# Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK: Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

607 Chestnut Aircet, Philadelphia, ny this EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION,

GIBSON PEACOCK.

FEOPLETONS.

CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIK is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

HANLY.—On Friday, Pebruary 14, in New York, James E., son of Margaret and the late John Hanly, in the 23d E., son of Margaret and the late John Hanly, in the Eduyear of his age.

MonEnNY.—On Saturday, February II. in New York,
William James McNenny, in the 24th year of his age.

MINNICK.—On Friday, 14th inst., Gatharine Minnick,
in the 67th year of her age. WHITE OF ETA CLOTH. WHITE OF ETA CLOTH.

BUARLET DERA CLOTH.
WHITE MERING AND DELAINE
EVRE & LANDEUL
Fourth and Arch stre

#### Rev. Hen y Ward Beecher WILL DELIVER HIS NEW LECTURE. "The Pursuit of Happiness."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Thursday Evening, Feb. 27th, at 8 o'clock, Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. This will be the only opportunity of bearing Mr. Beecher this season in Philadelphia.

Tickets will be for sale at J. E. GUUD'S New Piano Flore, 222 CHESTNUT street, WEDNESDAY MURNING, a February 18th. Tickets, 50 cents. No extra charge field strp Reserved Scats.

From Joppa to the Jordan.

A descriptive Lecture on the above subject will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, February 17th, 1863, by Dr. WM. WILSON TURNER, in the NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH street, above MASTER.

TO COAL OIL DEALERS, REFINERS, AND

Office of City Inspector of Refined Petroleum, Kleosene, and Burning Oils, No. 115 WALNUT street. PRILADELPHIA, February 15, 1808.

To Refiners, Dealers, and Venders of Refined Petroleum, Kerosene, and Burning Bluids, (Lard and Whale Oils only excepted):— TAKE NOTICE.

In accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved February 14, 1868, ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, Feb. 20th,

Any person or persons who shall sell or cause to be sold or delivered, any

REFINED PETROLEUM, KEROSENE, OR BURNING (Lard and Whale Oil only excepted), the fire test of which shall be less than 100 degrees Fahrenneit, or without the brand of the Inspector, or who chall adulterate oil after the same shall have been scaled, and branded, will be liable to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and an imprisonment not exceeding one year, at the

23 Olls in Bond, or for export or shipment beyond the inits of the state of Pennsylvania, ONLY, are exempt rom the provisions of the above named Act.

R. M. EVANS, " Impector.

THE SECOND AND LAST LECTURE OF Prof. ROBERT E. ROGERS, before the TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, will be delivered:

HORTIGIETURAL HALL
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19.

"FLECTRICITY, WITH BYECTAL REFERENCE TO GALVANISM AND MAGNETISM."

The Lecture will be brilliarily filmstrated by new and novel experiments.

Tickets of admireion, 50 cents. For sale at Trumpler's, 50 Chestaut street, and at the door. No extra charge for reserved seats, which can only be obtained at Trumpler's.

Doors open at 7. Lecture will commence at 8. folf-24;

PHOOFS open at 7. Lecture will commence at 8. fol7-24;

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURES.

NOTICE.—City Warrants issued in 1807 will be paid in the following order: Warrants issued in 1807 will be paid in the following order: Warrants issued from January 1st to July 1st will be paid from March 1st to 10th; those issued from July 1st to December 31st will be paid from 10th to 20th: warrants of 1803 will be paid after the 20th March. All interest on Warrants will cease after the dates above named. Holders of five or more Warrants will present a schedule of the same, for adjustment, before the time of payment.

JOSEPH N. PEHSOL.

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THE GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO S. K. MURDOCH will take place at CONCERT HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, February 24th, 1868, when he will read choice selections of poetry and prose.

Admission 50 cents. For sale at TRUMPLER'S, No. 1823 Chestnut street; BONER & CO., 1823 Chestnut street; and at the Hall.

and at the Hall.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL CARRER OF FRANKFORD ROAD and PALMER STREET (opposite New York Kensington Depot), in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis.

Accident cases received if brought immediately after receiving of Injury.

Lying in cases received at a moderate rate of board.
Lying in cases received at a moderate rate of board.
Free medical and surgical advice given on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon, between 4 and 6 o'clt. felb'irp
OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND
NAVIGATION COMPANY. NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1863.

This Company is prepared to purchase its Loan due in 1870, at par.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

No. 122 South Second Street.

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

### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

#### LETTER FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Friday, Jan. 31, 1868.—When I transmitted to you on Tuesday last the principal items of the ministerial financial statement, which had then just appeared, I promised to send you in my next the appreciation of the country upon that document and the measures proposed by it The appreciation, such as it is, has been very soon made. It amounts, in fact, to very little beyond a silent acquiescence. The country and the press have just heard it announced to them that the expenditure of the government has far exceeded the revenue, and that a considerable addition is about to be made to the public debt in the midst of peace, and neither country nor press say scarcely a word. The latter, not unnaturally perhaps, occupies itself far more with the conemnation en masse of ten of the leading journals of the capital, under which it is smarting at this noment, than with the state of the public purse; and as to the country, it seems to be thinking far more of how much money it can make by lending to itself on advantageous erms, than of the sums it is called upon to pay, r the use which is to be made of them. Only let the government issue the loan at a favorable figure for investment, and it may ask for and get as much money as it likes. Even the possibility, not to say probability, that the Corps Legislatif may deem the amount at present demanded (440 millions) wholly inadequate to meet the deficiencies and prospective expense, appears to give rise to little other reflection than that people must get their favors ready for a larger subscription. The 400 millions, or twice the amount, will be subscribed in a twinkling, and with the greatest facility; there is no doubt about that. The question is, how long will and how long can this indifference on one side and extravagance on the other go on and last? France is rich and prosperous, and all looks smiling at present.

THE EVENING BULLETIN But a day of reckoning must come. The French nation, like its armies, is subject to panies, and if one should arise at a wrong moment, we may witness a catastrophe which will test severely the stability of Empire and dynasty.

The Senate has passed the new army bill with only one dissenting voice.

The journals condemned by the Correctional Police Court have all appealed against the sentence, but with no hope of the revision of the judgment; for, as Eugene Pelletan observed only yesterday in the Chamber, there has never been an instance known in which a press article, incriminated by the government, has been declared innocent by a French tribunal. The assertion is not greatly to the honor of the French Judges but I doubt whether it can be refuted; or, at least, further than by one or two of those rare exceptions which serve only to prove the rule.

The Corps Legislatif is at last fairly engaged in the discussion of the bill on the Press. By far the greater number of questions under debate are of a much too technical and special character to be of interest to the foreign reader-such, for instance, as the amount of caution money to be deposited by a journal, the stamp duty, and similar enactments. The really great question at issue is whether the press in France shall be free, that is, as free as in America and England and Italy, or not; and to judge by the attitude already manifested by the majority, there can be little doubt that the restrictions imposed on the liberty of public discussion will be sufficiently great. M. Thiers made yesterday one of his great speeches upon the question, and, I am happy to say, in this case on the right side. He contended that, without a free press, there could be no real liberty for a nation; and that without "complete" liberty there could be no free press. Half and half or restricted liberty was of no avail, and meant and could mean only dissimulated bondage. He reproduced, with great effect, his own language used on the same subject more than thirty years ago, when he was a minister, and in which he contended for unlimited freedom of discussion and remark, even to the limits of misrepresentation and personal detraction. Such abuses, he rightly argued, must be endured for the sake of the greater advantage of freedom of speech; and would, besides, soon correct themselves, as they did in the United States and in England. He was loudly cheered by the opposition and the more liberal section of the Chamber, but the candidats du gouvernement showed by their murmurs that their votes were already pledged.

In consequence of the judgment pronounced against them, and which, in case of a second offence, would probably involve a penalty of 5,000 francs fine and six months' imprisonment the newspapers scarcely allude to the above debate, or bestow only a few words on it, with fear and trembling, publishing only the official report. What a farce to be "discussing" a law on the press under such circumstances!

It seems, however, that even the Corps Legislatif can show some fight when the conat once their own dwellings and the chiefs now acknowledge any fealty to Theodorus.

The Chief Kassal, ruler of the Tigre district, tions" of Baron Haussmann, the Prefect. This terrible modern .Edile has determined to drive one of his new Boulevards through a portion of the Cemetery of Montmartre, and both the Government and the Emperor back him in the enterprise; the latter having examined the locality in person the other day and decided in favor of the project. The bill was accordingly presented to the Chamber under Government patronage and support. \ But so strong was the feeling raised by this aggression against the manes of their ancestors, that 100 members voted against the measure and 103 for it; leaving it morally condemned by this feeble majority, to say nothing of 54 members of the usual ministerial majority. who took care to be absent at the moment they were wanted. This is the greatest check our en terprising Prefect has yet received in his career 'embellishment." The Emperor has again gone off on a "shoot-

ing" excursion, this time to Rambouillet. It is much remarked how these shooting expeditions are paraded before the eyes of the public by the official and semi-official journals, as though the intention were to prove by them how extremely well and actively disposed the Emperor is. On a former occasion, at Fontainbleau, in two days 2,364 head of game were slaughtered en buttue: and very nearly the same quantity again at

The Prince Imperial is pursuing his studies at the College Bonaparte, so named after his great ancestor. He is at present only in the 7th class, but is said to distinguish himself much among his youthful fellow students, by his original compositions, for which he has several times gained the first place.

#### ENGLAND.

Great Scandal in the Queen's Bench-The Hereditary Grand Chumberlain

of England. On the 1st of February an action in which the Countess d'Alteyrac was the plaintiff, and Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, the Hereditary Grand Chamberlain of England, the défendant, was brought before the Court of Queen's Bench. In 1847 the Countess d'Alteyrac was the wife of an officer of high position and connections in France Her husband was traveling, she formed the acquaintance of the defendant, and in 1849 she left quaintance of the defendant, and in 1849 she left her husband and came to England to live with Lord Willoughby d'Eresby as his wife. She was visited by many of his friends, and for many years lived happily with him. She attended him very affectionately during a long illness, and on his recovery they removed from town to Caen Lodge, Twickenham, which was partly purchased by the Countess's money and furnished at her expense. They had one daughter, who was brought up in ignorance of the fact that her father and mother were not man and wife. Up to 1864, when the Countess one daughter, who was brought up in ignorance of the fact that her father and mother were not man and wife. Up to 1864, when the Countess went over to Paris to bring her daughter to London, no great difference had arisen between herself and Lord Willoughby, but on the Countess's return she was told by an agent of Lord Willoughby that she must give up possession of Caen Lodge, which she considered as her property. She refused, and was then watted on by a friend of his lordship, who negotiated a separation on the understanding that an allowance of £1,200 a year, and £4,000 down should be made to the Countess, together with an adequate provision for her and £4,000 down should be made to the Countess, together with an adequate provision for her daughter. These terms were not considered unreasonable, as Lord Willoughby has an income of £70,000 or £80,000 a year. The Countess then left Caen Lodge, the furniture of which was sold and realized £8,000. None of this money was given to her, and of the promised the second only £300. She masses allowance she received only £300. She never saw Lord Willoughby after her return from Paris, and her maid was soon after installed mistress of Caen Lodge. The action was brought to recover the money realized by the sale of the furniture. key to Lord Willoughby's conduct to be found in the fact that the bulk of the property he inherited from his father

was left him on condition of his separating from the Countess. The Lord Chief Justice Intimated that the whole matter had better be referred to the arbitration of a man of honor, and the counset on both sides seemed to think that this would be the most desirable course. Mr. Coleridge handed to the Lord Chief Justice of trust of the Lord Chief Justice of the course. to the Lord Chief Justice a draught of the terms to which his client the Countess would consent, but, as Lord Willoughby was not in town, the case was adjourned until the following Monday.

The family of the Willoughby D'Eresby is one of the most present and the first was the first work of the most present and the first was the first wa

of the most ancient among the English nobility. The holder of the title is for the time being the hereditary Grand Chamberlain of England; and the present lord, who is defendant in this suit, is the fortieth baron in a direct line. What is thought of his nobility in the Court of Queen's Bench may be undeed by the following pergetion. Bench may be judged by the following peroration of Mr. Coleringe a speech, in which the Lord Chief Justice, by the course he pursued, seemed entirely to exceed

mr. Coleridge said: It was true that she had not been married to the defendant, but the absence of the religious obligation would make the relations between them under the circumstances in some respects more sacred to a man of honor. She had left her husband for him, had borne him a daughter, and lived with him for fifteen years. She was as faithful to him as woman ever was to man. In health and in sickness she devoted herself to him with unwestied attention. She had but one fault; and if he had in him one

spark of the feelings of a gentleman, it did not lie in his mouth to reproach her with it. The man would be the biggest scoundrel that ever breathed who, having lived with a woman during her best years, and taken from her her love and her means, could then deliberately fling her off. The defendant here had acknowledged his obligation, and would no doubt have carried out his expressed intention had he not come out his expressed intention had he not come un-der baneful influence. Being so, he seized her wretched furniture and turned her into the street. But let the Lord High Chamberlain of England, the man whose duty it was to marshal the nobles of the country to the throne of the Sovereign—let him say in that action: "I, an English nobleman, an English gentlement have self-work property and begins the tleman, have sold your property, and have the proceeds; but you are a married woman—you cannot maintain this action. I will take advantage of this legal technicality to defeat your just claim." Let the Lord High Chamberlain of England do this if he dare—let him go to Court and tell his high-souled and pure-minded Royal mistress what manner of actions her Chamberlain commits; and let him add that he resorted to a defence which miserably failed—a defense as bad in law as it was unfounded in honesty and honor. [Applause.]

The case terminated on the 3d of February by a reference to arbitration. The Lord Chief Justice was to appoint the referee.

#### ABYSSINIA.

Despatches from the Hostile Campson King Theodorus in a Bad Strait.A Battle Imminent Near Magdala.Ad. vance of the Egyptians-The Weather Intensely Warm.

Suez, Egypt, February 11th, by way of Malta and London, February 16th, 1868.—The special correspondent of the New York Herald attached to the British military expedition in Abyssinia forwards advices from the headquarters post of the army at Senafe, from which it appears that King Theodorus is at his camp near the palace of Magdala, where the English captives are confined. The Abyssinian monarch is said to be in a bad strait in a military monarch is said to be in a bad strait in a military point of view. An engagement between the two may to The Chief Kassai, ruler of the Tigre district, openly courts the favor of Major-General Napier. General Napier fears that this chief, whose pootheral Napier lears that this chiet, whose po-litical character is bad, aims at making a secret attack on him, and consequently seeks to ar-range and perfect a binding treaty of alliance with him so as to hold him answerable for his future acts.

Thirty-five thousand British troops of all classes have been landed at Zoula, and the advance of the Queen's army has reached to within two days' march of Antalo, half-way towards Magdala from the shore line, where it is very probable the expected battle will take place.
The Egyptians, with a contingent embracing many Turks, are very near to Magdala, but they use no caution and still march on in a reckless manner, without the sanction of the superior officers of the English army. The English in the interior number about twenty thousand. The troops suffered considerably from the heat of th

Graphic Account of the Great Land-slip near Naples—Shops and Dwelling Honses Overwhelmed—An American Gentleman Among the Sufferers. [Correspondence of the London Times.] NAPLES, Wednesday, Jan. 22.—Vesuvius, which

has puzzled every one by its caprices, is now again active and glorious. When I last spoke of the mountain it was reposing, and the eruption was supposed by many to be on the decline, but on the 23d inst. the instruments were much agitated, the lava began to pour forth, and two shocks of earthquake were felt even in Naples. For two or three days the old road to the Observatory has been the most favorable one, as the lava has been pouring down over the cone in that lava has been pouring down over the cone in that direction in three or four separate streams, wearing the appearance of as many gigantic fingers forever elongating. It is calculated that the lava is ejected to the height of 1,100 metres above the level of the sea, so that you may easily conceive how magnificent is the spectacle. For two days the mountain has been covered with snow, even to the lip of the enter the research. even to the lip of the crater, thus presenting that remarkable association of fire and frost which astonished us some weeks since. Last which assonished us some weeks since. Last night the cruption was singularly grand, and as the lava descended also toward the Piano delle Ginestre it seemed as if the entire cone was

covered by streams of fire.

A sad disaster has befallen one of the most beautiful quarters of this city. Last night, about 6.45 o'clock, there was a land-silp of that huge tufa mountain which towers up above the corner of Santa Lucia, leading round to the Chiatomone, overwhelming, the shore and distilling the shore a of Santa Lucia, leading round to the Chiatomone, overwhelming the shops and dwelling-houses which lay below. The report in the city early this morning was that 55 bodies had been already disinterred; but, as little trust is to be placed in statements in moments of excitement, I procured the escort of a Guard of Public Security, and was admitted to the scene of the disaster. Many who read this will remember how long they have linggred at several coral and print shops just at the turn of Sente coral and print shops just at the turn of Santa Lucia; less agreeable reminiscences they will have of one or two wine-shops and trattor is requested by the people. Well, all are overwhelmed, and how many unhappy beings lie buried beneath is up to the present time unknown. In some re-spects I was reminded of the appearance of Torre-del Greco during the earthquake of 1861—there were long beams and raiters standing perpen dicularly out of the rubbish; chairs, tables, beds, and other articles of household furniture were mingled with the ruins; sections of house which churg to and climbed up the cliff were apparent, with private cupboards full of bottles, but the inhabitants and facades, indeed the greater portion of the houses, lay embedded be-neath the mass of tufa which lay piled high beneath, obstructing all communication between the city and the Riviera di Chiaga in this direc-

It was most painful to think of the amount of suffering that lay buried there without the possi-bility of relief, for the work of excavation was pronounced to be dangerous. How high the mountain stands which dominates Santa Lucia I cannot precisely say—certainly many hundred feet, and composed as it is of very friable materials, there was full expectation that even larger masses would fall. On the very summit, and at the extreme edge, there are barracks; the stone facing of the mountain had given way.

and the apparent probability was that the tofa might yield, and this vast pile of build-ing topple over. The work of excavation, there-fore, was full of dauger, not merely to those enfore, was tun or dauger, not merely to those en-gaged in it, but to the crowd who stood around. Even as I looked masses of rock and building fell, and here and there long lines of sand, as it were of smoke, came trickling down. There were very few persons employed, therefore, in excavating, all that could be done was to preserve order, and keep off the hosts of atreet Arabs, who order, and keep off the hosts of street Arabs, who every now and then tried to break through the cordon of soldiers. A commission of engineers and architects was

A commission of engineers and architects was appointed to examine the mountain and report whether it would be safe to remove the rnins at the base. It was a work of great danger, for they had to acramble over the wrecks of the demolished houses, at the risk of being swallowed up by another landfalt. At length it was decided that nothing could be done until the mountain had been propped, and how this can be done appears to me to be a most puzzling affair. Some thought that the best thing would be to explode that part of the mountain with a mine, but this would have endangered much property near at hand. At present, therefore, we are quite in the dark as to the extent of the disaster, and if any unfortunate persons are buried they and if any unfortunate persons are buried they must remain victims. The houses destroyed are a lodging-house much frequented by foreigners; two, if not three, coral shops, a shop where ena longing house two, if not three, coral shops, a shop where engravings were sold, a caje partially so, a whoe-shop much frequented, and one or two small eating-houses. I believe that most in the lodging-houses escaped; they had timely warning in certain noises made by the breaking away of the cliff. A family who were in an upper room were unable to escape, but through the away of the clift. A family who were in an upper room were unable to escape, but through the bravery of a Captain of the Bersagliert were got down by ropes and ladders. An American gen-tleman who was lodging there was severely wounded, and was sent off to the Pellegrini. I have just visited him, as the poor fellow knew only two persons in Naples, and he tells me he was lying on his bed when the roof fell in and a rafter came down on his bedy. It broke and a rafter came down on his body. It broke the bones of the pelvis, and he has, moreover, a wound in the head. It is hoped that those who were in the  $caf\tilde{e}$  had time to escape, as the door is partially open; as to those in the coral-shops, the wine-shops and the *trattorie*, they must inevitably be lost, and it is feared there were many

It being a cold night, the sentine at the en-trance to the Castel d'Nuovo, had retired within his box, and was thus saved from any injury. He reports that at the time the mountain fell a carriage was passing, and others add an omni-bus; if so, they must be overwhelmed. Of course, there is great excitement in the city, and the disaster is the sole topic of conversation. His Royal Highness, the Duke d'Aosta, who had been Royal Highness, the Duke d'Aosta, who had been up Vesuvius, on his return in the evening, went down to Santa Lucia, and remained till a late hour. This morning I saw him there again, and by his orders, on the report of the Commission of Engineers, the works were immediately suspended. There were present also the Regio Delegato, the Questor, and all the civic and military authorities, while the troops kept the ground, together with the police, and, in fact, were prepared to do all the work, but it was too perilous to proceed with. Two bodies of workmen have already been disinterred, and of workmen have already been disinterred, and two or three wounded have been taken off to the hospitals; but I fear that a great loss of life has

yet to be revealed.

As to the cause of this terrible affair, there can, I think, he little doubt that the principal one is the long-continued activity of Vesuvius. For two months and more we have been rocking in our beds; the seisometer has accurately marked all the oscillations. In a former letter I spoke of a scientific friend who for several days marked these oscillations by observing the motion of a piece of iron suspended from his shutters. Well, these frequent vibrations must of necessity have produced some effect on this great tufa mountain, and for several days the inhabitants of the ruined houses, and a gentleman in the Hotel Crocelle, observed indications of movement. It is only fair to say, however, that the Crocelle is out of the line of danger, but no doubt the signs observed were occasioned by the vibrations of the adjoining tufa. It is to be noted, too, that in Santa Lucia there are hot springs of sulphur and iron which attract thousands of invalids during the summer, and these indicate a connection between this part of the city and Vesuvius. From what I hear, the proprietors of the ruined houses suspected danger, and meditated some precautions, but they could not decide upon any combined plan. Vesuvins still maintains its activity, and last night was very splendid.

#### CRIME.

Bold Outrage in Iowa—A Cattle Drover Assaulted by Two Ruffians, Outwith Knives, and Robbed of \$300.

[From the Dubuque Times, 18th.]

We were made acquainted yesterday, with the particulars of a high-handed outrage which has recently been perpetrated in the vicinity of Shell-rock Entler county Low rock, Butler county, Iowa. Last Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, a cat-tle-buyer of that place, named C. S. Mills, while returning home from one of his trips, was waylaid by two ruflians, badly wounded, and robbed. He had arrived

wounded, and robbed. He had arrived within two miles and a half of his residence, and near a piece of timber, when he was passed by a couple of men on horseback, going in the same direction. They rode on at full speed until they passed through the piece of timber, when, finding the way all clear, they returned, and met Mills about half way in the woods. Without saying a word, or giving their victim the least sign in regard to their intentions, one of the men caught the horse that Mills rode by the head, while the other assaulted him with a sharp knife, striking and cutting him severely. A terrible while the other assaulted him with a sharp knife, striking and cutting him severely. A terrible struggle ensued. Mills is a powerful man, and, thinking that the villains were intent upon taking his life, defended himself with all his power. his life, defended himself with all his power. Fearful blows were given and received, but finally Mills was dragged from his herse, and inding that he was getting cut badly by the murderous knife, he told the flends that he would surrender. They then searched his pockets, and took therefrom about three hundred dollars in greenbacks, a good watch and some valuable papers. Having effected their purpose, they then mounted their horses and rode off, leaving Mr. Mills stretched upon the ground in a state of unconsciousness. In this position he was found by some neighbors, who happened to be passing, and a physician sent for. After having his wounds dressed, he was brought home, and, though still confined to his bed, it is considered that his wounds are not fatal. No clue to the authat his wounds are not fatal. No clue to the authors of this infamous outrage has yet been obtained. One man has been arrested on suspicion, but as nothing could be proved against him, he was discharged.

Cold-Blooded Murder in Indiana—An old Man Killed Without Provocation—Escape of the Murderer.

[From the New Albany Ledger, Feb. 10th.]
Salem has been the scene of another of those bloody scenes for which it has of late become too noted. On Saturdey lest, when the freight trains bloody scenes for which it has of late become too noted. On Saturday last, when the freight train reached that place, Walker B. Rodman, Jr., got off of it and went un-into the town, where he tooks a drink or two, he having a gun with him at the time. At about 4 o'cleck in the afternoon, in Paynta's Registral atoms he met. the time. At about 4 o'cleck in the afternoon, in front of Paynter & Brother's store, he met Absalom Wright, an old and well-known citizen of Washington county, residing about five miles from Salem. Rodman told Wright to look into the muzzle of his gun, which Mr. Wright did two different times. Rodman again, in a very offensive manner, ordered Wright to look into the barrel of the gun. Wright pushed it away and refused, saying, "don't do that coain" when without further words. Rod-Wright to look into the barrel of the gun. Wright pushed it away and refused, saying, "don't do that again," when, without further words, Rodman drew his gun and with the but struck Mr. Wright a heavy blow over the head, felling him to the ground, speechless and insensible. Dr. Wm. A. Flack was called, who dressed the wounds, and did all that his skill could accomplish to save the life of the unfortunate man, but

without success. The skull was terribly fractured, and Mr. Wright lay in an unconscious condition till five o'clock Sunday morning, when he died.

The murderer made his escape, and had not been arreated this foreneon. He is represented to us as a desperate character. He is the same who killed a man at Medora, Jackson county, on the 4th of July last. The killing of Mr. Wright, an old man of fixty-five, was a cold-blooded, in-excusable murder, and naturally creates a great deal of excitement at Salem and throughout Washington county, where both the murderer and his victim are well known. It is to be hopedno effort will be spared to arrest the guilty perpetrator of this foul deed.

#### DISASTERS.

Singular Accident in Illinois Fifty or Sixty Persons at Bonation Party Precipiated into a Cellar.

(From the Belvidere (IL) Standard of the 18th, I (From the Belvidere (IL) Standard of the 18th, I (In Thursday evening last the good people of Bonus Prairie and thereabouts assembled at Russellville, at the house of Rev. A. P. Field, a preacher of the Christian denomination, to make him a donation visit. The house was crowded—the donations flowed in right lively, and all were enjoying themselves as much as they would at a wedding. One portion of the crowd had partaken of supper, and tables and estables were wedding. One portion of the crown had partiseen of supper, and tables and eatables were being got ready for another batch, when some one in the parlor began to entertain the company with vocal music. This at once attracted the crowd in that direction, and soon the norm and space around the melodeon was packed room and space around the melodeon was packed with as many people as could conveniently find standing room. While they were listening to the music, suddenly, with a crush, the floor gave way, and the fifty or sixty persons found themselves in the cellar in one promiscuous heap. The ends of the floor, striking upon some barrels or boxes at the side of the cellar, made the position of affairs still worse. room and space around the melodeon was packed

There was no outer door or hatchway to the cellar, and the only mode of retreat was by the cellar stairs, which led upward into one of the rooms. These were blocked. At first all was dark, as the lights were extinguished. Pretty dark, as the lights were extinguished. Pretty soon a blaze was visible, caused by fire from the stove, or some of the lamps, and the horror-stricken party had lively fears of being burned up in a pile. The folks who were in the other part of the house rushed forward to see what the matter was, and walked off into the cellar. Luckily there was considerable water handy, which was pitched down and the fire put out. The stairs were cleared and the sufferers released from their terrible prison. As circumstances did not admit of much ceremony, some of the ladies (who were drawn forth left a good share of their dresses behind.

Singular to relate, no bones were broken, but

Singular to relate, no bones were broken, but there was hardly a person who escaped without a black eye or a bruise, a spoiled dress or a burn. This remarkable scene did not, however, wind up the donation party, as there were damages to repair. Parties started off at day break for the lumber, and by noon the next day the floor was repaired, and everything set to rights. We think the Bonus folks will remember that particular donation party for some time.

## Fire at Sea-An Unknown Sailing Ves-sel Seen Burning off Sable Island— Theory Regarding the Safety of Her

Not the least of the many appalling calamities that are the portion of those who "go down to the sea," and one filled too often with scenes of the most harrowing character, is that of a fire, where all that is beautiful in naval art falls a prey to bissing flames. Like huge blots upon the world's history the records of such disasters that bave, with their attending incidents of death and suffering, made their ineffaceable work come welling up in the mind at every recurrence of such tidings, and prayers are involuntarily made that He who slone can protect the mariner amid his exposure may be pleased to save all thus un-

Following quickly upon the news of gales, fearful hurricanes and dead and dying seamen comes the intelligence that an American ship, laden with the intelligence that an American ship, laden with an inflammable cargo, was seen the evening of February 12th, off Sable Island, almost burned to the water's edge. Nothing could be obtained to satisfy the solicitous discoverers that the crew were safe or give aught of its name or character, only the fearful fact that the seething, hissing flames were slowly and surely eating into and consuming all that once was an evidence, possibly, of the nation's skill in architecture. tion's skill in architecture.

The few facts attending the disaster are suc-

The few facts attending the disaster are succincily given by Captain Billings, of the steamship William Penn, that arrived at this port yesterday morning. He says the light of the burning vessel could be seen for seventy miles, and, approaching it as near as prudence dictated, he found it to be an American ship of about one thousand tons burden, its position ninety miles from Sable Island. The flames shot out of the hold with demoniac rage, and the thick clouds of black smoke intermingled with them in a peculiarly threatening manner. As it was night, rockets were fired by him at intervals of two and three minutes, as an evidence to the crew of the illifated ship, if any where in the vicinity, that friends were ready to reliave them in their dire friends were ready to relieve them in their dire necessity. But the trackless solitude of the sea sent back no response, and then a boat was low-ered from the William Penn, with the second mate in command, who pulled around the burning wreck. The examination led the crew of the boat to surmise, and this supposition is freely endorsed by Captain Billings, that the vessel was laden with petroleum, and had been on fire at least two days. She was of black hull, and the fire had commenced in her hold, the name upon her stern being totally obliterated. Her sails and masts were still in the water alongside, pear the hull, and as the waves flowed into her ports the flames shot up with renewed fury, sending still thicker clouds of smoke upwards

nd around.

Being fair weather, with the sea forfunately Being fair weather, with the sea fortunately very smooth, Captain Billingo believes that the crew of the burning ship had, as soon as she was discovered to be on fire, taken to their boats, and unless rescued by some passing vessel not yet heard from, they, with the favorable wind then blowing, had sailed for and reached Sable Island. From this inhospitable place, almost a howling wilderness, if such a theory proves to be an actuality, one and all will join hands in trusting that they will soon find relief, or a fate too terrible for contemplation will befall them. ble for contemplation will befall them.

MILLIONAIRES.—An English paper says: "Mr. Gladstone was compelled in his last budget to mention the death of a private individual, Mr. Thornton, whose wealth was so enormous that the legacy duty received perceptibly affected the national revenue. Mr. Thornton, however, left only two-and-a-half millions, and the Cumbrian, a respectable Welsh paper, now declares that the only two-and-a-half millions, and the Cumbrian, a respectable Welsh paper, now declares that the property of the late Mr. Crawshay, the ironmaster, the bulk of which is bequeathed to his youngest son, exceeds seven millions. If that statement is correct, Mr. Crawshay must have been the largest, or nearly the largest, holder of personalty in Europe.

A project is under consideration for tunneling the Niagara river at Buffalo, so as to form direct railroad communication with Chicago, and avoid ferriage. The place selected is the shortest crossing between Fort Erie and the American side. The river at this point flows over a bed of solid stratified rock, and is twenty-four feet deep at the proposed site. These facts are eminently favorable to the process of tunneling, avoiding heavy expenses for deep excavations, and heavy grades to and from the tunnel.

-It is said that notwithstanding the fame acquired by Hawthorne, not more than 50,000 copies of his books have been sold in this country.

-It is proposed to crect a monument in Milwankee to Solomon Juneau, the founder of the PACTS AND FANCIES.

-Dr. Mudd expects soon to be pardoxed. -When the Pacific Railroad is finished a trave-eler may go round the world in three months. The Lowell Courier calls the establishment of soup houses a ration-al proceeding.

Five horse-stealers a day is the rate ar which they are arrested in Nashville. There are sixty thousand Chinamen in Calf-fornin; but a drunken one is a rare sight.

The Crown Princess of Princia is translating her mother's recent work into German. -Queen Victoria's jewels are estimated 19 be worth about \$5,000,000. —A lad in a French prison has made out of straw a watch that keeps perfect time. An effort is be to made to secure his freedom.

-Mrs. N. P. Banks is announced as the con-tributor of "Advice to Young Women" to a New York weekly.

A London crossing sweeper has applied to a magistrate to protect him from being called "Shakespeare" by impudent boys:

—Mr. Adams has held the office of Minister to England longer than any other person since

M. Louis Blanc is to be brought forward by the liberals as a candidate for the French Corps Legislatif, at the coming election at Marselles. A new translation of Shelley's works is being made into German at Leipsic. Shelley is a great

favorite in Germany.

—Queen Victoria has sent to every hospital in Scotland a copy of her "Journal in the High-

Patil was recer tly taken suddenly ill in Paris, and Miss Harris sang the part of Lucia with such effect that a repetition has been called for. -A prominent journalist in New York, who is perfectly bald, has offered a reward of \$1,000 for a tale that will make his hair stand on end. -George Sand is quite rich. Her fortune is es-

timated at nearly 2,000,000 francs. Her copyrights yield her an income of 250,000 francs a —The Boston Transcript says: The depth of frost in the ground this winter is pronounced by rallroad men greater than for any winter for

forty years. Louisville covers an area of 27 square miles, having nine miles of river front, and extending inland three miles. She has a population of 150,000, and 70 churches.

—Corporeal punishment of girls has been abolished at the Cambridge (Mass.) schools for one month, on trial, and its permanent abolition at the end of that time is expected. The collection of animals at the Central Park is to be enriched by the addition of fourteen camels, which are now on their way from Texas

to be placed there. —A Washington letter-writer describes a member of Gen. Grant's staff as one of the greatest beaux in that city. We may call him the bow of Ulysses.—Louisville Journal.

—Dumas has improved Shakespeare's "Hamlet" out of all recognition. He strikes out much of the ghost, and lets Hamlet survive to marry Ophelia.

—Two beautifully shaped couches in bronze nave just been found in Pompeli. They are said to be the most perfect articles yet discovered in -Garibaldi's ill health, it is said is serious. The

certain that a journey to Rome would restor Burglars in Louisiana are reduced to the necessity of breaking into the penitentiary at Baton Rouge, and stealing the clothes of the

convicts. -The story that Ole Bull's violin was seized in Chicago for his falling to give a concert in hall he had engaged, is wholly false. He broken o engagement and his violin was not seized. —Queen Isabella is frequently insulted when she makes her appearance on the streets of Madrid now-a-days. Even her stupid and ras-cally father, Férdinand, was not so generally loathed as she is.

-French ingenuity extends even to the mode of committing suicide. A man recently attempted his life in Paris, by placing two cartridges in his mouth and then setting fire to them, with a match. He was horribly wounded, but not killed. The latest musical sensation in New York. State is a young woman of Batavia, who playe two airs with her right hand, one with her left, and sings a fourth, simultaneously. medley.

—Spain has pardoned all who participated in the late insurrection under General Brim except military men who have not surrendered for trial. All press prosecutions have been diamissed also. The explanation is that Spain wants to borrow money. money. —It is said that Wagner no longar charms the King of Bavaria, but as his love for the "music of the future" was the only positive quality possessed by that royal personage, perhaps there is little cause for rejoicing that the fascination is

-It is said that an enterprising bill-poster of Cincinnati has contracted with the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company for the privilege of sticking bills on the abutment walls of the Cincinnati end of the bridge, and agreed to pay \$12,500 a year for the same.

—Several persons were made indignant and were led to threaten legal proceedings in a Western town, on discovering that their cows were in-variably milked dry and in their own yards. One of them set himself with a pistol to watch and prevent the theft, and discovered the culprits his -It is said that the Emperor of the French, re-

cently, at the first ball at the Tulleries, laughed very heartily at the American Minister, General Dix, who was conversing quite seriously with one of the secret police spies, who attended the ball in the dazzling uniform of a Belgian officer.

— Punch represents Louis Napoleon holding the Pope over an abyss by a slender cord. The red shirts standing around are bellowing, "Let him fall." "No," replies Napoleon, "that would make too much noise; I'll let him slide," According to let account Napile represents to the cording to last accounts Nap is preparing to "let him slide."

—Pittsburgh is to be the goal of a young lady of New Lisbon, Ohio. She is to walk there in thirty consecutive hours for a purse of five hundred dollars. She is said to be an old maid, and to keep her up to her work a young man is to walk before, holding out a promise of marriage when the feat is accomplished.

—Victor Hugo sends, every New Year's Day, pencil drawings of an allegorical character to his friends in France. This year all of these drawings related to the military bill. On one of them was only an empty cradle, a mare of blood and a coffin, with the inscription. "Monsteur Bonaparto's New Year's present to France."

—In a city near Savannah, Georgia, it is told that a country gentleman sent to his friend cortain goods. The merchant received the articles, sold them as requested, used the money for his own purpose and then failed, whereupon he wrote thus to his afflicted countryman: "Dear Indianal I schooled I apart to the sent to wrote thus to his americal countryman: "Dear Friend, I acknowledge I spent your money. I feel that my God has forgiven the ain; and I trust that you will, as I've taken the benefit of the Bankrupt act. Affectionately, Your Friend."

T. P. Pinkham, seventy-one years of age, died suddenly in Lafayette, Indians, last week. He was in good health till about half an hour before his death, when he went down stairs and remarked: "I am going home; in half an hour—in thirty minutes—I shall be a corpee." He quietly proceeded to give directions about his business, and, commending his soul to his Maker, expired in exactly thirty-four minutes. His relatives wanted to go for a doctor, but he said, "It is no use; I shall go hence in half an hour."