# HALLO COUNTY OF THE STATE OF TH

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

### VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 243.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 do30fmw til Obstinut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENBraved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS
DREEA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestnet
1020 tf

MARRIED.

FILLIOTT-ZERBEY.—At Pottaville, on the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. L. H., Gehman, Mr. Charles D. Elliett, of Reading, to Miss Kila, eldest daughter of W. M. Zerbey, Esq., of Pottavilla Kila, eldest daughter of W. M. Zerbey, Eeq., of Pottavillo.

HANDY—SPEIDEN.—At Alexandria, Va., January 20th, 1870, by the Rev. C. H. Byland, the Rev. Henry J. Handy, of Spartanburg, S. O., to Mariana, second daughter of the late Paymaster Wm. Speiden, U. S. N. SAYEN—THOMAS.—Un Thursday, 20th inst., by the Rev. George Strobel, Edward H. Sayen to Annie, daughter of John Thomas. all of this city.

SOHARFFER—FICKEY.—In Baltimore, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr. John McCron, William G. Schaeffor (formerly of Philadelphia), to Mollie J. Lyon, daughter of Freefrick Ficky, Sr.

TOLSON—SPEIDEN.—At Alexandria, Va., January 20th, 1870, by the Rev. C. H. Ryland, E. Lawrence Tolson, of Alexandria, Va., to Ada Rosanna, youngest daughter of the late Paymaster-Wm. Speiden, U. S. N.

DIED. CHOUTKAU.—in St. Louis, on Tuesday, January 18, of consumption, Pierre Sylvoater Chouteau, only son of the late Col. Auguste P. Chouteau, aged 30 years, GUMMERE:—In Burlington, N. J., on the 18th inst., Mariha M. Gummere, wife of William Gummere, and daughter of the late William H. Morris, in the 4th year of her age.

The relativos and friends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend the famoral, from the residence of her
husband, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 22d inst., at 3 husband, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 22d inst, at 3 o'clock.

JAMES.—In West Chester, on the 19th inst. of consumption, biby lia E., wife of Wm. L. James, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 40 West Market street, West Chester, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

McGORMICK.—In Harrisburg, on the morning of the 19th inst., James McCormick, in the 87th vest of his age. SHOEMAKER.—On Fifth 4ay, 29th inst., in the 57th year of his age, Eichard M. Shoemaker.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, on Second day, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at 70ck.

Road Station, to meet the train leaving the city at 9.45.

THEN ER.—On the morning of the 20th inst.. Willie Stanton, ouly son of Dr. Chas. P. and Julia M. Turner, in the eighth year of his age.

YAUX.—On Fitth-day morning, First Month, 20, 1876, Elias H. Vaux, widow of the late George Vaux, uged, 80 years.

WARD.—On the morning of the 19th instant, Anna Marca; cluest daughter of Margaret and the late John.

D. Ward.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the fa-D. Ward.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the functal, from the residence of her mother, 109 South Twentieth street, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

RESSON & SON, NO. 918 CHESTNUT DESSON & SON, NO, 918 CHESTNUT.

5 cases White Ground Spring Chintzes, 12½ cents.

1 case Black and White Chintzes, 12½ cents.

1 case Black and White Delaines, 22 cents.

1 case Black and Purple Delaines, 22 cents.

1 case Black Oriental Lustre, 25 cents.

1 case Black Oriental Lustre, 25 cents.

1 case Gros Grain silks, \$1 (22½.

2 cases Lyons Gros Grain silks, \$1 75 and \$2.

1 case English Grape Veils, largest size.

1 case Black all wool Poplins, 75 cents.

1 case Black Corded-edge Ribbons, all widths.

1 case Black Corded-edge Ribbons, all widths.

1 case Black Black Water-proof Cloths, \$1 25 and 125.

PANCY SILKS,
REDUCED IN PRICE TO CLOSE THEM.
LIGHT SILKS FOR EVENINGS
WHITE CLOTHS and ASTRACHANS, for the Opera.
BKST BLACK SILKS IN THE CITY.
EYRE & LANDELL.
188

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

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NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this
Bank, hald on the 11th instant, BENJAMIN BOWLAND, Jr., WILLIAM H. BHAWN, CHARLES
RICHARDSON, WILLIAM M. SEYFEBT and
FREDERIC A. HOYT, were duly elected Directors of
this Bank. FileDeric A. Hoyt, were duly elected Directors of this Bank.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJ, ROWLAND, Jr., was elected President, and WM. H. RHAWN, Vice President.

Arrangements have been made for consolidating and uniting this bank with the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia; and for this purpose the National Exchange Bank will, as a separate association, go into liquidation at the close of business on the Ethingstant, in accordance with a vote of the Stockholders and a resolution of the Board of Directors; and its assets, books and account having been assigned to the National Bank of the Republic, they will be removed to its banking-house, at 809 and 811 Chestnut street, where the affairs of this Bank in liquidation will be conducted by the National Bank of the Republic, after the 15th inst.

Checks drawn upon the National Exchange Bank against balances remaining to the credit of its depositors, after the 15th instant, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.

The resignation of JOHN W. GLLBOUGH, as Cashier

of the Republic.

The resignation of JOHN W. GILBOUGH, as Cashier of this Bank, has been accepted, to take effect on and after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

B. ROWLAND, Jr., President.

jal5 6t rp\$

W. H. RHAWN, Vice President.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The sixteenth anniversary
of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock.
The annual roport of the Board of Manugers will be
read, and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. L. WITHEROW.
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.
The orchestra will be under the direction of MARK
HASSLER.
'Cards of admission may be had gratitously; by cartly
application at 8. E. corner Third and Walnut streets,
No. 51 South Fourth street, or of either of the following
commutee:

WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, JAMES C. HAND, A. J. DERBYSHIRE, THOMAS C. HAND, JAMES B. MCFARLAND, COMMENTED

ja19tfe2rp OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AMBOY RAILBOAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

COMPANIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jun. 6, 1870.

The holders of the new serip in the above Companies are horeby notified that the time for paying the last installment will expire February 10, 1876. At any time before that date it may be paid by those holding, the receipts of RIOHARD S. THOWBRIDGE, Gashlor, or F. S. CONOVER, Transfer Agent, to Mr. TROWBRIDGE, on the back if the receipt for first installment.

jall-tiesrp RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

TURKEN BUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS, Bather open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. Second and Last Day's Sale but One of Season Tickets

To the Second Series. ORDER OF THE LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, January 31.

Subject—The Questions of To-morrow.
PETHOLEUM V. NASBY, U. B. Locke), February 3.

Subject—The Lords of Creation.
RALPH WALDO EMERSION, February 7.

Subject—Social Life in America.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.

Subject—The Roll of Honor.
GEO. WH. CURTIS, February 24.

Subject—Our National Folly—The Civil Service.
Prof. ROBERT B. ROGERS, February 23.

Subject—Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts.
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.

Subject—Reform and Art.
Subject—French Folks at Home.
Prof. HENRY MORTON, March 24.

Subject—Solar Religions.
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.

Subject—Down Breaks. WENDELL PHILLIPS, January 31.

SCALE OF PRICES —Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats to each Lecture, 75 cents; Reserved Tickets for the Series of Ten Lectures, 85. The opening sale of reserved season tickets will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, January 20, at 20 clock at Gonld's Piano Booms, No. 923 Chestnut street, and will be continued until the end of the present week, after which no more season tickets will be sold. The sule of reserved seats to any of the single lectures will begin on MONDAY MOBNING, Jan. 24. ja20-tf

IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS. CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq., will. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1879,

Repeat his successful Lecture, IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS, Hop. B. M. Parson.
Hon. James E. Ludlow,
Hon. Wan. S. Peirce.
Furman Sheppard.
Samuel Hosd.
George Northrop.
Theodore Curler.
Hearly S. Hagert,
J. B. Townsend.
Lewis C. Cassidy.
D. W. O'Brien.
Wm. H. Ruddiman.
Wm. McGandless,
John Goforth,
Thomas R. Eleock.
Henry Nunez.
Edwin T. Chase.
George M. Dallas,
Charles E. Warburton,
Alexander Cummings,
Charles E. School,
James E. Bewley. wm. D. O'Brien,
Wir. Ernst,
Charles H. T. Collis,
Thomas J. Diehl,
James H. Heverin,
I. Newton Brown,
John C. Bedheffer,
William L. Hirst,
Victor Gnillou,
George L. Crawford,
E. W. C. Greene,
J. M. Robb,
Win, V. McGrath. James L. Bewley. George W. Arundel,

WHE JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF
Will also appear to give proper illustration to the
Melodies of the Irish Bards.
Cards of admission 20 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
To be had at John Trenwith's, 614 Chestnut street; W.
H. P. Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel; C. W.
A. Trumpler's, 224 Chestnut street; W. H. Boner's, 102
Chestnut street; J. L. Carneross & Co.'s, No. 6 North
Eighth street; McGrath's Book Store, 1030 Chestnut,
and at the Hall on the svening of the Lecture. MME. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY.

PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY.—
At the annual meeting of contributors to this institution, held on the 3d inst., the following named geotlemen were chosen Managers for the ensuing year:
Wm. F. Griffitts.
John M. Whitall.
Henry J. Morton. D. D.,
John Farnum.
George B. Wood, M. D.,
John Farnum.
The Board of Managers assembled at their Chamber,
Twistar Brown.
The Board of Managers assembled at their Chamber,
The Marker.
The John F. President and Dr.
The following officers were then elected:
Treasurer—David Beull. Jr.
Attending Physicians and Surgeons—Dr. George B.
Dunnir. Dr. Horace Williams, Dr., John S. Nowton,
Dr. John S. Parry, Dr. James Marko., Dr. Wm. Wallace McClure,
Obstatric Physicians—Dr. Edward A. Speoner, Dr.
Horace Williams.
Strawbridge. Dr. J. F. Weightman.
Consulting Physicians and Surgeons—Dr. Hugh L.
Hodge, Dr. George W. Norris, Dr. Williams W. Gerhard,
Dr. S. Littell
Resident Physicians—Dr. Edward Maris.
Assirtant Physician—Dr. Robert H. Chase.
Apothecary—Joseph P. Nichols
It.
THOMAS WISTAR, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE DELAWARE AND
RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND THE
CAMDEN AND AMBOY BAILROAD AND THE
CAMDEN AND AMBOY BAILROAD AND TRANS
ON and after February 1st, 1870, the Stockholders of
the above Companies, of January 18th, 1870, are entitled
to a dividend of Five (5) per cent, payable at III Liberty
street, New York, or 206South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

street, New York, or 2005 both Delaware avenue, Phila delphia.

TENTON, N. J., January 17th, 1870.

jais 12trp BICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NO. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA Jan. 18th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Sewer Bents, and due the city, are payable at this office (less 5 per cent.) until April 1st. 1870. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 e'clock P. M.

121 fm w 3trp J. G. DIXON, License Clerk. HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI.—A special meeting of the Association will be held at the Lecture Room of the High School building, on SATURDAY EVENING, January 29, 1879. on business of great importance. Members are earnestly invited to attend.

attend.

By order of the Board of Managers.

SPECIAL.—REV. ALBERT

BARNES will preach Sunday morning, at 10%, at

Filbert and Seventeenth streets, in aid of the Industrial
Home for Blind Women.

ja212 trp\* HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1820 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.
Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

## AMUSEMENTS.

-At the Arch Street Theatre, this evening Little Em'ly, will be repeated. -Mrs. Pyne Galton will have a benefit at the Chestnut Street Theatre, this evening, in a first-rate bill. Offenbach's comic operas, A Marriage by Lanterns and The Prima Donna of a Night will be given, with Miss Susan and the full company in the cast. We hope Mrs. Galton will have a crowded house.

-At the Seventh Street Opera House to night Messrs. Duprez & Benedict will ofter a very attractive bill, including new burlesques, farces and negro comicalities.

-Messrs. Carneross & Dixey announce a number of novelties for this evening at the Eleventh Street Opera House. -Signor Blitz, assisted by his son Theodore Blitz, will give an exhibition of magic and legerdemain at Assembly Buildings every evening this week, with a matinée on Satur

day. The American Theatre has produced a number of new attractions for the present week. Mr. Gibbons, the famous gymnast, will appear nightly, and Messrs. Sheridan Mack and Rollin Howard will perform in special lines of business. New ballets will be presented, and there will be the usual miscellanies by the members of the regular com-

pany. -At Mrs. Chas. Warner's circus, Tenth and Callowhill, a splendid performance will be given this evening, in which Mad. De Berg, the daring rider, will perform some of her equestrian feats.

-Dr. Mary Walker's husband has sent a poem to the Independence (Mo.) Sentinel, of which the following is a "stanzer:"

The bird calls from its gilded cage

Its mate far in the wildwood; And so my soul still waits for thee, Bright angel of my childhood.

But if our fate, a cruel lot, Hath out our hearts assever: Why, Mary—bring my trousers back!

And then go vote forever! Rose Hersee, it is said, has been offered an engagement for next fall at the Italian Opera in Malta. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1870.

Ske is Cast Ashere—Ranquet is a Tent by the Shipwrecked Party and Their The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel of Tuesday publishes the following extracts from a private letter from the United States Consul at Tunis, Africa, dated December 17, 1869, and giving an account of the disaster to the yacht Meteor, although no mention is made of her being blown up:

THE LOSS OF THE METEOR.

blown up:
"I have written to you about the yacht Meteor, owned and commanded by Mr. George T. Lorillard, of New York. She came here from Algiers on the 26th of November, and sailed on the 2d inst. for Malta, where she arrived in fourteen hours; the distance is 220 miles. She sailed from Malta on the 10th inst., and on the 12th was cost schore on Cone Roy. Maita on the 10th inst, and on the 12th was cast ashore on Cape Bon, about fifty miles from here by water, and eighty by land. Lorillard sent me a messenger, overland, who was forty hours on the road, and I wonder that he got here at all, considering the country he had to cross. I got Lorillard's note announcing the wreck, that all hands were saved, but that there was chance of saving the Meteor, and asking assistance. I immediately telegraphed to the Galetta to charter a small English steamer, then in port, and at 3 P. M. I was under weigh in her for the scene of disaster. My wife and another lady accompanied me.

accompanied me.

We had a pleasant sail down the bay and We had a pleasant sail down the bay and round Cape Bon. The sea was smooth, luckily—for at this season we have generally boisterous weather—and, as a bright moon was shining, we had a good view of the bold headland of Cape Bon, rising abruptly from the sea to a height of 1,070 feet. After rounding the Cape, passing almost within a stone's throw of it, we saw a wide reach of sandy beach, with low land in the background. After firing several guns, some rockets, and burning some blue lights, we were responded to from the shore by bonfires, and in a few minutes we were lying-to near were responded to from the shore by bonfires, and in a few minutes we were lying-to near the wreck. It was now 8.30 P. M. I got into a barge with Captain Rynas, of the Lancefield, the steamer I had chartered, to see if landing through the surf without the life-boat was practicable. We got on shore without difficulty, and met Mr. Lorillard, his friend, Philip Robinson, of New York, with all the officers and crew. They were, as you may imagine, delighted to see us. I sent Rynas back for the ladies and some other persons I had brought with me. had brought with me.

The Meteor, I was surprised to find was

The Meteor, I was surprised to find, was lying on the beach, apparently quite uninjured. Soon after she struck, the sea moderated, and instead of her going to pieces, as Lorillard feared she would, she passed through the hammering of the waves unscathed. Her masts were standing, but all her sails, spars, and work about deck had been brought on shore. They had rigged tents with the sails, and looked extremely comfortable in every respect, particularly about 10 o'clock, when we sat round a table as well served and as elegantly as in any gentleman's dining room. They had got all their stores on shore, together with the galley stove, &c., and were about to land a piano to lend harmony to the scene. The tent was lit up with candelabra, and the table covered with snow-white damask, a service of solid silver and beautiful cut glass. service of solid silver and beautiful cut glass. We sat down to all the delicacies of the season, washed down with Moselle, Rhine wine, Burgundy, Bordeaux and champagne, after which the finest of cigars; all this on a wild sand beach on the coast of Africa, with savage-looking Bedouins peering around. I do not think that there ever was a wreck made under circumstances so singularly contrasting;

certainly not in Africa.

Louillard maintained strict discipline, had sentinels posted and prevented straggling. The Arabs, he said, had behaved well, and had offered no molestation. I spoke to their chief and enjoined him to behave himself and chief and enjoined him to behave himself and keep his men in order, under pain of retribution if I heard any complaint. He promised faithfully to do all in his power to maintain order. Lorillard made arrangements with Rynar to get the necessary materials, implements and men, to get the schooner off, and at 2.30 A. M. we were again on bicard and on our way back to the Galetta, where we landed at 7.30, and at 9.30 were home.

If the weather continues as it has been for the last six or seven days, they may succeed in

the last six or seven days, they may succeed in getting the Meteor off. But it may at any getting the Meteor off. But it may at any moment change, and if the wind comes round to the eastward, I fear that it will be all up with her. The present weather is exceptionally fine, and I fear I see, even now, as I write, signs of breaking-up. The Meteor was lost, I think, through gross carelessness, for she went ashore in fine weather, though misty, with a light wind from the southeast, and consequently fair. sequently fair. sequently fair.

Lorillard had changed his sailing-master at
Cerves, where he discharged the American
and took an Englishman who was quite unacquainted with the navigation of the Mediter-

ranean. Cape Bon is very dangerous, and is called by the Arabs Cape Treacherous. Every winter there are numerous wrecks on it.

The Meteor is certainly the finest and most have ever seen in a vessel of her class. I be-lieve I have told you in a former letter of Lorillard's challenge to the yachts of England to race for any sum from £4,000 to a silver cup, and for any distance from 3,000 to 20 miles, and against any yacht they chose to bring against against any yacht they chose to bring against him. He hopes to get his vessel to Malta and repair her there, and still have his race next spring. The modeler and builder of the Me-teor, Mr. Fish, is on board of her, and will superintend the repair. superintend the repairs.

# BUSSIA.

Reported Discovery of a Conspiracy
Against the Emperor's Life:

[From le Phare de la Loire.]
Letters from St. Petersburg state that a vast Letters from St. Petersburg state that a vast conspiracy has been discovered against the life of the Czar. The centre of action of the conspirators was the City of Odessa. The pupils of the University Papieh and Yeremichew are principally inculpated. In order to carry out their object the conspirators had resolved to tear up the rails of the line during the journey of the Emperor from Odessa to St. Petersburg: but the rigorous surveillance exercised over the whole line the Czar was to use prevented them, from executing their project, The police did not even suspect that the rails had been removed by such dangerous conspirators. This offence was attributed to the peasants of the neighborhood, who, when in want of iron, have recourse to robbery in order to obtain it. The most rigorous surveillance is powerless to repress this kind of theft, and this deplorable cupidity of the ignorant peasants exposes the lives of the travelers who take the line from Balta to Odessa to, grave, danger. The conspirators arrested belong without exception to the Russian nationality. A large number of books; namphlets and rayou without exception to the Russian nationality.

A large number of books, pamphlets and revolutionary proclamations emanating from Russian printing offices abroad, were found in their possession. The Russians are much astonished that no Pole was affiliated to the conspiracy, although the Polish nationality is represented by a large number of young men at the University of Odessa. The police have also discovered a conspiracy at St. Petersburg. Several young men are accused of having disseminated revolutionary proclamations. It appears how men are accused of having disseminated revolutionary proclamations. It appears, however, that this second conspiracy is a mere childish affair, and the young people mixed up in it will be tried in public. Lists of proscriptions, upon which figures, among others, M. Katkoff, the famous editor of the Moscow Gazette, have also been discovered. The Government of the Czar is anxique to ascertain whether these plots were fomented by the whether these plots were formented by the Russian exiles in Switzerland. The conspi-racy, ramifications of which were discovered at Moscow and St. Petersburg, has nothing in common with the Odessa plot.

PABAGUAY.

Feace at Last-Retirement of the Allied Forces from Farsgusy-Return of Count D'En and Paranhos-Lopez in Treaty with Indians-Skirmishes in Guazo, Jejuint and Yguatinse. A correspondent of the New York Times

vrites as follows . Burnos Ayres, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1870.—
There seem to be, at least, an appearance of peace, so far as the power of Lopez is concerned. The Argentine troops are daily expected in Buenos Ayres, where preparations are being made to receive them with rockets, music, balls, and similar rejoicings. The Oriental Republic's forces are also on their way back, though out of the 5,000 which left at various times for Paraguay probably not over as many hundred will return, and the Brazilian troops will shortly leave, at least the greater number; a few ironclads being left in the river, and a small force in Asunsion, will probably constitute all the forces left. General Osorio has already left headquarters; the Count D'Eu and Minister BUENOS AVEES, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1870.headquarters; the Count D'Eu and Minister Paranhos are under marching orders, though the two latter are expected to stay a short time in this city before leaving for Rio

Janeiro.

According to the report of a deserter from Lopez it is stated that he, Lopez, made a treaty with the Caiguay Indians, before leaving San Estanislao for Curuguaty, by which they agreed to furnish him with 15,000 men and provisions. This report scene false and they agreed to furnish him with 15,000 men and provisions. This report seems false, and though Lopez may obtain certain aid from some of the savage tribes, and by this means be enabled to carry on a guerilla warfare for months, still there does not appear to be the ghost of a chance of his being ever able to regain what he has lost, since last accounts state he has been driven almost, if not entirely off Paraguayan soil, accompanied by his faithful Generals Caballero and Resquin, and also by about one thousand men, to the other side of the River Maracarr. The active movements of the part fortnight are few, yet they demonof the past fortnight are few, yet they demonstrate how completely Lopez has been annihilated. On the 15th ult. Colonel Mello attacked and defeated a force of about 200 men under Major Franco at the Arabout 200 men under ragio. Arisano ac un fifty horses, and rescuing several families. This, taken in conjunction with an official despatch taken in conjunction with an official despatch of the Count d'Eu, dated the 29th ult., giving accounts of further movements, appears to indicate that Lopez cannot have any large number of troops. From this despatch it appears that after the enemy's defeat at Zejni-Guazo, the 11th Battalion followed his forces to the River Zejuinie, over which there was a bridge; crossing this, the enemy partly destroyed it and proceeded to intrench themselves on the opposite side, though closely pursued by Colonel Fidelis, who drove the Paraguayans further back to Ignatuise. Two miles further onel Fidelis, who drove the Paraguayans further back to Ignatuise. Two miles further on, at Stamare, machines for manufacturing gunpowder were discovered and destroyed. In this expedition several hundred families were rescued, and Colonel Fidelis reported sounds of artillery to have been heard, they leading to the supposition that General Camara's force had also attacked the enemy further north with also attacked the enemy further north, with what result is not yet known; but as Camara vancing, or at least ought to he of Concepcion, this may be true. Deserters state Lopez to be living as a common soldier, enducing his due share of hardship and misery with the rest; all his troops are half-starved, their rations being one ox to 200 men. The few men he has, as also Lopez himself, are said to be suffering greatly from the innumerable of the said to be suffering greatly from the innumerable of the said to be suffering greatly from the innumerable of the said to be suffering greatly from the innumerable of the said to be suffering greatly from the innumerable of the said to be suffering greatly from the said to be suffering greatly greatly

said to be suffering greatly from the innumerable insects which abound in the Sierras.

A rather unfortunate "row" has taken place between the Provisional Government, at Asuncion, and the Italian Consul. The facts are these: The Consul being accused of appropriating certain moneys, jewels, &c., placed under his charge by Italian subjects while Lonez was in nower at Asuncion. placed under his charge by Italian subjects while Lopez was in power at Asuncion, thought his wisest course would be too leave. With this intent he took refuge on board the Italian gunbeat. Addita, and while there endeayored to ship some half a dozen boxes on a river steamer carrying the Italian flag. The Port Captain seized several while in the act of shipment; but while attempting the seizure of two more his boat was attacked by an of two more his boat was attacked by an armed crew from the Ardita and driven off. An order was then issued prohibiting the sailing of the Venezia, but it sailed nevertheless—the protest sent by the Provisional Government to the Ardita's commander being returned unopened. An "in-dignation meeting" was held by the "Triun-vate" at once, and thus the matter stands. Commercial news is unchanged, prices tend ng upwards; wool and produce sustaining ing upwards; wool and produce sustaining themselves at same prices. Lumber is just now not wanted, the supply being enough to cram all the yards in the city and several more vessels are expected.

Pickune.

THE CUBAN REBELLION. The Real Condition of Cuba.

The New York World says: WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The statements per WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The statements persistently and maliciously made and repeated to-day by a New York journal, of more notoriety than good repute, that a war exists in Cuba of sufficient magnitude to warrant the recognition of both parties to it as belligerents, is disproven, not only by the positive information received at the State Department from our countly and consular agents in information received at the State Department from our consuls and consular agents in Cuba, by the most disinterested advices that could possibly be received, and which have been submitted to the Department, namely, letters and telegrams from commercial agents in the so-called insurrectionary districts of Cuba, to business houses in New York and other commercial ports of the United States. These advices all agree in showing that the insurrection—which has at no period been thoroughly organized and powerful, but has expended its force in a kind of heterogeneous warfare and disorder—does powerful, but has expended its force in a kind of heterogeneous warfare and disorder—does not now tangibly exist save in the mountains or interior of the eastern third of the island. In the western and middle parts, including the district of the Cinco-Villas, there are, according to the information obtained, no insurgent bands save a few preying marauders. One evidence of the freedom of this extensive region from war is found in the authenticated fact that the Spanish government on the island were re-establishing therein the telegraph lines. The remnant of the insurgent forces quartered in Eastern the insurgent forces quartered in Eastern Cuba is not known to be so organized and dis-ciplined as to be entitled to be called an army; nor has the alless army that the standard and the standard army; ciplined as to be entitled to be called an army; nor has the alleged revolutionary native government in Cuba proved itself to be either a government in fact of that island, or to have been originally or subsequently authorized by popular electics. The Cuban Junta have been unable to prove, to the satisfaction of the President, the Secretary of State, or anybody else not blindly prejudiced in its favor, that President, the Secretary of State, or anybody else, not blindly prejudiced in its favor, that the representatives from the western districts were, or could have been, chosen by the people, where Spanish rule was then, and now is, predominant; nor is it shown that the majority of the people of Cuba have been at any time in active sympathy with the insurrection. Immediately after the dethronement of Isabella in September, 1868, a powerful party in Cuba prepared to organize a revolution, which was not, however, to be begun until long afterwards, in the fall of 1868. The season for gathering the crop was at hand, and planters were unwilling to jeopardize their best interests by engaging in an imposition of the propagation of the control of the period of the period of the period of the present the period of at hand, and planters were unwilling to jeopardize their best interests by engaging in an immediate struggle. The uprising at the little town of Yara was, therefore, considered premature; and, though that germ of insurrection spread gradually among the comparatively irresponsible population of Cuba, the venture was regretted by a targe body of wealthy and influential Cubans, who have never since given the movement that succeeded it onlineasistic aid. At the present

time the Cuban insurgents do not possess a single fort on the coast of the island, nor have they ever possessed one; nor do they hold a single important town in the interior. THE GREAT TORNADO.

Awful Scenes at Cave City...Houses Blown About Like Wisps of Straw... Several Hundred Persons Homeless. Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CAVE CITY, Ky., Jan. 118.—The particulars of the doings of the tornado which cut off, and demolished nearly one-third of this little town, yesferday morning, will never be known. The storm had a beginning and an end, and the end was not more than two minutes later than the hearning. but a description of the seemal storm had a beginning and an end, and the end was not more than two minutes later than the beginning; but a description of the scene during those two minutes, or of the sad havoe which was the result of the storm, can have no beginning, and can never be made complete. The storm began about 5 o'clock in the morning with a heavy fall of hail, which continued but for a moment, and was immediately followed by a long, continuous sheet of flame, lasting another moment. The wind storm then commenced its terrible work. No words can portray an idea of the scene. Those who had witnessed the most terrifying battle scenes say they never saw or heard, or felt or conceived of anything so perfectly hideous and terrifying as the howling of the winds, the vivid flashes of lightning, the crashing of houses, the drenching rain, the heart-rending shricks, and piteous wailings of the terrified and the wounded, the whole of which occurred in two minutes, or probably less time. The windshricked, screamed, howled and roared. By the occasional flashes of lighting it early the and roared. By the occasional flashes of lightning, it could be seen that the air was filled with flying trees, timber, houses, frag-ments of houses, stables and buildings of all kinds, furniture, stoves and cooking utensils, clothing, bedding, animals, fowls, and every conceivable thing, animate and inanimate, that came within represent the stars. clothing, bedding, animals, fowls, and every conceivable thing, animals and inanimate, that came within range of the storm. If the fiend had form, it was that of a heavy, angry cloud, which swept the earth and tore everything it touched from its fixed place. The crash was quick and terrific, but the noise of the breaking houses was music compared with the bellowing winds that preceded it. The destruction was complete. About fifty houses were demolished, and there is not to be found a portion of a building, a piece of furniture, an article of jewelry, an article of clothing or bedding, a book or a piece of ware of any kind that is worth the sum of fifty cents. The remains of the houses may serve for frewood, the fragments of furniture for kindling, the clothing and bedding for old rags; but there is nothing left within that track of a half mile in width, and extending at least twelve or fifteen miles in length, except in two or three singular instances, that is worth a farthing, or ever will be, in the way it was originally designed. The total loss can never be estimated. It is enough to know that several hundred persons are homeless, without clothing or food, except such as they havereceived from kind-hearted citizens. Most of the destitute are poor and unable to purchase clothing or furniture, or even food, even if they could find houses to live in Eleven will be taken to their narrow homes to-day. It is indeed wonderful that this number is so small. How any creature could exist s so small. How any creature could exist in that storm and survive is a mystery beyond the comprehension of even those who were in the thickest of it. Many of the survivors were ferribly lacerated and bruised by the flying splinters and timbers, and some of the dead were shockingly crushed and mangled.

# FISH MIGRATION.

Appearance of Strauge Members of the Finny Tribe in New York Lakes.

[ From the Rochester Union, Jan. 18.7 The appearance of a new and strange fish in akes Ontario, Seneca and other inland bodies of water has been more than once referred to in these columns and a description of the fish given to the public. It resembles the shad of the Atlantic coast and rivers more closely than any other fish that we see. The difference

any other han that we see. The difference is, however, considerable, as will be shown.

These fish appeared in the waters of western New York two or three years since, and they were then small—so small that they could scarcely be taken in the nets and seines in scarcely be taken in the nets and seines in use. It was evident that these were immigrants, all young—a detachment of Young America in the finny tribe who had left the fatherland or sea—and had gone into the lakes to seek new homes, where they could find better food and incur less hazard of being devoured by the monsters of the ocean, who are supposed to use agrifuses and other mall. supposed to use sardines and other small fry, as men do pepper and salt, to season a meal A year or two in the cold fresh water of the lakes improved their condition vastly. They grew finely, and last year they could not escape the mestics as before, and were taken into the markets plentifully with other fish with which the fishermen had a better account of the could be account to the markets plentifully with other fish with which the fishermen had a better account to the country ware. Hete quaintance. These strangers were a little bony, not more so than the shad, and are

scarcely inferior, except in price, which makes a great difference with people who feel inclined to be snobby in an epicurean way.

Seneca Lake abounds in these fish. They are seen there in shoals that might be measured by acres. To estimate their numbers would be a useless task with a hope to make an approximation to what there well. an approximation to what they really are. The largest of these fish weigh scarcely two pounds, and these have just attained their growth. There is every indication that this fish will be hereafter abundant in the lakes.

The inquiry naturally arose as to the name and origin of this strange fish. Citizens of Geneva sent a sample of these fishes to Prof. an approximation to what they really are. Agassiz, supposed to be better posted as to piscatorial matters than any other man. He pronounced the fish a fresh water alewife, but did not, we believe, attempt to account for its recent appearance in the believe. recent appearance in the lakes. Various theories were advanced by those who knew nothing of the matter. The prevailing notion among the more intelligent who thought on the matter was that the fish had come into the lakes from the Atlantic by way of the St. Lawrence. This belief is now tolerably well extablished, as the same fish has been found in Atlantic waters, evidently an old resident

there.

Seth Green, who is up in such matters, had given some attention to this strange fish, and did not, we believe, exactly coincide with Agassiz as to its character. The other day, while on a visit to Chesapeake Bay, he discovered the strange fish, or others of the same family, in great abundance. They were sold in the Baltimore markets under the names of brim-shad and mud-shad. In Norfolk they of brim-shad and mud-shad. In Norfolk they are known as gizzard-shad, so styled because of their having a musculous stomach peculiar to fowls, and which is not common to fish, it is ever found in other than this variety. Mr. Green, by careful examination, became satisfied that the brim shad or gizzard shad of the Chesapeake are one and the same with the strange fish in our lake. Until a better is found our people may adopt one of the three names given them in Baltimore or Norfolk for these fish, which have been hitherto name-

It is not unlikely that fish of this family may be found in the Atlantic bays far north of the Chesapeake, from one of which they may have gone up the St. Lawrence. They probably made their way from Lake Ontario into Seneca Lake by way of the canals and sivers which form a channel from one to the rivers which form a channel from one to the

PRICE THREE CENTS.

PACIS AND FANCIES.

-Harriet Hosmer is worth \$116,000. -Estranged lovers live upon cold meets. -Calcutta has three daily papers. -Gadfly and Jollification are Misseud

Taxes are paid in Great Britain on 1,068,-221 dogs. Rome has 15,000 lookers-on at the Greet menical.

Be contented with your lot-especially if it is on a corner. -Wisconsin boasts of 4,742 school-houses and 394,837 school children.

-Women who tell fortunes with tea-cupe are properly called saucer-esses. —A return game—sending home a borrowed umbrella.—Ez. -Another Ecce is out, on Woman, which makes about the XC work under that title.

One of every seven Presbyterian ministers in the South is an editor. At Tyringham, one Thomas Grove, whe was not wondrous wise, put powder in his cooking stove, and blew out both his eyes.

It is our enterprising shoe-dealers, that now best how to make the "Shoot ity." Boston Post. —Good style of walking—when you get into an editor's room walk right out. It is healthy exercise, particularly for the editor. -The manager of the Lyens Opera House

announces as stars for his next summer's cam-paign, Carlotta Patti and Clara Louise Kel-logg. —A Cincinnati horse-car conductor gottired of asking a passenger for his fare, so he punched him once in the eye, when he found the man had dled in his seat.

-Minister Motley has been robbed in London. If the thieves had only relieved him of the Alabama question, now happy he would

—Punch's "He smole a ghastly smile." and "Many a wink he wunk" have been imitated by a minstrel wit, who said, "You sneezed a sneeze, and said I snee it."

-It is believed that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment would add twenty thousand colored men to the voting population of Missouri. -A Natchez man obtained much currency a

few days ago by charging some emigrants from Alabama a dollar a wagon for crossing a bridge which has been free for the last forty years. -A large animal, of dark brindle color, sup-

posed to be a cougar, which has escaped from some menagerie, has been committing depredations in Page county, Iowa. He is said to have killed 250 head of stock.

—It is said that Tennyson at one time meant to introduce the "Idyls of the King" with a description of the coming of Arthur in with a description of the coming of Arthur in archaic prose, and actually wrote the introduction in that way, but afterwards changed his mind and put the story into the verse in which the public now has it.

Maine soldier has had his name removed from the pension-rolls, saying he has regained his health and does not need the penlon. Commissioner Van Aernam wrote him that his name should go down into history as a worthy example for the coming genera-

—The warning of the Avondale disaster has been heeded in the Illinois mines. The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company have completed the work of connecting the La Salle and Rockwell shafts, so that now in the case of the the miners have means of excepting case of fire, the miners have means of escaping at three shafts.

at three snatts.

—The Springfield Republican says: "Several of our clergymen gave the Russian concert a first-rate advertisement yesterday by advising their hearers not to attend it. It doesn't require a very intimate acquaintance with human nature to see that all such warnings help more than they harm the object against which they are fulminated."

which they are fuminated."

—Raphael Semmes has not, been very successful on the lecture platform. He has a great many peculiarities, not to say vulgar isms, in his speech; such as, for instance, the addition of the cockney", "as in "Alabamar;" and "idear." He pronounces "calmly," as though it were spelled "kefnly," and also talks about being. "indooced "to do certain things". —An arrangement is now proposed by which through tickets to any part of the United States may be sold in the East by agents of the States may be sold in the anst by agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and by which, on the other hand, tickets can be bought here carrying the holder through to Hong Kong, Yokohama, or Hiago direct.

There is a queer suit being tried in Uister county, N. Y. A young lady who wished to marry a youth with \$10,000, promised a lady friend \$3,000 for her assistance if the game proved successful. The young man fell a victim, of course, but the successful bride refused to pay the \$3,000 when demanded, and this suit is the result. -This affectionate advertisement appeared

in a late issue of the London Times:

"Geo. E—, PADDINGTON. Your own
Tooty will meet you in the saloon of the new Greenwich Theatre on December 16, or else at the old bootmaker's at Chapel street. You must be a silly old dear to think Tooty had forgotten her pretty linnet. No, George, never. Sally is in Wales." -Fire-proof furniture is the last scientific

announcement in Germany. It is said that a German chemist, acting under a commission from a fire insurance company, discovered that impregnation with a concentrated solu-tion of rock salt renders all timber fire-proof. The salt, too, renders wood proof against dry rot and the ravages of insects.

-A correspondent who has been three years —A correspondent who has been three years a private in the army, complains of the tyrannical way in which privates are treated by officers, so that they leave the army after their term of service with nothing but hatred for the flag under which they have suffered so long. He appeals to the Military Committee for an investigation.

The great sensation of a new comic opera-in Paris is made by a chorus of mutes. The mutes of a Turkish seraglio are ranged across the stage, expressing with their lips the sounds they do not sing. At certain moments, upon a very high note given out by all the violins together, the silent choristers extend their arms with a movement said to be irresistibly laugh-

-In excavating beneath the rock at Camp-In excavating beneath the rock at Campaibell's Chain, in the bed of the Mississippi river, seven miles above Davenport, some very fine specimens of coal have lately been discovered. It is very light, resembling camiel coal, quite clear, and burns with a light flame, giving out but little smoke or soot. The vein is six feet in thickness, and is remarkably free from slate and dirt. A shaft is to be sunk from from slate and dirt. A shaft is to be sunk from the surface of the island, for the purpose of mining it.

-The other evening when the lithe form of The other evening when the lithe form of Lydia Thompson appeared on the stage, a rustic from Arkansas became lost in admiration, and slowly stroking his unkempt beard and eyeing the dazzling beauty as she co-quetted about in her, peculiarly fascinating manner, he muttered to himself in a sort of hoarse whisper, "Dang my buttons, but she's a beauty! Lively as a two-year old. She's lightning by thunder! she's bully though!" and then as if utterly at a loss for some extending the stage of the stag and then, as if utterly at a loss for some exlamation to express his intense delight and admiration, continued in a tone which proved how deeply the heart under his copperas ooiordi yest was moved, "You little rascal you." if I only had you up in old Rackensack." "35. C. Pic.