PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1870.

PRIOE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

## VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 252.

HARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S CONFIDENCE OF THE MITCH STATE OF THE MITCH STAT DARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S COM-

MARRIED.

RODNEY-WARREN.-Jan. 27th., 1870, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Slielton, George Brydges Rodney, U. S. A., and Japet W., daughter of the late Edward S. Warren, Esq., of Buffalo.

DIED. CLEBORNE.—On the 31st ult., Cuthbert Lowther, in-sut son of Christopher James Cleborne, M. D., United itates Navy. LEWIS.—On the 31st of January, Sarah, wife of Wil-

I LEW IS.—On the 31st of January, Sarah, wife of William D. Lowis.

The male relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral. from her late residence, 1012 Spruce street, on Thursday next, Feb. 3d, at 100 clock A. M.

If ELD.—On Tuesday morning, the 1st inst. Lizzie B. clid at daughter of Win. J. and Curolino F. Reed.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 33 North beyonteenth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 2 o clock.

RUSELL.—At Pottsville, Pa., January 29, Frances Wachburn, wife of Henry C. Russell. L ARGE PLAID NAINSOOKS FOR LADIES WRAPPERS.
SATIN PLAID CAMBRICS.
FOFT FINISH CAMBRICS.
MULLS AND FRENCH MUSLINS.
EYRE & LANDELL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

## JOHN WANAMAKER.

FINEST

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

818 AND 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

**BOYS' CLOTHING** 

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. SECOND SERIES.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3. subject.—The Lords of Creation, or the Struggles of a Subject—The Lords of Creation, or the Struggles Conservative on the Woman's Question.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.

Subject—Social Life in America.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.

Subject—The Roll of Honor.

GEO. W. M. CURTIS, February 24.

Subject—Our National Folly—The Civil Service.

Prof. HENRY MORTON, February 25.

Subject—Solar Eclipses. Prof. HENRY MORTON, February 25.
Subject—Solar Eclipses.
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—Reform and Art.
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—French Folks at Home.
Prof. HOBERT E. HOGERS, March 24.
Subject—Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts.
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—Down Breaks.

Bo Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents. Reserved. Scats. 75 cents.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, 923 Chestnut street from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The sixteenth anniversary
of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7% o'clock.
The annual report of the Board of Managers will be
ead, 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 grafitously, by early
application at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets,
No. 51 South Fourth street, or of either of the following
committee:
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG.

WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, JAMES C. HAND, A. J. DERBYSHIRE, THOMAS C. HAND, JAMES B. MCFARLAND, Committee of Arrangements ja19tfe2rp

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND BARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILBOAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES. The holders of the new scrip in the above Companies are hereby notified that the time for paying the last installment will expire February 10, 1870. At any time before that date it may be paid by those holding the receipte of RICHARD S. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier, or F. S. CONOVER, Transfer Agent, to Mr. TROWBRIDGE, at his office, who is authorized to receipt for the same, where the first installment. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1870.

at his office, who is authorized to receipt for the same on the lack rf the receipt for first installment. jaio-teory RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

DID tegry

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer,

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 1sth day of February 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of Tenth and Ohestnut streets, Philadelphis.

The annual election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

JOSEPH LESLEY, ja25tfel4rp§

Secretary. EYE AND EAR DEPARTMENT.

The Philadelphia Dispensary have opened an "Eye and Kar Department" at No. 315 South Sevenile street (between Spruce and Pine), where diseases of the Eye and Ear are treated daily at 12 o'clock. ATTENDING SUEGEONS.
Dr. GEORGE STRAWBRIDGE,
Dr. JOHN F. WEIGHTMAN,
WM. F. GRIFFITTS, President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M.D., Sec'y.

TAKE NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETing of the citizens of Frankford, opposed to the ceding of the Oxford and Lower Jublin Poor-house to the City of Philadelphia, for a House of Correction or any other purpose, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2d, 1870, at Wright's Institute, at eight o'clock. Come one, come all! and assert your right.

right.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL

AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1876.

Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company,
due Murch 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or
their legal representatives, on presentation at this office
on and after that date, from which time interest will
cease.

8. SHEPHERD,
leitut th sim • Treasurer.

cease. feltu th slm • H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY.
Assembly Buildings, No. 108 South Tenth street.
The parents and friends of the pupils, and others interested in school education, are invited to visit the Academy during the present (examination) week, between the hours of 9 A. M. and S.P. H. See Educational Column.

Column.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILABELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1870.

Warrants registered in 1863 or 1869 to No. 60,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, fel-3trp§

City Treasurer.

PROF. EDWARD D. COPE WILL
deliver the Fourth in series of the Rvening Hour
Lectures at the Moreantile Library, on FOURTH DAY,
the 2d inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject—'The Bible and Development.''
Tickots, Twenty-five Cents. ltrp\*,

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109 TURKIEM BUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS, Departments for Ladies. Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

Medical treatment and medicinefurnished gratuitously

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Annual Moeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 4 and 5 Exchange Building, on MONDAY, February 7, 1870, at 20 clock of 161-t75

Gen. De Rodas's Mission to Cespedes.—Autonomy to be Proposed to the Patriot Leader...The Volunteers Again Refuse to Fight...Valunsseds's Report and Accusation...Fighting near Remedios...Goyeneche's Losses...Women on Trial. HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Shortly after the arrival of Gen. Carbo from the Cinco Villas the Colonels of Volunteers were called together by Gen. De Rodas, who informed them of the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CUBA:

Gen. De Rodas, who informed them of the critical situation in Camaguey and the East, and of his intention to march on Guaimaro at the head of the Volunteers. The Colonels agreed to consult their men, and a day or two ago brought back a suggestion that 20,000 more men from Spain should be called for, declining at the same time to move from their present courters. This is algorificant, and Count Val. quarters. This is significant, and Count Val maseda's recent communication does not mend matters. He denounces the brave and enter-prising Benegasi as insubordinate, and avows that he did not move to meet Puello and Goyeneche as ordered, to march in the direction of Guaimaro, because he saw no possible chance of success.

I have it from an official source of the first

importance that the reason of General De Rodas's attempt to move the volunteers eastward was a peremptory order by cable from the Regent's Government for an interview with Cespedes, in which that leader should with Cespedes, in which that leader should be offered the autonomy of the island. As the volunteers are too brutal to consent to anything which may deprive them of their present power, General De Rodas would have been wise to have shipped them out of the way. De Bodas will now leave his command to Gen. Carbo, and proceed to Puerto Principe. When he returns, he will lodge himself in the Cabañas, and thence operate boldly against the armed mob. He declares that he proceeds to Principe merely to obey orders, and entertains no hope of the acquiescence of Cespedes to terms of autonomy at this day.

A letter written by an officer under Goyeneche at Ciego de Avila reports the loss of 400 of his men in encounters with the enemy along the road. Another letter from a Spanish weeken with the care to the contract of the counters with the enemy along the road.

along the road. Another letter from a Span-ish merchant at San Juan de los Remedios reports a fight almost in view of that city, in which the Spaniards lost five officers and eighty-soldiers, and the rest ran away. He further states that the insurrection is making progress among the Cinco Villas and in Colon. Col. Lamela has arrived from Moron, ladly wounded.

badly wounded.

The trial of women for treason has become frequent in this devoted island. Many have been incarcerated since the outbreak of war, and the following, at latest advices, were being tried by court-martial: Doñas Victoria Valdes, Carmen Correa de Carbonell, Rosario Cortaza de Rubirosa, Rosa Perez Valdes, Pla-cida Perez Valdes and Dolores Perez de Altonso. sentence of Dona Fernandez at Espiritu Santo. Donas Catalina Torres and Candelaria Rodilguez, the latter with her three children, nave been taken into custody near Trinidad. -Tribune.

## THE SANCY DIAMOND.

Curious History of a Precious Stone. The Bombay Gazette says that the Sancy Diamond is now for sale at a jeweller's in Cal-cutta. It weighs 601 rutties, and is stated to have been found on the body of the Duke of Burgundy, and was afterwards, in 1479, bought by the King of Portugal. He afterwards sold by the Aring of Fortugal. He afterwards soid it to Nicholas de Barly, Baron de Sancy, from whom it derives its name. Sancy sent it to the king as a present by the hand of a servant, who, being attacked by robbers, swallowed the stone, which was after his death found in his body. It finally came into the hands of James II of England, who sold it to Louis XIV. for 25,000%. In the French Revolution it disappeared—which was about the wisest thing it could do. Some years later it turned up again, and was bought by Prince Paul Demidoff. How it got to Calcutta is not mentioned, but there can be no doubt it is a most adventurous gem.

Mysterious Fires. To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin .- DEAR

Sin: Your excellent caution in your local article entitled "Preliminary to Another Mysterious Fire," in yesterday's edition, should attract general attention. There is little doubt that the fire at the Chamber of Commerce occurred from this cause-a gasleak. The joists forming the floor support of the large Commercial Hall, and ceiling of the second-story offices, were set on top of the division or partition-walls between the offices of the second story, the joists extending east into the back end or east wall of the building. the south side of the building, between the joists, the gas pipe ran that gave gas for lighting the chandelier fixtures of the second-story office rooms; and extending on-up a wooden box formed for a a wooden box formed for a ster, which box-pilaster was fastened on the joist at the bottom, and opened all the way up to where it was fastened to the roof at the top. The same office-ceiling gas-pipe sup-plied a side-light fixture, about 7 feet or more above the floor, in the large Commercial Hall, at the south side of the speaker's stand. The escaped gas accumulated between the joists of the ceilings of the offices and the Commercial Hall floor, ascended the hollow pilaster to the roof, and was undoubtedly ignited while lighting the evening gas. It exploded with several reports, and being a body, horizontal, say 10 by 13 inches and perpendicular 8 by 16 inches, it blew up and out at the end of the building, near the southeast corner, as was seen by a number of persons (6) near the spot, at the east end of the south side of the building, where the purlin rafters are three times as large and heavy as at the sides of the building. At this end (the southeast corner) the ing. At this end (the southeast corner) the first timbers were burned off and fell. More caution about our gas-pipes and the mode of lighting and extinguishing will save many fires.

Very truly yours,

JOHN CRUMP.

The Florentine Bloomers.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: Allow me to offer for the consideration of your friends, at Florence Heights, the following passage from Virey: "L'explication de ces étonnantes singularités se découvre naturellement dans le mode

de sensibilité de la femme, et dans sa débilité Il entre dans sa nature de se cabrer contre la domination, de disputer l'empire avec d'aut-ant plus d'acharnement qu'on lui en laisse moins, de s'entêter d'une obstination qu'on a moins, de s'entêter d'une obstination qu'on a qualifiée diabolique, quelque fois même contre toute raison, et par cela seul qu'elle aura plus tort. Mais c'est surtout lorsqu'il y entre du débat et qu'on heurte par la contradiction son amour propre qu'elle pousse l'opiniatreté ou la pre-

vention jusqu'aux excès les plus déraison "Il en est de même des enfans et de tous les êtres faibles, qui, par leur infériorité même, ne conviennent qu'avec plus de peine de la supériorité d'autrui."

superiorité d'autrui."

These remarks seem to be peculiarly applicable at the present time, when our fair sex claim their rights of talking against all preconceived ideas of prosperity.

RANA.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

THE HOMAN COUNCIL. The Mystery of the Proceedings...Sturdi-

The Mystery of the Proceedings.—Sturdiness of the Opposition.

A Roman letter of the 14th inst. says:
With a secrecy which is really deserving of all recognition as an instance of capital organization, Archbishop. Manning and some friends have been hawking about a prayer on behalf of the promulgators of the dogma of infallibility. It is not easy to obtain trustworthy information regarding proceedings enveloped in sovery dense a mystery, but enough is now known to authorize the assurance that the steps being taken were adopted after previous communication with the Pope. Indeed, two most remarkable demonstrations have occurred on the same day in the same sense. Last Sunday munication with the Pope. Indeed, two most remarkable demonstrations have occurred on the same day in the same sense. Last Sunday the Pope gave audience to several hundred Catholics in a body, and addressed to them an allocution dilating, in emphatic terms, on his supremacy over Councils. At almost the same hour, Monsigneur Mermeillod, Bishop of Geneva, one of the three great champions of infallibility, delivered in St. Andrea della Valla a sermon on the three modes of incarnations of the Saviour. Once He had come down in the fiesh, then He had in His ineffable condescension chosen the medium of bread and wine, though exposed to the desecrating action of any graceless wight. "And now," said the bishop to his electrified audience, "the Saviour is once more on earth—He is in the Vatican in the person of an aged man."

It is impossible to assume that the crusis is not close at hand, even though there may still be doubts in some quarters as to the issue. It is true that, though some individuals tremble, the bulk of the Opposition does not seem to lose heart. On the contrary, it appears to be closing its ranks, and preparing for a stout stand. There is reason even to believe that unexpected adhesions have come in quite late, which both in number and in quality would make up for defections that must be anticipated. Still, when it is clearly comprehended how much is at stake for the party in the ascendant in the event of the dogma not being carried after all this flourish of trumpets,

the ascendant in the event of the dogma not being carried after all this flourish of trumpets, and how great are the resources at the dispo-sal of this party, it requires a very sanguine temperament to have faith in the victory of the Opposition.

Text of the Proposition of Infallibility. The Unita Cattolica gives the text of the resolution on the infallibility of the Pope, in the form that it will be proposed, and be probably adopted:
"To the Sacred Ecumenical Council of the

"To the Sacred Eccumenical Council of the Vatican: The indersigned Fathers humbly and earnestly ask the Sacred Synod of the Vatican to declare in terms precise, and excluding all doubt, that the authority of the Roman Pontifis exempt from error whenever it determines in matters of faith and morals, and declares what ought to be believed by all the faithful. and what ought to be rejected and condemned."

The Memorial on the Infallibility Dogma.

and acts of the Holy Fathers, as well as the decisions of several Councils, that the doctrinal judgments of the Roman Pontiff on matters of faith, are unchangeable. De-clarations from the proceedings of the Councils of Lyons and Florence are cited in favor of the super-eminent authority of the Holy See, and reference is made to the contrary opinions held by the so-called Catholies, and the disastrons results which would follow from their tolerance. Extracts are riven from the records of the Council at Baltimore in 1866, and other recent ecclesiastical assemblages, to show the prominence given to the dogma of infallibility, and the present necessity of its adoption. The bitterness of the attacks directed against the Holy e is pointed out, and, it is said, that if the Church now hesitates to pronounce in favor of infallibility, it will be a cause of triumph to her enemies, and embolden their hostility. It is denied that this doctrine will place heretics and schismatics at a still greater distance from the Church; in any case the inerests of Catholics require a definite decision upon this grave matter, and men seeking the truth instead of being turned away will be the more attracted at "seeing what forms the principal foundation of the unity and solidity of the Church." The opposition of those lost to the faith is only a pretext to embarrass the Church. In conclusion it is stated that a decision of the County is stated that a decision of the County is stated that a cision of the Council in favor of infallibility will be received with joy by the Catholic people.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Will the Catholics be Satisfied When the Bible has been Banished?

[From the Nation.]

Not many men, we suppose, are thinking that, when once the reading of the Bible in the public schools is prohibited, the Roman Catholics will be context with our Assets. lics will be content with our American system of instruction by the State. If any one enterthe Roman Catholic papers to learn that he is much mistaken. Says the Freeman's Journal, under date of Dec. 11:—"Let the public school system go to where it came from—the devil."
"We do not and will not," says the Tablet, "accept the State as educator." "There is no possible programme of common schooling transport possible programme of common school instruc "that the Catholic Church can permit her children to accept. \* \* \* It is not that we declare so. It is the Catholic Church." And then the writer goes on to quote from the Sylla-bus to the effect that no Romau Catholic is at liberty to believe otherwise than that it is a most dangerous error to think that any school is a fit school for Roman Catholic children which is not entirely under the control of the Church. That the teaching in State schools regards only or chiefly the mere knowledge of regards only of chieffy the purposes of our social life here on earth, is wholly beside the question, says the Journal, the children are immortance. and the whole object of teaching them anything is to prepare them for an eternal life. The same paper says: "If the Catholic translation of the books of Holy Writ which translation of the oods of Holy writ which is to be found in the homes of all our better-educated Catholics were to be dissected by the ablest Catholic theologian in the land, and merely lessons to be taken from it, such as Catholic mothers read to their children, and with all the notes and comments in the popular edition; and others added with the highest Catholic endorsement, and if these admirable Bible lessons, and these alone, were to be ruled as to be read in all the public schools, this would not diminish in any substantial de-gree the objection we Catholics have to letting our children attend the public schools." In short, if the Roman Catholic press does not misrepresent the Roman Catholic feeling and opinion about our common school system, the school must be the priest preaching, or else our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens will be advised by their clergy to refuse it support.

-Great efforts have been made to introduce the quinine-producing trees into India and the islands of the Hast Indies, so that the civilized world may not be dependent on the wild forests of America. A million of cinchona trees are now in cultivation by the Dutch in Java, besides 800,000 more that were planted in the jungle, but have mostly disappeared. The attempt has met with many obstacles, but seems likely to be ultimately successful. CRIME.

ANOTHER SHOCKING MURDER. A Man Beaten to Death near Blooming. dale, N. J.—The Murderer Still at Large.

A murder, closely resembling in its circum-A murder, closely resembling in its circumstances and the atrocious brutality the recent Pascack homicide, occurred on Saturday night, at a late hour, upon the highway between the villages of Carmanville and Bloomingdale, in New Jersey, about two miles distant from each other, and about fifteen miles northward of Paterson. The parties to the tracely each other, and about fifteen miles northward of Paterson. The parties to the tragedy were David Sisco and John Nixon, both of whom have, until recently, been employed in connection with the Bloomingdale Hard Rubber Works. A quarrel had previously existed between the two families, but on Saturday evening the two men found themselves drinking together in a terror at Bloomingdale. ing together in a tavern at Bloomingdaie. Nixon then treated, it is said, and was neard to say, "Let's forget the past." Shortly after which, or about 9 o'clock in the evening, the two started off homeward together to Carmantwo started on nomeward together to Carman-ville. Sisco did not, however, reach his home, and his family hearing on Sunday morning that he had been with Nixon on the previous night, at once proceeded to inquire at the latter's house. Nixon, meanwhile, had reached home during the night, his clothes stained with blood, and his whole manner giving un-mistakable indication that something was wrong. In reply to an inquiry, first from his

mistakable indication that something was wrong. In reply to an inquiry, first from his wife, and afterwards from his brother, he unhesitatingly stated that he had killed David Sisco, or nearly killed him, and shortly afterwards possessed by that unaccountable desire which carries the assailant back to look upon his victim, went to where the dead body of Sisco was lying, and, dragging it off into a thicket, covered it with brushwood. Since that time he has been at large, an inexcusable apathy having apparently existed among the neighbors relative to his apprehension. Mrs. Sisco, who, on calling at Nixon's house before he went to secrete the body, had found him in the act of washing blood stains from him in the act of washing blood stains from his clothing, had at once instituted search, after having called some of the neighbors to her assistance, and but little time was required to reveal the ghastly story. The whole body of the murdered man was a mass of bruises, his skull was crushed, his eyes torn open, and his face kicked so as to be entirely unrecognizable. The corpse was removed, about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, to his late how and design Sunday morning, to his late home, and during the afternoon a Coroner's jury, headed by Mr. Ferris Freeland, its foreman, having heard all the evidence, found a verdict of murder at the hands of Nixon, who at last reports was still at liberty. He is represented as having already been once an inmate of State Prison. Mrs. Sisco is left a widow with two children

by this distressing occurrence. Her husband was very respectably connected in that section of the State. The indignation against the murderer is intense; and whatever delay may have taken place in the first moments of discovery, every exertion is now being made to apprehend the fugitive, who is reported to have stealthily entered his

The Memorial on the Infallibility Dogma.

The Paris Monde publishes the Latin text and a translation of the memorial drawn up at the Ecumenical Council in favor of the proposition declaring the infallibility of the Pope. It commences by saying that the primacy of the jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff, the successor of Saint Peter, is clearly taught in the Sacred Ecriptures; that the universal tradition of the Church teaches by the words and acts of the Holy Fathers, as well as the

THE GUILLOTINE. Does it Kill Instantly? The recent execution in Paris revived the old question whether death instantaneously follows upon the severance of the head from the body. In a letter to the Gaulois Dr. Pinel asserts that decapitation does not immediately affect the brain. The blood which flows after

decapitation comes from the large vessels of the neck, and there is hardly any call upon the circulation of the cranium. The brain re-mains intact, nourishing itself with the blood retained by the pressure of the air. When the blood remaining in the head at the moment of separation is exhausted, there commences a state, not of death, but of inertia, which lasts up to the moment when the organ, no longer fed. ceases to exist. Dr. Pinel estimater that the brain finds nourishment in the residuary blood for about an hour after decapitation. The period of inertia would last for about two hours, and absolute death would not ensue till after the space of three hours altogether. If, he adds, a bodiless head indicates by no movement the horror of its situa. tion, it is because it is physically impossible that it should do so, all the nerves which serve for the transmission of orders from the brain to the trunk being severed. But there remain the nerves of hearing, of smell, and of sight.

TREASURE TROVE. A Hunt in Lancaster County. The Lancaster Intelligencer of last night

says:
Summer visitors to Safe Harbor recollect that right opposite the Mansion House, on the other side of the Conestoga, and a short distance from the shore, a bold bluff, covered with stunted trees and rank verdure, rises up and shufs off a view of the country beyond. and shuts off a view of the country beyond. This hill for some weeks past has been the scene, nightly, of a singular proceeding. Several men living in the neighborhood heard repeated an old legend, that years ago, when the Indians still roamed the country, they, on one occasion my dered a number of their white resistance. sion, murdered a number of their white prisoners, secured a large quantity of gold, and buried it on this hill. The men became impressed with the belief that the gold was still there. Accordingly, one of them came to this city, hunted up a German astrologer, and after telling the object of his visit, the astro-loger, of course, knew all about it, and advised him to prosecute the search. A spiritualist of Safe Harbor was also taken into the or sate farbor was also taken into the secret, and he too was sure that the gold could be found if the proper efforts were made. The party went to work, and for many nights the people of the neighborhood witnessed mysterious lights moving about the hill, and could not account for them. It was determined to investigate the matter. A watch was set, a few nights since and or lets.

watch was set a few nights since, and at a late hour a most singular scene was witnessed. In a secluded part of the bill were three men with a secluded part of the fill were three men with spades and picks digging away at a rapid rate. While at work the form of an Indian appeared, clad in aboriginal costume and bedaubed with war-paint. As soon as this apparition stalked forth the men suspended labor, and at once commenced a series of prayers and conjurations, imploring the defunct chief to reveal the spot where the transport was considered. the spot where the treasure was concealed. The red man spoke not—he didn't understand modern English—but with gestures indicated the probable locality, and then disappeared. The party who were watching these

The party who were watching these operations, however, did not feel satisfied of the unearthly character of Mr. Lo! and as he happened to pass near them they surrounded him, and closing up, discovered the was rather substantial for a denizen of the other world. The war-paint and feathers were stripped off, and lo! a man well-known in the neighborhood stood before them. That settled the "big Injun," but the discovery had little effect upon the treasure-seekers. They still continue their work, night discovery had hence upon the transfer seekers. They still continue their work, night after night, and have dug over a considerable portion of the surface of the hill. So strongly imbued are they wish the superstition that that they will probably continue their work until they unearth the treasure, or strike China +or the insane asylum.

-There is a foot of snow on the trailleading to Yo-Semite Valley.

DRAMATIC.

"THE RED LIGHT." -When Mr. Brougham sat down to write the drama entitled The Red Light-produced at the Arch Street Theatre last night-we imagine he held a conversation something like the following with himself: "My elegant, sprightly comedies, of which I am proud, do not attract the masses; my realistic drama The Lottery of Life does, but I am ashamed of it; therefore I will write a play which shall contain comedy, melo-drama and sensationalism, and I will stuff it with more mystery than an ordinary dramatist could unravel if he ran his work into one hundred and fortyseven acts and a prologue, like a Chinese comedy. First of all, I must have a villain; I will conceive an abandoned, deprayed,

remorseless diabolical villain; villain who can derive happiness only from such crimes as the betrayal of confiding maidens, forgery of checks, slow poisoning of his friends, and cold-blooded butchery of his relations; a villain, in short, who would delight in selling his soul to the Evil One simply for the purpose of betraying that demoniacal being into purchase of a perfectly worthless piece of merchandize. Then I will fling in a heart-broken female victim whom I will form, in some measure, upon the fashion of "Lady Isabel" in East Lynne; a tender maiden; a hero who can do anything that any other man cannot do; the regular old scoundrel of a lawyer to attend to the villain's dirty work, and enough figures besides to help the play along and make it lively. Then, as the play along and make it lively. Then, as for mysteries, there must be a long-lost mother who must browse around in anguish until she can reveal herself to her child; a lonely grass-widower who must be reconciled to his erring wife; some mysterious rascality which must smash several princely fortunes to diminutive atoms; after which the said rascality must be affled and the fortunes built un again. baffled and the fortunes built up again; there baffled and the fortunes punt up again; there must be a will, a murder or two, weeping and wailing and tearing of hair, and just as much high old romantic love-making as I can cram into five acts.

The Red Light is the result of some such a literature at this literature at the literature at literature at

soliloguy as this. It contains all these peculiarities and characters in a novel shape, together with a personage or two with whom we have not met before, and several incidents which are original and striking in conception and execution. A drama of such a bind necessarily contains some beld a kind necessarily contains some bald old stuff of which we are tired. It piles up the anguish in Popocatapetlian heaps and dumps down misery by the cart-load. It has a great deal of the come-down-to-the-footlights-anddeal of the come-down-to-the-footlights-and-tell-you-all-about-it villainy, which would excite the utmost apprehension if even the smallest boy in the gallery, had not an absolute conviction that the designing scoundrels will come to grief in the fifth act, while the hero holds the heroine to his throbbing breast and smiles a triumphant smile.

But Mr. Brougham, while catering to the lovers of melo-drama, has not forgotten his more fastidious admirers. He has arranged his lovers of melo-drama, has not forgotten his more fastidious admirers. He has arranged his play in most effective shape, filling it with scenes, all of which are striking, many of which are singularly powerful. The dialogue is natural and easy, and sometimes even brilliant. A few of the characters—those of "Macdermot," "Maynard" and "Sharkey" particularly—are drawn with great skill; and some of the incidents,—the episode in the hoat-house for instance,—are as telling as anything ever arranged for the stage by Mr. Brougham. We give the author the credit of having combined nonsense with sense, blood and thunder with real passion, and sham agony with genuine pathos most happily. In the figure of "Maynard" he has given a most faithful representation of a keenly sensitive man who struggles with mental disease, and is mastered by it after suffering acute anguish. The character is a difficult one, and demands for the faithful interpretation given by Mr. Oathcart such high qualities as that evcellant actor nossesses." one, and demands for the faithful interpreta-tion given by Mr. Catheart such high qualities as that excellent actor possesses. "Macder-mot" is a dashing, good-humored, free and easy sort of personage, with whose graces Mr. Brougham has made us familiar before, under other names, in others of his dramas. He is as pleasant as any old friend, and he had as fair a chance as he ever had, in Mr. Brougham's hands last night. Mr. James played the conventional stage villain—with a deeper shade or two of rascality in him—in a capital manner. Mr. Mackey, as usual, made the physical "Sharkey" as perfect as was his interpretation of the character. Miss Price played rather an uninteresting part with good taste, Mrs. Stoddart did quite as well with her rather tame character, and Mrs. Thayer acted superbly in the few passages in which she appeared. Mr. Ralton also deserves warm praise for his effort. The house was crowded; and as there was tremendous enthusiasm whenever virtue made the smallest over villainy, we may fairly say that the play was very successful. It will be repeated to-

night, and we hope upon many succeeding evenings to full houses. -The Bedouin Arabs, under the supervision of Ali Ben Abdallah, made their first appearance last evening at the Circus. Tenth and Callowhill streets. There are twelve of them, Callowhill streets. There are twelve of them, each being a very proficient artist... Their movements are singularly quick, graceful, occasionally wild, and altogether wonderful. In the formation of pyramids, in which they excel all other performers, they present a series of beautiful pictures or tableaux. In one of these pyramids one of the troupe forms the base upon which sight may rest in greenful. the base upon which eight men rest in graceful and intricate forms. These men weigh collectively twelve hundred and thirteen pounds rather a heavy load for one man to The entire performance of the Arabs is decidedly remarkable, and certainly well worth eeing. In the leaping over horses they are not equal to Rinehart or Fish, but in the pyramid tableaux there are no performers to equal them. They remain only this week.

A SENSIBLE SOCIAL CUSTOM.

How Would it Suit Americans? How Would it Suit Americans?
A French paper mentions the following sensible custom which prevails at Stuttgard, the capital of Wurtemburg: On the afternoon of New Year's Day a sort of fair, or exchange for visiting cards, is held in a public place. All the servants of good houses, and all the commissionaires, meet here, and one among them, mounted on a bench or table, calls out the addresses. the addresses. At each name announced a cloud of cards falls into a basket placed for the purpose, and the representative of the person for whom these cards are intended can pocket his contingent. Each follows in his turn, and in a few minutes hundreds of cards have reached their destination without fatigue to any one. The idea is ingenious and

DISASTER AT SEA.

Shipwreck and Loss of Twenty Lives.
The Pall Mall Gazette of the 17th inst says:
On Saturday morning Messrs. Taylor, Tipper & Co., of Liverpool, received a telegram from Lloyd's agent at Pwllehli, South Wales, announcing the loss of their ship, the Kenilworth, homeward bound from New Orleans with cotton on St. Patrickle Conserver. with cotton, on St. Patrick's Causeway, at the entrance to Cardigan Bay. The Barmouth lifeboat went out and rescued eight of the crew; but the captain (Allen), chief and second officers. cers, and seventeen of the crew were drowned; and the ship, it was feared, would become a total wreck. Two years ago the same firm lost a large vessel on the same clerry are; becoming, if not rationalists ined theology, at least so in church music. o. yidoup

[From the Galaxy for February.] The Bedouin's Rebuke. BY HENRY ABBRY. Nebar, a Bedouin of noble heart,
That from all men received of praise the fee.
Owned a brave horse, with which he would not part, Because from death he once had run him free. The man and beast were friends, and it is vice To sell our friend or friendship for a price.

The horse was black and strong, his step was proud;
His neck was arched, his ear alert for sound;
His speed the tempest's, and his mane a cloud;
His hoofs woke thunder from the desert

His eyes flashed lightning from their inmost Core: Victor of Distance was the name he bore.

Daher, a Bedouin of another tribe, Had often wished to buy this famous beast; And as he smoked, and heard his friends do; scribe Its comely parts and powers, the wish increased;
But Nebar said the horse should not be sold,
Though offered wealth in camels and in gold.

Then Daher put on rags and stained his face,
And went to wait for Nebar, seeming lame.
Him soon he saw approach with daring pace.
Upon the envied horse, and as he came
He cried to him, "For three days on this spot
Have I lain starving: pity me my lot."

Have I lain starving; pity me my lot." And seeing Nebar stop, said on, "I die—My strength is gone." Down Nebar spraug, "And raised him gently, with a pitying sigh, And set him on his horse. A laugh out-

rang,
And Daher shouted as he plunged his spurs,
"Fair price refused, one sells at last for 'Stay! stay!" cried Nebar: Daher paused to

"Since Heaven has willed that you my beast should take,
I wish you joy; but tell no man, for fear
Another who was really starved might.

Appeal in vain; for some, remembering me, Would fail to do an act of charity." Oh, sharp as steel to Daher seemed remorse.

He paused a moment, then sprang to the ground.

And with bowed head brought Nebar back his horse;

And falling on his honest breast, he wound His arms about his neck for true amends, And ever afterward the two work tries. And ever afterward the two were triends.

If all of us, whene'er we suffer wrong,
Should bear it mildly, since God wills it so,
Nor lend our speech to anger, like the song
The morning stars sang life would pass below: he who lightly draws the sword of

Wounds most himself, and crowds with strife

-When is an oarsman like a herring? When he has a hard roe. -Why is a man half asleep like twice six? Because he's a doze-in.

-The Spruce and Pine street road has found that Slawson has got them into a bad box. The length of the shore line of Maine is not less than three thousand miles. Railway Companies in a pickle—The Cold-

-Why is wit like a Chinese lady's foot? Because brevity is the sole of it. -Slawson started off in quite a Spruce way, but soon proceeded to Pine. -Victor Noir's cartes de visite are making a

Paris photographer rich. -The plan of compelling car-drivers to have eyes in the back of their heads has failed, and the company is reconstructing its platform.

-Schubert died in 1848, and twenty years. afterward—in October, 1868—the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of his monument took. -The people who poked fun at the Slawson

box can scarcely be said to have been de-riders, for there were no riders, -The American citizens at Hamburg have Washingtonian" Club, of which Garibaldi is Honorary President.

—Slawson complains that he has not been reated fairly. That's just what's the matter. There was no fare about it. —Mile. Schneider recently sung at Nice for the benefit of the poor, and Offenbach himself. lea the orchestra. -Dearest Slawson, thou hast left us,

Here thy loss we do not feel; Of our cars thou hast bereft us, Therefore let conductors steal -A society has been formed in Paris with a

capital of 1,600,000 francs, to develop musical art in France, and the industries connected with it. -The Nile has risen this year to a greater height than on any occasion within living memory. The damage is about 200,000,000,000 of

francs —An astronomer predicts for this year a comet of such brilliancy, and so near the earth, that our nights will be almost as bright as our.

—A London merchant advertised for a clerk, who could "bear confinement." He received an answer from one who had been seven years —A downger Countess, widow of a Scotch nobleman, has bestowed her hand upon her Italian courier. The fair bride has passed her

sixtieth year. -A young lady from the rural districts went to Des Moines to see the elephant. In the street car the conductor said to her, "Miss, your fare." "Well, if I am," said she, "I

don't want any of your impearance." —The Belgians think it disloyal to have their sovereign's head on their postage stamps, where it would be instantly soiled and defaced, and the Minister of the Public Works is to be

substituted. -During 1869, Italy contributed to musical art only the Rossini requiem, the joint work of divers composers, and Germany did not do even as much as this. In England, according

to the Orchestra, something has been done in the way of church music, as follows:

"In England, the professor, the publisher; and the amateur—the latter from the parson down to the lady harmonium accompanist of the choir—have been hard at work. In church music, composers have multi-plied with the fecundity of the rabbit; of chants, hymn tunes, and all things of sixteen bars and thereabouts there has been a perfect glut. The cathedral service has been attenuated into the chant-wise sarvice, and the anthem into a couple of pages of crotchels, all moving in one and the same direction. There have been some new cantatas, a new oratorio or two, new songs and new dances at the rate of fifty a week, much arrangement of music for the organ, little or no original music for for the organ, little or no original music for this instrument, and some short, and here and there neat and delicate work for the piane. School education has been marvelously upon the increase, and our boys and young men come out as very fair planoforte players, and many can sing a song and join well in a glee or anthem. The amateur church choirs are now one of our national institutions, and our