TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

HON. WM. B. FAZENDE, for many years a prominent member of the Sheffield Legislature, is dead.

A HEAVY SNOW STORM prevailed at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

It is not probable that Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill will be passed this session.

An Omaha despatch reports the Indians quiet on the Upper Missouri.

MAJOR GENERAL WOOD was burned to death at Oshkosh, Wis., by the upsetting of an oil lamp.

THE receipts from customs at this port from the 1st to the 5th inst., inclusive, aggregated $41,611.

A NOTED MAN named Edward Journ committed suicide at Memphis, yesterday, by shooting himself through the head.

THE sale of S. B. Waterbury, at Saratoga, New York, was robbed of $6,000 worth of watches, on Wednesday night.

A SCHOOL of prominent Pennsylvanians are in Washington, urging Judge F. G. Brewster as Attorney-General for President Grant.

It is said that Secretary Seward has sent Caleb Cushing to Spain to offer the Provisional Government an unofficial audience of Queen Isabella.

GENERAL MEADE has been directed to visit Washington on public business during this month.

A STRONG Convention of friends of female suffrage was held yesterday at Providence, R. I. It was largely attended.

GEN. GRANT was at his headquarters in Washington, yesterday, transacting business. He leaves Washington to-day, to attend the meeting of the Western armies, at Chicago.

As we weighed 4,000 pounds has been presented to General Grant by Maj. W. W. Lomax. The beef is to be served up at the inauguration dinner in Washington on the 4th of March next.

One man was killed and another mortally injured by a locomotive running down a Marcy station, on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, on Thursday.

The cold continues in the Northwest. The Mississippi is frozen from Dubuque up. At Chicago yesterday morning, the thermometer marked 10 to 14 degrees below zero.

THE Sheriff of Brown county, Wisconsin, shot and killed a professional burglar who attempted to escape from his custody at Green Bay, on Monday.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

SPAIN.

The Insurrection Assuming an Alarm. ing Character.

MADRID, Dec. 11—The insurrection has assumed a more alarming character than was first reported. The telegrams from Cadiz announcing the arrival of the insurgents, proved to be too true.

On the first day of the revolt the insurrection, late success did in taking some pieces of artillery, and have occupied an important position. G. G. Cabral, or de Roda, at the head of a considerable military force, is preparing for a vigorous assault on Cadiz.

The National Guards are employed to keep order and protect property in Madrid. Great excitement prevails in Malaga and other towns at the alarming state of affairs. As yet Cadiz is the only town in revolt. A rising is expected momentarily in Catalonia.

Arms and munitions of war have been landed in Cadiz, and it is reported that the party in revolt are well supplied with them. They have also plenty of money and are determined to fight to the last.

The American flag is respected by both parties, and two hundred Cuban refugees have the American Consul at Cadiz. There is an American war vessel in the port, and Italian and Danish vessels are placed at the disposition of the American Consul.

Many rich families are leaving Spain for the present. General Prim has gone to Andalusia. The government is much embarrassed, owing to the unsettled state of the country, and the impoverished condition of the treasury.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—The proposals of capitulation made by the insurgents at Cadiz have been rejected, and at the expiration of the armistice hostilities were recommenced. Great excitement took place, in which artillery was used by the troops and the insurgents.

The loss in killed and wounded was heavy on both sides, but the result was indecisive. The insurgents still occupy the Hotel de Villa and the surrounding districts. The rebels have declared within the Hotel de Ville all the foreign Consuls they could seize, and hope, by this means to prevent the threatened bombardment of that portion of the city by the vessels lying in the harbor.

Great political excitement prevails in Xeres, Malaga and Tarragona. General Prim is now on his way to the Southern Provinces. There is a hope that his presence will restore tranquillity.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—In the course of a debate in the Prussian Diet, the Hill condemnation is a property of the Elector of Hesse, Count Dalwarck, alleging of the property was legitimate, said: "The fears of war which were prevalent during the summer, have now passed away."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—It is said Baron Von Beeke will be appointed Ambassador from Austria to the Sublime Porte.

FROM HARRISBURG.

A Traveler Commits Suicide at Rhoads' House.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 11.—A startling suicide was committed here early this morning, at one o'clock in one of the principal hotels. At about one o'clock this morning, Mr. Rhoads, the landlord in the State Capitol, Hotel, visited one of the rooms in question, and found a man dead, supposed by a sullen handkerchief from the neck of a door leading into an adjoining room, his head resting partly against the half-open door and the foot of the bed, in a half sitting position. The circumstances are as follows—About eleven last night a elderly gentleman, apparently about sixty years old, neatly dressed, in a suit of iron gray, carrying a small travelling satchel, entered the hotel, and signed the register in a fine hand. Entering an adjoining room he stepped on a balcony and reaching a window looking out over the street he opened it, and discovered Mr. Martin in the possession of the Corporation. The Coroner immediately summoned a jury, and the testimony of Mr. Rhoads, the clerk, the porter, and some of the guests who first saw the deceased, was taken. On the body was found four hundred and thirty-five dollars in greenbacks and coin, and a small memorandum book, with various entries, showing that deceased had been a patron of our house before.

A number of promissory notes to various persons, payable at the Merchant Bank of Brooklyn, were also found on his person, signed Joseph Ward, and endorsed by Ward and others. The last entry in his note book was the date from Altoona to Philadelphia, upon the 1st of November 16. He had had been tossed, indicating that he had occupied a berth, and when discovered he was but half dressed, having washed himself. Mr. H. Bimber testified that his neck was not broken, but that he died from strangulation, and that his life must have been extinct for a great twelve hours. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

On the first leaf of the memorandum book were the words—"Please direct to H. L. Bowser, No. 96 Seventeenth street, between Third and Fourth avenue, South Brooklyn, Long Island, New York." Telegrams were sent to Mr. H. L. Bowser, dated Brooklyn, informing the Coroner that he would start immediately for Harrisburg, and take charge of the body.—*Inquirer.*

Obituary—Helen Western.

Miss Helen Western, the actress, died at Washington yesterday at the Kirkwood House. She was taken ill at Pittsburgh, where she was playing, but came on here to fill an engagement, but on her arrival was so ill that she was forced to make her appearance as "Cynthia" in the *Flowers of the Forest*, which was accomplished by her carried to the stage. Subsequently she recovered so as to play on Friday and Saturday of last week. This exertion caused a relapse and she was again forced to lie over, but on Wednesday felt more cheerful and confident of early recovery. Yesterday she was not so well, and the hotel proprietor having permanent boarders who wanted her room, insisted on her being moved out. Her agent remonstrated against this and induced him to let her remain, and she was carried out to another house.

From that moment she commenced to sink, and on her doctor being called for the night, he pronounced her case hopeless. She was about 22 years old, and was a sister of Lucille Western, both being daughters of Mrs. English, of Boston, by a former husband. Helen was born in New York, and made her first appearance in Boston as Eva, in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, at the Boston Museum. Since then she has played in England, Ireland Scotland, South America, and all through the United States. Her only relatives now living are her mother, Mrs. English, in Boston, and her sister Lucille.

Helen married Mr. Herne, an actor, about three years ago. Not the marriage proved unhappy, but a happy one, and a separation was effected. Mr. Herne is now in California.

Helen Western was popular once, but never a great actress. Shamed Lucille, under the management of their step-father, Mr. English, first came into prominent notice during that gentleman's production of the *Three Fast Men*.

Her remains will be taken to Boston to-night, for interment in Mount Auburn Cemetery. Her mother resides in Boston, and Lucille is in California.

The Tunnel Through Mount Cenis—Difficulties and Progress of the Work.

A writer in the London *Daily News* gives the following excellent account of the Mont Cenis tunnel:

The Mont Cenis tunnel was sanctioned by the Sardinian Government in 1857, and arrangements were made for laying the perforating machinery in operation in 1858 and 1859. But work was not actually begun until November, 1860. The tunnel—which will be fully seven and a half miles in length—was to be completed in twenty-five years. The entrance to the tunnel on the side of France is near the little village of Fourneaux, and is 5,246 feet above the level of the sea. The entrance on the side of Italy is in a dale called at Bardonèche, and lies 4,250 feet above the level. Thus there is a difference of level of 434 feet. But the tunnel will actually rise 441 feet above the level of the French end, attaining this height at a distance of about four miles from that extremity; in the remaining three and three-quarter miles there will be a fall of only ten feet, so that this part of the line will be practically level.

"The rocks through which the excavations have been made have been for the most part very difficult to work. Those who imagine that the great mass of our mountain ranges consist of granite as is made use of in our buildings, and is uniform in texture and hardness, greatly underrate the difficulties with which the engineers of the gigantic tunnel work have had to contend. A large part of the rock consists of crystalline calcareous matter, which breaks and contorts; and through the rock run in every direction large masses of quite quartz. It will be readily seen how difficult the work has been of piercing through so diversified a substance as this. The perforating machines are calculated to work best when the resistance is uniform, and it has often happened that the one qual resistance offered to the perforators has resulted in injury to the chisels. But before the work of perforating began, enormous difficulties had to be contended with. It will be understood that in a tunnel of such vast length, it was absolutely necessary that the perforating machines should meet at a point in the centre, and overlapping with the most perfect accuracy.

"It has often happened in short tunnels that a want of perfect coincidence has existed between the two halves of the work, and the tunnelers from one end have sometimes altogether failed to meet those from the other. But in a short tunnel this want of coincidence is not very important, because the two parts of the work of the tunnellings cannot in any case be far removed from each other. But in the case of the Mont Cenis tunnel any accuracy in the direction of the two tunnelings would have been fatal to the success of the work, since when the two should meet it might be found that they were totally separate from each other, and the tunnelers expected, and at the expiration of the armistice hostilities were recommenced, to attack the rebels in the most perfect accuracy the bearings of one end of the tunnel from the other, and the necessary, says the narrative of these initial labors, "to prepare complete plans and sections for the determination of the levels, to fix the axis of the tunnel, and to set it out on the mountain so to erect observatories and guiding signals, solid, and permanent.

"When we remember the nature of the passes over the Cenis, we can conceive the difficulty of setting out a line of this sort over the Alpine range. The necessity of continually climbing over rocks, ravines and precipices, in passing from one station to another, involved difficulties which, great as they were, were as nothing when compared with the difficulties resulting from the bitter weather experienced on those rugged mountain heights. The tempests which sweep the Alpine passes, the ever-recurring storms of rain, sleet and driving snow, are trying to the ordinary traveler. It will be understood, therefore, how terribly they must have interfered with the delicate processes involved in surveying. It often happened that for days together no work of any sort could be done, owing to the impossibility of using levels and theodolites when covered to the stormy weather and filter under of these lofty passes. At length, however, the work was completed, and the will such success that the greatest deviation from excellence was less than a single foot for the whole length of six and a half miles.

"Equally remarkable and extensive were the labors connected with the preparatory works. New and solid roads were made, stone quarries, workshops, forges, furnaces and machinery had to be constructed; residences had to be built for the men, and offices for the engineers; in fact, at such a distance from the nearest town, a complete hamlet had to be formed. Those who have traversed Mont Cenis since the works began have been perplexed by the strange appearance and character of the mechanical and other contrivances to be seen at Modane and Fourneaux, the sides of pipes and tubes, tanks, reservoirs, and machinery, which would be meaningless anywhere, but a still stranger appearance in a wild and rugged Alpine pass.

"According to the latest advices the work proceeds at a rate fully equalling the original intentions of the engineers. Of 12,200 metres—the total length of the tunnel—no less than 4,000 have been completed. It is hoped that the remaining 8,200 metres will be completed within the year 1871, and thus the most daring feat of civil engineering ever yet undertaken by man successfully accomplished."

THE OREGON "NIAGARA."

The Shoshone Falls—Eagle Rock—The New Sensation—The Days of the Winds.

(From the Oregon Statesman.)

Snake River is the south fork of the Columbia, having the alternate name of Lewis River. The valley of the Snake is a long one, and at about one time from the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and to early days it formed the principal thoroughfare route overland to the Pacific. In its decent from the mountains it passes through a country for 200 miles from whence it takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, and the Great Lava Bed of Shoshone Falls. The river here runs through a narrow, rocky gorge, which widens and broadens abruptly in precipitate cliffs, the summit of which is about one hundred feet above the level of the rapids, and so steep that the ordinary goat cannot descend at one point—and Indian trail, its numerous windings making it about a mile from the bottom. Following this trail slowly and carefully, the tourist will in due time find himself standing upon the bank of the river on a level with the rapids, and overlooking the falls. The width of the river at this point is been variously estimated—from three to four hundred yards. The rapids here form a semi-circle, and are perhaps fifty feet in length, and half a mile in breadth, and just below them the river, in a unbroken sheet, leaps two hundred and twenty feet into the bottomless pit below. The course of the river at this point is almost due east and west; the contour of the falls is that of a horse-shoe, the concave side facing the west, and their width, following the course of the water, is about four hundred yards. Although we have in fact quite as wide at this point as the Niagara River, the falls are higher and quite as beautiful. The most complete view of the falls, including the river above and below the rapids, cliffs and surrounding scenery, is obtained from Lookout Point, Lookout Point is a narrow cape of rocks projecting from the main bluff about three hundred yards lower down on the river than the fall, so narrow that two persons cannot walk abreast. Standing upon this point, we will endeavor to give the prominent features of interest. The rare object that attracts our attention is Eagle Rock, a perpendicular pillar of rock, about 100 feet in height, rising from the main bluff. On the topmost rock of this pillar an American eagle has built his eyie, a fitting point for our national bird—long may he live to occupy his unique and romantic abode. Just above, and about the middle of the cut-water, is Ballard Island, a small rocky island covered with cedar and juniper trees. Several smaller islands, to the right and left of the large one, or Ballard Island, add to the beauty and picturesqueness of the scene. The two sentinels—two huge rocky pillows—stand on the north, the other on the south side overlooking the falls, and remind one of grim sentinels guarding their object. Lower down the river, and from a higher standpoint, one can observe a fine panoramic view of the whole—the falls, the foaming rapids, Eagle Rock, the sentinels, the huge pillars of perpetual spray, rising from the bottom and near the centre of the cataract, intercepting a ray of light, and made beautiful by the many-colored rainbow which shed a halo of glory upon the whole scene. Still lower down the river is Prospect point, the most beautiful of the party, attended by the spirit of adventure, determined to attempt, through the patch, to reach the river below the falls. They lowered themselves 50 feet on the rope down the perpendicular sides of a rocky cliff. Reaching firm ground, they managed with but little difficulty, to scramble down about 500 yards to the banks of the river. Arriving there, they found that their troubles had just begun; they were 600 yards from the falls, to reach which their path lay through and over some huge boulders of slippery rock, winding and zigzagging, at times, through the steep banks, and through the roaring and boiling waters, the heavy swells of which reminded them strikingly of the breakers from the sea shore. Finally they reached a point about thirty feet from the falls. Their journey here came to an abrupt termination by the sliding of the rocks into deep water, and they struck this point with such violence that they feared to trust themselves in an erect posture. On their knees they held with their hands to the overhanging rocks, to prevent being blown into the river. We think that one cannot fully comprehend the terrible sensation of the sheet of water and the sublimity of the scene, until he can gaze upon it as we did that day. This point is the home of the Winds. The Shoshone Falls, as a whole, will compare favorably with Niagara. Those of our party who have been in both places, pronounce the former superior in many respects. In beauty and wildness of scenery the Shoshone cannot be surpassed; Niagara excises in magnitude only.

IMPORTATIONS

Reported for the Philadelphia Daily Bulletin.

NEW YORK—Steamship Norman, Captain Owen—Sugar to Jas Lowrie; 10 W Cross & Son; 1 case cigars to Jas Lowrie; 1 do Jas L Pratt; 1 do Jas Lowrie; 1 do Jas Lowrie; 1 do Jas L Pratt; 1 do Jas L Pratt; 1 do Jas Lowrie; 1 do Jas L Pratt; 1 do Jas Lowrie; 1 do Jas L Pratt; 1 do Jas Lowrie