with degent advice to accept them, were telegraphed to the Viceroy by M. Bource, the French Minister in Turkey, even before Talaat Pacha had left Contantinople with the text of the document.

SAVONAROLA.

A Monument in Florence to the Great Papal

We have had translated for THE TELEGRAPH the following programme of an influential committee formed recently in Florence for the erection of a monument to Savonarola:-

"The 23d of May, 1498, burned in the flames which priestly wrath enkindled Jerome Savonarola, the great reformer whom the Florentimes revered as a father, loved as a son; and yet they let him burn; for Rome then Lad the power to so brutalize the people as to make them

accomplices in their own greatest wrongs. "Noble Florence respected, perhaps applauded, the judgment given by a Robber Poisoner-Pon-tiff, declaring faithless to the law of Christ the austere monk of the cell at San Marco, and his ashes were scattered to the winds, and after four centuries there is yet wanting a stone to prove him remembered who so loved his country and died for it.

"Since tyrannies are all united, it is not without reason that despotic crowns have been made to sustain, surrounding it, the tiara of the King-Priest. When the poor friar spoke of political liberty, he called forth the thunders of the Church of Rome.

"Now that Italy, riscn to a free life, has its crown not a theocratic gift, but of the sovereignty of the people, the ingratitude would be inexcusable if it raised no monument to Savonarola "Nor for this cause alone. The Papacy

weakened by the blows of progress, its eterna enemy, in its fortress of Rome makes ready new arms to combat it, and with a pseudo (Ecumenia Council protests against its own defeat. It is our duty to affirm against it our conquest-to protest against the attempts it is making against our rights.

"It has seemed to many citizens in full harmony with such protest to honor the memory of the martyr of the Plazza della Signoria, who dared among the first, opposing Christ to the Pope, to hope for reforms from Rome. If Rome gave Sayonarola to death for his doctrines, he is certainly foolish who believes conciliation pos-

sible between the Papacy and liberty. "Those who meet in Rome to represent the Church have it for their mission to restore its prostige. Remembering past consequences, we will contribute to avoid them for the future. The ecclesiastical magnates will burn incense to him who gave a Peter Arbues a place among the saints of God. If the Jesuits revere the shaughterers-the people the victims-the world will say which is the more worthy of the two to "We have, therefore, founded a national asso-

ciation for the erection of a monument to Savo-narola. A committee has been elected who have chosen General Garibaldi as their President, himself a living protest against the

dent, himself a hving protest against the Rome of the Popes. "Our plan is, on the very day when the coun-cll is opened at Rome to celebrate in Florence the laying of the corner-stone of such a monu-ment. * * * We hope for the co-operation of Italians more especially, but in general of such as see in Papal Rome an ensury, and in its protects a means that all humanity condemns." pretexts a menace that all humanity condemns.

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much less fearful and extensive would be the preva-PULMONARY DISEASE!

But the majority of people will not give this im-portant subject more than a mere passing thought, and sometimes even not that. "Know TRYSELP" is an ancient axiom which should be deeply iman anoten axion which should be deeply im-pressed upon every man and woman's heart, not merely in regard to the spiritual but to the physical nature also. How few there are, comparatively speak-ing, who have anything like a proper conception of either, and yet how vitally important it is that we, should be familiar with both! Occasionally an indivi-dual is met with who has studied the wonderful con-struction of the butuan body and who is familiar with 12 2 thstu10t

dual is met with who has situiced the wonderful con-struction of the human body, and who is familiar with not merely the location of the various organs, but with their functions also. Such persons, unless they are absolutely indifferent to their health and happi-are absolutely indifferent to their health and happiness, give heed to the warnings that noture gives. The short, hacking cough, one of the post. e PRECURSORS OF CONSUMPTIO.S

instead of being regarded as a matter of trivial importance, becomes with them a subject of serions concern. They contrast its characteristics with those of the cough that results from a slight or even a severe cold, and their familiarity with the subject enables them to detect the marked difference, and unless they are reckless of the sad consequences, they are reckless of the sad consequences,

SEEK FOR A REMEDY. and where this is done, as it always should be, in the incipient stages of Consumption, promptly and indiciously, the evil is almost certain to be averted. This should be the course pursued by those who

NATURALLY WEAK BREASTS, who are liable, as people say, "To take cold easily," and whose physical conformation indicates a ten

PULMONARY DISEASE. Were this matter attended to as it should be, nine-tenths of the cases of consumption would be ob-viated, and this scourge of the American people be shorn of its terrors.

ATTEND TO THAT COUGH, ATTEND TO THAT COUGH, and note its progress. If it is dry and hacking, if the secretions of the mouth and throat are partially suspended, and the mucous membrane becomes swollen, its color redder than natural, and its sensi-bilities partially deadened, it is time to adopt precau-tions for its removal. As the cough progresses in severity, if there is a tendency to chiliness, and generally more or less fever, difficulty of breathing, a painful sense of oppression on the chest, coatinu-ous thirst, and a light coating of the tongue, rest as-sured of the fact that you HAVE NO TIME TO LOSE.

When such a cough sets in, let it be your first ob-ject to remove it. Do not permit it to continue its course unchecked. You may recover without the use of medicines, but in this country the chances are that you will not, and this apparently trifting cough may carry you

TO THE GRAVE. In such cases those who will can always find a safe and sure remedy. Use Schenck's Fulmonic, Syrup regularly in moderate doses, and a box of Schenck's Mandrake Licer Pills in connection with the Syrup. Use the Fills freely, and in ninety-nine cases out of a

THE COUGH WILL BE REMOVED. Hundreds and thousands have tried these remedies and to-day are living, healthy witnesses of their efficacy. Columns could be filled with testimonials of THE WONDERFUL CURES

performed by them. But this would be unnecessary. Be advised in time, and see to it that the golden op-portunity is not frittered away, and that the disease which is annually sweeping thousands to a PREMATURE GRAVE

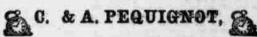
DIREMATURE GRAVE does not obtain such a facthoid as will render its eradication almost or absolutely as impossibility, "An ource of prevention is worth a pound of cure." A cough that is fully removed or the use of Schenel's Pathonic Spring and Schenel's Mudrake Liver Fills will not, unless the individual is totally reckless and indifferent fo his or her health, ever re-turry, or at least not specific. For the reason that the action of these thorongalystated medicines leaves the system in a conduitor which almost BIDS DEFIANCE TO DISEASE.

They fortify it by bringing the stomach and liver into such a perfectly healthy condition that the at-tacks of disease became powerless. Such are their peculiar merits, and it is upon these merits they are offered to those who are suffering from mepjoint pumenary atlacks. Try them, and estate connection, Thousands have done to before yo2, and the same are doing so to they

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