Baily Corning Bulletin.

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OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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MARRIED.

introughs.

THURLOW-CLARK.-In Baltimore, Md., on Thursay, Feb. eth. by the Rev. Chas. B. Keyworth, William J.
hurlow to Miss Molly A. Clark, both of Baltimore.

DIED. BAKER.—On Tuesday morning, 11th inst., Amelia R., iaughter of Charles and Emma & Baker, aged fourteen daughter of Charles and samus as partial to the Manual Man from his late residence, 1817 Spruce street. To proceed to the Woodlands,
ELLIS.—On the evening of February 3th, at Eurlington,
N. J., Elizabeth L., whice of Dr. Charles Ellis.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husbare. No. 117 Main street, Burlington, N. J., on Thursday morning, February 18th, at 11 o'clock.
LIPPINCOTT—Mr. Ellien G. Lippincott, relict of the late John S. Lippincott.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, February 18th, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. B. Rerfoot, No. 628.
Buttonwood street. To proceed to Laurel Hill
NEAL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11th, atter a short but severe iliness, Mrs. Bira Neal, wife of Mr. Wm. Neal, in the 68th year of her age. year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
attend the inneral, on Sunday, Feb. 18th, at 3 o'clock,
from the residence of her husband, No. 812 North Fifth street. BHOEMAKER.—On Third-day night, 11th inst., Amelia B., wife of Richard M. Shoemaker, in the 77th year of her age.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Sixth-day, the 14th inst. at 13 o'clock, noen, from the residence of her husband. York Road, corner of Cheltenham avenue, Cheltenham township, Montgomery county. Interment at Abhaston.

WHITE PURE M. MAIR FOR EVENING DRESSES,
WHITE OI ERA CLOTH,
SCARLET PLEAR CLOTH,
WHITE MERING AND DELAINE.
EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch streets.

THE DEDICATION

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BETHANY SABBATH SCHOOL HALL, Twenty-second and Shippen Sts.; WILL TAKE PLACE

On Thursday Evening, Feb. 13th. The exercises commence at 7% o'clock, and will be conducted by
Major General O. O. HOWARD.

Rev. E. R. BEADLE, D. D., Rev. JNO. CHAMBEBS, Bev. J. M. CROWELL, D. D., Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, of New York,
Rev. S. T. LOWRIE, the Pastor,
GEO. H. STUART Esq.
Tickets can be had gratuitously, by adults only, on application to the following Committee:
CHAS. E. CORNELIUM, 281 Cherry street. CHAS. E. MORRIS. 625 Walnut street.

Or at J. E. GOULD'S Music Store, 923 Chestaut street. Passenger Cars run within one square.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S

FAREWELL READINGS. CONCERT HALL.

An Office for the sale of RESERVED SEATS has been

CHARLES E. SMITH'S. GENERAL STATIONER.

No. 109 South Third Street, near Chestnut, where Seats can be procured for either of the two FARE-WELL READINGS at TWO DOLLARS each.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL CORNER OF FRANKFORD ROAD and FALMER STRET. Topposite New York Renaington Depot), in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis.

Accident cyclerectived if brought immediately after Actions to see received it brought immediately after receiving of injury.

Lying in case received at a moderate rate of board.

Free medical and surgical advice given on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoona between 4 and 6 o'clk. fol2-tirp

INSTALLATION OF REV. WILLIAM T. EVA.

Pastor of Betheada Presbyterian Church, Rriendahlp Hall, corner of Norris and Sepviva streets, will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENG, Feb. 12, at 7% o'clock. Rev. Dr. Allen will preside; Rov. Dr. Shopherd will preach; Rev. Albert Barnes will give the charge to the Pastor; Rev. Frank Robbins the charge to the congresation. All are invited to this interesting service. The Union Passenger Railway cars pass the Hall. folu-sir rp

Union Fassenger Ranway care pass no train.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAtion, No. 1210 Cheeting Street.
SUIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Thursday, Fébruary 13. Dr. W. W. KEEN, "Brain and
Nervous System," illustrated with extensive models and
diagrams, February 20, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, D.D., "Mollinecan Life."

DICKENS. A PEW CHOICE SEATS
AT TWO DOLLARS.
C. E. SMITH,
109 South THIRD street.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1868.

This Company is prepared to purchase its Loan due in 1870, at par. ja30-tfrp! SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

O. S. FOWLER'S LAST DAY OF PHEENO logical examinations and advice as to heat business, marriages, children, &c. &c., from § A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Continental till Monday at 2 P.M., only, [1613-4179]

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Paper, &c. Bought by E. HUNTER, del7 mg. No. 613 Jayne atreet.

Ole Buil His Trombles in Femusyl-vania.

After giving an account of Ole Bull's troubles in connection with his Norwegian colonial spec-ulation in Fennsylvania, in 1853, and the settle-ment of the difficulty, a writer relates the fol-lowing: "A new series of petty persecutions fol-lowed. Once a sheriff appeared in the midst of one of his concerts, with authority to seize his violin. Ole Bull assured him that he should have one of his concerts, with authority to selze his violin. Ole Bull assured him that he should have it, if only he would permit him to finish the concert with it. No: he had no discretion in the matter. This occurred in the green room. The occasion is rendered otherwise notable by the part borne by Adelina Patti, then quite young, who was participating in the concert. She got into a periect tempest of passion over the insult, exclaming, 'What does that black man waut?' At length Ole Bull turned to the Sheriff and said, in a manner which those who know him can imagine: 'This is a villations proceeding. You nad better look out, sir! The people here will soon take the matter into their own hands, if you lo not desist.' Meanwhile the door to the room had been ominously fastened. The Sheriff begged or God's sake to be let off, and went on his way ejoicing, to be seen no more. On another occasion an officer entered Ole Bull's room at 2 colock at night, where he lay sick of feyer. It and been sworn to that Ole Bull's mad made his recognition and and been sworn to that the built had made his rrangements to leave the country at 4 in the norning, and there was no choice but that he nust get up and follow the officer. Ole Bull, too lick to walk, raised himself in his bed and said r. When you are lying on your dying bed, may lod forgive you for this." The man, who proved to be a German could not resist this omnore. o be a German, could not resist this ominous ppeal, and left him, after humbly asking his

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1868.—At last there is something to say again. Not, indeed, of a very agreeable nature, for it is the repetition again of the old cry of "more money." M. Magne has at last got his Budget ready, and published the usual report to the Emperor on the state of the finances. That state may be briefly summed up in the two unpleasant utterances of deficits and a new loan of four hundred and forty millions. But as the report is only just out, I shall confine myself for the present to laying the chief items of it before you, reserving appreciation and public opinion upon it for a later occasion.

There are as usual four budgets in presence 1866, 7, 8 and 9. The floating debt or uncovered expenditure to the end of the first mentioned year is stated at 727,000,000. To this the year 1867 has added 189,000,000, making thus a promising deficiency of 916,000,000 to begin the present year with. This last mentioned year was estimated. no later than July last, to furnish a surplus of 124,000,000. But, alas! "new facts" have upset "calculations," and M. Magne now announces. that, like its predecessors, 1868 only helps to swell the ever growing national incubus by another deficiency of 102,000,000, "besides new necessities to be provided for." I

shall not follow M. Magne into the distant regions of 1869, into which he plunges, only to disport himself in new "calculations," never probably destined to be realized. Suffice it to say that he begins by demanding 187 millions to be expended on "armament" of all kinds. All those "extraordinary" expenses are to be met, of course, by "extraordinary" means; and therefore, as M. Magne says, it is better to "face a loan resolutely," and at once. He admits, how-ever, as well he may, that a loan is always a 'grave measure;" as it certainly is, in the midst of what is called peace. M. Magne "thinks." that a sum of 440 millions will suffice; and so it will, probably—until the next is called for. He proposes to raise it by public subscription, and spread the amount over "at least 20 monthly payments." The abundance of capital, he adds,

assures the success of this appeal to public credit. The claims of the Mexican bond-holders are pronounced to be "untenable as a matter of right." but supportable on "moral considerations," the chief of which latter is that "Mexico paid part of her debt to France out of these The Emperor "has given orders to examine into the manner and amount of the indemnity." Such are the chief items of the statement, of which I shall say more by-and-by, when I have learned the general effect produced by it. Being on the subject of Budgets, however, it may at once save some of your readers trouble and satisfy their curiosity to have laid before them, by way of comparison, a short epitome of the state of the Italian finances also. The result of the national balance-sheet is not encouraging but the Italians have at least the courage to look their pecuniary difficulties in the face and pub-

lish them openly before the world. The deficit, then, of 1866, comprising all previous deficiencies, amounts to 168,028,000 francs; that of 1867 to 223,946,000; and that of 1868 to 238,177,000; grand total of financial delinquencies down to the end of the present year, 630,151,000 francs. And now, how is the honest and straight-forward but inexperienced M. de Cambray Digny, late Prefect of Florence, and now Finance Minister, going to sel about to square accounts, or nearly so, in December next? First, the National Bank promised a loan of 278,000,000 at the breaking-out of the last war. In addition to this, the same establishment advances 100,000,000, on mortgage of ecclesiastical property. Again, the bank is bound by its statutes to lend another 30,000,000. Lastly, the Government can issue Treasury notes to the extent of 250,000,000. Total produce, 658,000,000, or 27,947,000 in excess of the deficiency. But-there is always a "but," unhappily, in these financial matters-a sum of 190,640,000 cannot be got in by the end of 1868. Therefore if the above excess of 27,947,000 be deducted from the latter sum, there remains 162,692,000f. as the final settlement of the financial year 1868. The estimated deficit of 1869 (for the Italian system, like the French, is fond of looking far ahead) is stated at 240,000,000, and this is to be met in three ways: by the creation of new taxes; by the change of old ones; and by administrative reforms. But I shall not follow the minister into this remote future. Suffice it to say, that by obtaining 76,000,000 from the unpopular grist-tax, he hopes to reduce the deficit of 1869 to 78 millions, and to arrive, perhaps, at an equal balance sheet inten years. For immediate resources, the minister relies upon handing over the right and title of the Government in ecclesiastical property, to a financial company, which undertakes to make advances on future sales. The minister still estimates that property at a milliard, and I see by recent returns that the sales already made, and

francs, have in reality produced 1,885,671 francs or more than double the above amount. We do not go quite so fast ahead in this country as in the United States, but still we do not remain altogether stationary. Most of your readers probably, and all those who visited the late Exhibition, have heard of the Creuzot Ironworks, at the head of which is M. Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatif. The foundry was first established in 1774; but in reality remained quite in obscurity until 1887. At that date, Creuzot was a mere village of a hundred inhabitants. It now boasts a population of 22,500 souls, and has just, I see, presented a bill to the Legislature, raising it to the rank of chief town of a Canton. For Europe, we consider this pretty "fast," in

which were estimated to produce only 625,386

the course of thirty years. A magnificent, unpublished manuscript of Rochambeau, containing his journal, day by day. of all the military operations of the last year of the War of Independence, has just been purchased here by C. F. Harris, of Providence, R. I. The volume contains plans of the campaign, of the two camps, French and American, and British, Yorktown, &c., &c. - all in splendid condition. It is a superb acquisition, and quite a national monument in itself. The intention of Mr. Harris is, I believe, to publish

the manuscript, with fac similes of the drawings. The original itself is worthy of a public library. Some very valuable presents have recently been made to the Imperial Library here. M. Becumulier, the well-known Vienna publisher, has presented his entire collection exhibited in the Champ de Mars, amounting to four hundred and twenty-eight volumes. M. Chauveau, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Lower Canada.

has given a collection of French works printed

at Montreal and Quebec. Mr. Harris, of New York, two works relating to the discovery and history of America, and entitled Notes on Colum-

bos, and Bibliothecus Americana Vetustissima. But the most curious donation of all, perhaps, if not exactly the most valuable, is a series of copies of fifty-one Chinese inscriptions of the oldesti date, by M. Fontanier, Chancellor and Interpreter to the French Embassy at Pekin. One of these inscriptions dates back to 2,000 years before the Christian era.

The ten journals which were prosecuted for illegal reports of the debates in the Chamber, have all been found guilty, as anticipated, by the Court of Correctional Police, and sentenced to 1,000f. fine and the expenses. This prosecution is auother of the new ever-recurring mistakes of the Imperial Government. Even the imperialist LaFrance, in an article signed by a Senator, says that "for the journals which are condemned, the prosecution is a trifling misfortune; but for the Government, it is a blunder."

TURKEY.

Despatches from the Seat of War in Candia...The United States Steamer Ticonderoga on the Const...Admiral Farragut's Fleet Expected in the Archipelago.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9, by way of London, Feb. 11, 1868.—Official advices from the seat of war in Candia, dated on the 26th of January, have been received by the Cabinet of the Porte.

The despatches detail the movements of the imperial troops, and call attention to the fact that the United States war steamer Ticonderogs, mounting nine guns, and forming part of an American squadron, had arrived on the coast of Crete under special orders received from Admiral command of the American fleet in Farragut, in

the European waters.
It is also announced and believed in the political circles of Turkey that the remainder of the vessels of the United States fleet under Admiral Farragut will leave their present stations at an early day and sail for the Grecian Archipelago, where they will muster in force.—N. Y. Herald.

OBITUARY.

Nir David Browster. The cable brings us intelligence of the death of

this distinguished British savant on the 10th inst., in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

Sir David Brewster was born in Jedburg, Scotland, December 11, 1781. He was educated for the Church of Scotland, of which he became licentiate, and in 1800 he received from the University of Edinburg the honorary degree of A. M. While studying the honorary degree of A. M. While studying there he enjoyed the intimate friendship of Robinson, Playfair and Dugald Stewart. In 1808 he undertook the editorship of the "Edinburg Encyclopedia, which was only flaished in 1830. In 1807 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of Aberdeen, and subsequently from Cambridge the degree of A. M., and that of D. C. L. from Cayford. In 1808 he was also elected a Fellow of Oxford. In 1808 he was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburg, and afterwards the Royal Scolety of Edinourg, and afterwards filled the offices of Secretary and Vice President. Between 1801 and 1812 he devoted his attention to the study of optics and the results were embodied in a "Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments" in 1813, when he announced his discovery in regard to the polarization of light, which was also made by Malus and Araso. From this time his contributions From this time his contributions to the Edinburg and London philosophical trans-actions contain the record of many brilliant disactions contain the record of many brilliant dis-coveries in optics in regard to the pelarization of light, and also in the absorption of light in pass-ing through various media. While writing the article on "Burning Instruments" in the "Edin-burg Encyclopædia" he was led by a proposal of Buffon to suggest the construction of a new illuminating apparatus for lighthouses, to con-sist of lens made of zones of glass, to be built up of several circular segments and thus increases the of several circular segments, and thus increase the of several circular segments, and thus increase two illuminating power to an extraordinary degree. This beautiful and valuable invention was claimed by the French swant Frienel, and it now bears his name. In 1816 Dr. Brewster invented the kaleidoscope, and inversion and which has had immense sales but instrument which has had immense sales but which resulted in no pecuniary benefit to the inventor, in consequence of the patent being evaded. In 1819, in conjunction with Professor Jameson, he established the Edinburg Philosophical Journal, and subsequently the Edinburg Journal of Science. In 1825 the Institute of France elected Dr. Brewster a corresponding member, and he has since received the same honors from royal academies of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden and Denmark. In 1831 he proposed the meeting at York, out of which grew the British Association for the Advancement of Sciences; and in the same year he received the which resulted in no pecuniary benefit to the Sciences; and in the same year he received the decoration of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and the next year the honor of knighthood from King William IV. In 1838 he was appointed Principal of the University of St. Andrew, being the first layman who ever held that office. In 1859 he was unanimously elected Principal of the University of Edinburg. In 1849 he was elected one of the eight foreign members of the National Institute of France, the distinguished philosopher Arago being the Chairman of the Committee on Selection of Candidates. Sir David received also the Prussian Orderof Merit, and in 1855 the Emperor Napoleon made him Officer of the Legion of Honor. Sir David has edited and written various works, besides contributing largely to the Edinburg and Quarterly Reviews, and the transactions of all the prominent scientific associations in Great Britain. His most popular works are a "Treatise on the Kaleidopopular works are a "Treatise on the Kaleidoscope," a "Treatise on the Stereoscope," a "Treatise on Optics," "Letters on Natural Magic," "The Martyrs of Science," "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Isaac Newton," "More Words than One," and others that we have not space to mention. It is impossible to recall here in our limited space all the facts with which Sir David has enriched the most delicate branches of natural philosophy, and the laws, experimental and positive, to which he has reduced these discoveries cannot be expressed except in scientific terms ies cannot be expressed except in scientific terms and formulas not generally understood. His development of Newton's discovery of the polariza tion of light really constituted a new branch of science. The result of his researches in this do main: of science, forms, as it were, a mine of scientific wealth from which his contemporaries

have; already freely drawn, and which furnishes a rich field for future philosophers. We also owe to the deceased valuable facts resulting from his researches on the mean temperature of the earth and the determination of the isothermal lines. In his exami-nation of the mineral world he also discovered two new fluids. Dr. Breweter was not indifferent to the general movement of ideas and to the po-litical and social questions that have agitated the world. In religion he adopted the principles of the Independent Free Church. His first wife was a daughter of McPherson, translator or author of "Ossian," and his second wife was a daughter of the late Thomas Prunell. Sir David Brewster's

death will be lamented wherever science has her

A Lively Time Expected.

According to one Professor Dellsser, a series of celestial and terrestrial phenomena is at hand. On the night of the 27th of February, in the western heavens, there will be a conjunction of the moon with Jupiter and Venus; and three nights later Jupiter will pass Venus by only twenty-three seconds of a degree. The result of these conjunctions and persurbations will be atmospheric commotion-electrical discharges, heavy gales, high tides, earthquakes, and nobody knows what besides. Moreover, the whole year will be fearful for its storms, inundations, cruptions, quakings of the earth, &c., &c.

These are solemn portents. Added to the commotions incident to the Presidential campaign, such material outbursts will make life exciting. The newspaper reporters will be in clover.—N. T. A Lively Time Expected.

CRIME.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY INNEW YORK.

A German Attempts to Murder a Servant wirl, and Commits Succide, Coroner Rollins commenced an inquest yes-terday at the Charles Street Station House over

Coroner Rollins commenced an inquest yesterday at the Charles Street Station House over the remains of Albert Garraguon, a German, aged 42 years, who committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat in the kitchen of Mr. Henry Strauss, No. 141 West Thirteenth street, after an unsuccessful attempt to murder Sophia Woelt, a domestic employed there. The circumstances and facts in this singular case are fully narrated in the statements of the two witnesses examined yesterday. Sophia Woelt stated that she was a chambermaid employed by Mr. Henry Strauss, No. 141 West Thirteenth street, and had known the deceased for the past two years; she at first supposed that he was a single man, and lived in Canal street; about time months ago she went to live with him as housekeeper, with a view to marrying him; he proposed marriage, and when she assented, he declined to marry her; soon after this she discovered that he was a married man by opening a letter from his wife; she continued to live with him and entered service at different places; the deceased followed her and endeavored to persuade her to come back, but she refused; some time ago she informed the deceased that she was engaged to be married, and he threatened to shoot both her intended and herself; she then said that if he did come back, but she retused; some time ago she informed the deceased that she was engaged to be married, and he threatened to shoot both her intended and herself; she then said that if he did not want her to marry the other young man she would go back to Germany, when he again threatened to shoot her. This morning (Tuesday), about 6.30 o'clock, deceased came to the house and quarreled with witness about a basket. She told him to go and live with his wife, when he became excited. She went into the cellar to get coal, and he followed her, and, telling her to say her last prayers, fired twice at her with a pistol. Neither of the bullets took effect, however, and he attacked her with a razor. During the struggle which ensued the deceased fell, and this witness ran away for assistance. When she came back the deceased was lying in the passage between the kitchen and front basement, with his throat cut, and death ensued in a few moments. throat cut, and death ensued in a few moments.

About a week ago he showed the witness a pistol, and it was the same that he used in endeavor-ing to shoot her. Deceased was so intoxicated

when he first came to the house that he could scarcely stand.

Catharine Walter, of No. 183 Hester street. testified that she had known deceased for twelve years, and he had not lived with his wife all of years, and he had not lived with his wife all of that time; he was at her house on Monday night, when he gave her two letters which he desired her to keep until Saturday and send them to Germany; is anything happened to him she was to see about his funeral; deceased appeared to be quite despondent, and said that when he first knew Sophia Woelt he had some money, but as he had spent it all his friends had foreaken him; he threatened to shoot himself when witness and

he had spent it all his friends had forsaken him; he threatened to shoot himself, when witness and her husband dissuaded him from doing so; he left the house about ten o'clock, and told witness that he had written her a letter which would be found in due time.

On the person of the deceased was found the letter spoken of by the last witness, written in German, in which he requested her to collect certain moneys due him, and see his remains decently buried. The body was aubsequently removed to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, where the inquest will be concluded to day.—N. Y. Herald est will be concluded to day.—N. Y. Heral

Bold Robbery is New York—Ten Thou sand Bollars in Bonds Taken from a Private Residence. Some time ago a gentleman, named D. W. Stidalph, residing at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, purchased \$10,000 worth of Central Pacific Railroad bonds, numbered 6,027 to 6,063, inclusive, of the "D" series, and for safe-keeping placed them in an iron safe in a certain room of his house. By some means or other certain persons, whose ideas as to the sacredness of the rule of mean and tunn could not, have been of persons, whose ideas as to the sacredness of the rule of meum and tuum could not have been of the most correct order, learned that the bonds were in the safe, in Mr. Stidalph's house, and resolved on getting possession of them. They went to work on Monday night. The first difficulty they had to encounter in the accomplishment of their design was a watch dog, who had no conscientious scruples about how severely he gnawed at the limbs of strangers whom he found prowling about Mr. Stidalph's house gnawed at the limbs of strangers whom he found prowling about Mr. Stidalph's house of nights, and so they gave the animal a good meal of flesh, meat highly seasoned with poison, that finished him. They then entered the house through the ki hen window, and from the kitchen they ascended to the room in which the safe was located. Once in the room it would appear that the transmissional the room, it would appear that they experienced but little difficulty in opening the safe with a key which fitted the lock as if it were the legitimate key of the treasure holder. After getting possession of the bonds, \$70 in bills, and between \$60 and \$70 in gold and silver, the burglars went out of the house the way they had entered, no

doubt rejoleing,
Mr. Stidalph, the unfortunate loser of the bonds, says that he last saw them in the safe on the first day of last month, and that on discovering yesterday morning that his house had been burglarlously entered he went into the room in which the safe was and there found evidences of a burglar's doings in the marks of wax, candle grease, matches, and several other articles scat-tered about the floor. How the safe was opened he is at a loss to understand, as he himself always he is at a loss to understand, as he himself always carried the key about his person, and he knew of no person having a duplicate. Strange to say, no person in the house heard the burglars at work, although several members of the family did not retire on Monday night till eleven o'clock, and two of them had their beds on the same floor on which the safe was located. Mr. Stidalph called at police headquarters yesterday morning and haid the case before Detective McDougall, who was in charge of the detective office at the time of his visit. What the opinions of the detectives are concerning the robbery it is not necessary to state, although they have formed an cessary to state, although they have formed an opinion as to who the robbers might be.—N. Y.

Bank; Failure in Memphis---Excite-ment Among the Citizens.

(From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post of Feb. 6th.)
Great excitement was produced in the city yesterday by the suspension of the Gayoso Savings institution. The bank had been opened at the usual hour in the morning, and business was transacted until noon, when the doors were closed. The news at once began to spread over the city, and was at first discredited by many, but persons began to wend their way to the bank, and soon crowds were gathered in front of the building. The report proved too true. A brief notice on the door sincounced the fact that the bank had been combelled to close. and promised. (From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post of Feb. 6th.) bank had been compelled to close, and promised further particulars in the morning.

further particulars in the morning.

The Gayoso has been doing a large business among all classes, and possessed the general confidence of the community. Its average deposits, as stated by its officers last month, amounted to \$450,000. Its depositors embraced all classes of the community, not only merchants and business men, but persons of limited means, who had deposited their little savings in what they deemed a place of safety. The crowd embraced men and women of various ranks in life, and a deep gloom and anxiety settled upon the faces of all. Many peered in at the whidows of the building as if in the vain hope that something might thereby be the vain hope that something might thereby be learned of their kard-carned savings. Others stood around, intently listening to every remark dropped in the crowd, and striving to gain some information in regard to the affairs of the bank, and the prospect of its resuming payment. The anxiety was general and oppressive. Nothing could be learned or done, however, and with the slight hope that the promised announcement in the morning might contain something more en-couraging, the crowd, after a time, began to dis-

The suspension caused a run on the other banks of the city; but all calls on them were promptly met. This morning all opened as usual, and the alarm, to a great extent subsided.

The following card from the cashler of the sus-

pended bank appeared in the morning papers:

To the Creditors of the Gayoso Savings Institution: In our past and more recent efforts to relleve the business community and commercial interest of Memphis, in times of trial and pecunlary embarrassment, we have been induced, from time to time, to loan largely from our capital and resources, using at the same time, as

capital and resources, using at the same time, as we believed, every precaution to loan only upon prompt and reliable securities.

Owing, however, to the present depression in trade and business matters generally, and the unusual stringency in money matters, we find it utterly impossible to realize sufficient upon our business paper, which is duly maturing, or upon any description of assets in our possession—either of real estate or discounted paper—to meet the urgent demands which are now being pressed upon us.

impossible to continue business, and thus the ne-cessity is forced upon us to suspend further payments for the present. Every possible effort that could be made to avert this necessity has been made, but without success.

The assets of the Institution, although not im-

mediately available, for the reasons assigned, it is believed, with proper management, can be ultimately realized to a very great extent.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

The American Exchange Bank Defalcation. The continuous exposure of banking officials, The continuous exposure of banking officials, who have in moments of temptation criminally used the funds of their respective institutions, begin to seriously alarm the moneyed interests of the metropolis, and its representatives nervously speculate upon the ends of such embezziements. They remember with vividness the storms of defactation that have swept over the country, and endeavor to form some fitting conclusion as to the cause of such frequent delinquencies. They wonder, too, why the prosecution of these abusers of confidence, these defaulters are so seldom carried on dence, these defaulters, are so seldom carried on, and why a community of interests should suffer through the laxity of the higher officers of the aggrieved banks in their omission to satisfy the demands of justice. This adds materially to their alarm, and the seeming willingness to effect compromises with the sureties of the offending parties is an enigma of still more inexplicable

character.
The latest revelation of this character, where the funds of a prominent banking establishment were surreptitiously taken and used to satisfy an inordinate desire to join the stock speculating bands of Wall street, is that of the American Exchange Bank, noted fully, so far as allowed to be made public, yesterday. The defaulting person was the assistant cashier, Theodore Vulte, long an officer of the bank, and until this blot was discovered be enjoyed the confidence of his su-periors and associates. Having held important positions outside of the bank, this blow to his iriends comes with telling effect, and to them is

a sad commentary on poor humanity.
What little was learned yesterday in relation to this defalcation, acknowledged by the bank officers, is that the amount will not exceed \$60,000, and that at a meeting held by the officers in the morning it is alleged the matter was fully discussed; but the opinion exists that Vulte is not likely to be prosecuted, as such trials satisfactory. Yet it is to be hoped that some example will be made of this class of criminals that will be a warning hereafter to those in like posi-tions who may be similarly tempted.—New York

DISASTERS.

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Strange Catastrophe in the Mountains.-A Brakeman Fatally Injured, Four others Hurt, Two Hundred and Twentr.Five Feet of Track Torn Up.
[[From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, February 7.]

A strange and unaccountable catastrophe oc-curred yesterday morning, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, on the grade of the Cum-berland Mountains which descends into the peautiful and wildly picturesque region known as

Tantallon.

As the regular freight train for Chattanooga, consisting of fifteen cars, heavily laden, was passing over a plece of trestle-work, the rear freight car and the caboose began to drag as if some rails of the track had given way, and in a few minutes both were dashed to pieces, after having torn up some two hundred and twenty-five feat of the read and damplished transfer. five feet of the road and demolished twenty-five feet of the trestle-work.

The conductor, Wm. Jackson, and a brakeman

The conductor, Win. Jackson, and a brakeman named John Farrell, were on top of the caboose at the time; Tim. Callahan, another brakeman, and a negro employé were inside. When the train stopped at the foot of the grade, the four persons who were on and in the caboose were found among the ruins of the two cars, Farrell terribly injured, Conductor Jackson insensible, with the head health out. with his head badly cut, and some of his ribs ap-parently broken, Callahan severely but not seriously injured, and the negro with a considerably

The locomotive, tender and thirteen cars kept the track, the two cars being the only ones off. As soon as the accident was discovered, brake-man Martin Callahan, brother of Tim. Callahan, acting upon his own responsibility, and withou stickling for orders from the conductor, ran back about a mile and signaled and stopped the approaching passenger train, which would soon have been thundering down the grade and over the broken track, making a double catastrophe, the consequences of which would have been fear-

The wounded men were conveyed to the depot building, and as soon as possible three surgeons were summoned.

were summoned.

The cause of the accident is a mystery, and nothing is left but the conjecture that it must have been occasioned by a rail breaking from frost. The train was running at only ordinary speed at the time of the occurrence.

CUBA.

Stormy Voyage of the French Steamer Imperatrice Eugenic---French Men-of-War at Martinique---Ristori at Matangas

Havana, by way of Lake City, Fla., Feb. 11, 1868.—The French mail steamer imperatrice Eugenie has arrived here from St. Nazaire after a tempestuous voyage. The captain has come ashore, and reports the damage to his vessel as slight. The dates by the Imperatrice Eugenie are—St. Nazaire, January 18; Martinique, February 4. At the latter place were the war vessels: San Isimo, Semiramis, Admiral, Hermione and Acheron. The mail steamer Floride arrived at Martinique on the 2d inst., and was kept four days in quarantine. days in quarantine. Captain-General Lersundi has returned to Ha-

vana temporarily. Ristori has been creating quite a furore at Matanzas. As high as \$100 has been paid for a box at one performance. A great many Mexicans have arrived here from France. many Mexicans have arrived here from France.

HAVANA, by way of Lake City, Fla., Feb. 11, 1868.—The captain of the Hamburg brig Frederloo filed a protest against the embargo laid on his vessel. The brig has since sailed for Hamburg.

A grand ball was given on last Saturday evening at the Casino. The ball was well attended by the elite of the American society here. There was quite a large number of American young ladles and officers of the United States gunsast Shawmut. This vessel is here awaiting orders. Yesterday a drill and champagne breakfast took place aboard, at which many American ladies were present. The Don has not yet arrived. The Treasury is calling pensioners whose claims were due in October, Nevember or December last to present themselves. PACTS AND PANCIES.

-Celeste has been on the stage for fifty years. -Centre of Gravity-A judge in court.-Punch. —M. Sainte-Beuve is slowly convalescing from his severe illness.

-Albert Pike has been delivering a Masonic address in New Orleans. -Why is a boy chasing a chicken like a col-lision at sea? Because he's running a fowl. —The women's rights question rages in Italy.

Mrs. Mozzoni is the spokeswoman.

-Phil. Sheridan denies that he is to be matri-monially "swung off." -"Kentucky"-the horse-has been sold for

\$40,000. —A daughter of Charles eyer, the novelist, has met with some success as a imposer. —The Prince Imperial star 's first "for calcula-tion" in his class of the Lycce Henaparte.

-Miss Kellegg is at Nice, hand in glove with nobe and nobbesses. -Why is a dead-broke spendthrift like a fireproof safe? Because he's in an income-bust-ible

-Butchering the Queen's English .- At what time of the year ought horse to be caten as a substitute for beef? At the Equine-Ox! —A New York Judge has decided that cats are not property. Query.—What claws do they

-On all sides there is heard a demand for the enactment of laws to protect the young from the poisonous influence of obscene literature.

.- Dickens's manuscript is described as being a terror to compositors, while Tupper's is said to be

—A "fast man about town," in Buffalo, aged thirteen, has been arrested for getting drunk and whipping his wife. —The Catholic Bishop of Massachusetts refuses to allow masses to be said for the souls of the Manchester martyrs.

Mr. Jones, a worthy Michigander, met with really an unpleasant accident in his mill; he was

—Key says that Shakespeare mentions the invincible George Francis, when he says, "That(s) Train again." —Cashmere is making a raid against witches, slitting their noses and tongues and cutting off

their ears. -At a recent session of the Supreme Court of Vermont, seventeen divorces were granted, and thirty-four refused. -The ice in the gap up the Delaware river is

in some places piled up to the height of twelve and fifteen feet. —Carl Schurz claims that he has been tendered and declined a seat in the North German Parlia-

-Skating is rapidly becoming one of the liberal arts. They have at Pittsburgh what is called a "Skatorial Congress," a phrase possibly invented by one of the "reportorial" corps.

The Mormons are preparing to defend them-selves against the enforcement of the laws, and are constructing a large and strong fort near Cove Creek. —A flying machine has been invented by an English lawyer. He has a steam engine fitted with wings, with which he intends to convey

passengers through the air. The Swisshelm has recovered sixty thousand llars in real estate, near Pittsburgh, from her divorced husband, who made exclusive claim

—The D. B. White who desired a duel with Butler, is a presiding elder in a church of Richmond, and moreover one of the best pistol shots

-During the recent visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Australia: a woman crushed her child to death in her arms in her excitement to see his

Royal Highness. -The Mayor of Brownsville, Texas, does not command the respect of all his fellow-citizens. A few mornings since he discovered a brace of dead. dogs tied to his door-knob.

—There are quarries of stone in the immediate vicinity of Chicago, composed of carbonate of lime impregnated with bitumen, from which it is supposed that asphaltum pavement, not inferior to that of Paris, can be made.

Fears are reported to be felt in Stuttgardt, that the birds in that region will all die from hunger during the winter, and appeals are made to the people to prepare for their food all the fragments heretolore thrown away.

—The Nevada Territorial Enterprise is informed that the Central Pacific Railroad, above the sink of the Humboldt, will run for fifteen miles through a peat bog, with several miles of peat on each side. -The railroads everywhere are coming down on the sale of indecent publications in the cars, the New York Central, Hudson River and

Harlem being among the latest which have for-—Orvil L. Grant, brother of General Grant, is in business in Chicago, and said to bear a strong resemblance to the great Captain of the age. He is generally reticent, though communicative

enough when the occasion requires, and is very fond of fast horses. -At Mound City, Illinois, there are eight monito slaid up; and as the care of them is rather a costly and troublesome job, it is proposed to excavate a basin, at a cost of \$100,000, in which they may be allowed to rot or rust without fur-

—The last edition of Lord Derby's translation of the "lliad" contains a number of translations from the classic and modern poets, as Horace, Catulus and Schiller, which are not up to the standard which he set himself in his Greek translation.

Rival petitions are in circulation in some parts of Ontario; one signed by ladies chiefly, against issuing any license to sell liquor, and the other from the young men, that the restrictions as to the number of dealers may be removed. So Canada has a war of sexes in prospect.

—A new athlete of extraordinary strength has made his appearance at the Holborn Theatre, London. He makes a full swing upon the trapeze, holding the rope only by his teeth and hanging by his feet, head downwards, he swings three men, depending on the strength of his wrists.

Ananias B. Knott has obtained a divorce from his wife in St. Louis on the ground of "cruel and abusive treatment," He was Knott, her husband, and she was Knott, his wife. Now she is not; that is to say she is not Knott, and he is divorced, still he is Knott. Why not?—N. F.

-Here is a matrimonial notice from an exchange:

Jones - Eaton. - On Tuesday, February 4, in
New Orleans, by Rev. Father Kinney, Mr. Peter
Jones to Miss Mary Jane S. Eaton, of Liverpool, England, and for a number of years a resident of that city. Professionally a boiler-maker of strictly temperate habits.

A mammoth ridged sea turtle, seven feet seven inches long, nine feet four inches across, and weighing nearly eight hundred pounds, is on exhibition in Hartford. It was captured by a genticman off Long Island, in September, and it the only one of the kind ever seen in this country. It is a native of the Antarctic Ocean, and it is a matter of wonder how it came to this part of the close. the globe.

...The following song from "Mater Anser" may interest our classical readers: "Cano carmen sixpence, a corbis plens rye, Multas aves atras percoctas in a ple; Mulia aves a trassperiocus in a pic;
Ubi ple apertus tum canit avium grax;
Nonne avavis cibus hoc locari ante rex;
Fulsset rex in parlor, multo de nummo tumens;
Regina in culina, bread and mel consumens;
Ancilla was in horto, dependens out her clothes,
Quum venit parva cornix demorsacat her nosc.