Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 271.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

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EN OUI otnu

PAULI.—This morning, of typhoid fever. Emma, wife of Burry A. Pauli, and daughter of James M. and Mary MacDonnell, in the Ed year of her age.

Bue notice of the funeral will be given.
Bulley.—On the 24th inst., Kate, widow of the late Doctor Andrew J. Smiley.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 256 South Twelfith street, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Earlies at Et. Luke's Church. Intermentat Woodleads Cemetery.

WIZE.—In Pittsfield, Illinois, on the 23d inst., Elizabeth Wize, rolliof of the late John Wize.

Due notice will be given of the funeral, to take place in this city.

\$1 PLAID SILKS, BARGAINS.

EYRE & LANDELL.

FOURTH and ARCH streets, Are selling some SILES AT ONE DOLLAR, That will eatisfy the Bargain Hunters. SPECIAL NUTICES.

Rine Heavy Overcoats.

suitable for this

JOHN WANAMAKER'S, \$18 and \$20 Chestnut Street.

of all kinds

Clothing

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. SCIENTIFIC LECTURE

PROF. HENRY MORTON. ON MONDAY EVENING, February 28.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Recruity 35.

Bubject—Solar Eclipsos.

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.

Subject—Beform and Art.

Subject—French Folks at Home.

Prot. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.

Subject—Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts.

ANNA E. DICK INSON, April 7.

Subject—Dawn Breaks.

BF Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents. Reserved

Reats. 75 cents. Beats. 75 cents.

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

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA BAIL-NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual election for Directors will be held on MONDAY the 7th day of March, 1270, at the Office of the Company. No. 228 South Third street. The polls will be open from 18 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixy days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary. EYE AND EAR DEPARTMENT.

The Philadelphia Dispensary have opened an "Eye and Kar Bepartment" at No. 318 South Seventh street netween Spruce and Pine), where diseases of the Eye at Ear are treated daily at 12 o'clock. Dr. GFORGE STRAWBRIDGE.
Dr. JOHN F. WEIGHTMAN.
WM F. GRIFFITTS, President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Sec 7. fe19-6trp

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS. An adjourned meeting of citizens opposed to placing the Public Buildings on Independence Square, and in favor of the site being designated by a vote of the prople, will be held at the Hall. N. W. cor. Market and Merrick streets, on FRIDAY EVENING 25th inst., at 71; o'clock. STEPHEN B. POULTERER, Sec. 17. [624 21rp] STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION.
At COMMISSIONERS HALL, Thirty-accent mand Market streets, West Philadelphia, FiliDAY EVENING, February 25th. in aid of ST. ANDERW'S CHUEGH. The Views will include some of the most beautiful Scenery in Kurope; also, the Yo Semite Valley and Big Trees. Exhibition will be given by Mr. W. McAlbster.

Ticksta may be hed at the contract of the most property of the contract of the most property of the contract of the contrac

Tickets may be had at the door. fe24 2trp§ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, Seventeenth and Sprace streets.—There will be special services every evening this week in the Lecture Hoom. Prayer meeting at 7% o'clock, preaching at 8 o'clock. Sermon on Monday by Rev. J. L. Withrow; Tuesday, Rev. Lr. Wiewell; Welnesday, Rev Dr. A. Reed; Thursday, Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, and Friday. Rev. B. M. Patterson. The public condially invited. 621-5trp* J. MCCARAHER, THE CIGARIST, J. MCCARAHER, THE CIGARIST, at Seventeenth and Locust, has just received from the Key West Factories a full line of those celebrated Key West Edgars, equal, if not superior to the genuine Havana Cigars. Smokers would do well to call and examine these goo s, as they are very cheap and very fine. Also, a full line of all the choice brands of Havana Cigars, at the lowest possible prices. folly p US

LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN LYBON, at CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, February 2th, at So'clock, THE PILGRIM, with all its grand paintings and transformation scenes, will be exhibited for the benefit of this worthy society.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED FIRE-BY MEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, 723 ARCH PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1870.

The annual election for President and Directors will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 2d, 1870, between the hours of 12 o'clock M, and 2 o'clock P, M, folstmh3rps Secretary

TURKICH BUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS, Departments for Ladies. Baths open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

and 130 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

Hedical treatment and medicineful rulehed gratuitously

REVISING THE SCRIPTURES.

An English Undertaking in that Direc-The English bishops of the province of Can-

terbury have been discussing the question of a revision of the present version of the Holy Scriptures, and have unanimously agreed "That a Committee of both Houses be appointed with power to confer with any Committee that may be appointed by the Convocation of the northern province to report upon the desirableness of a revision of the authorized version of the Old and New Testaments, whether by marginal notes or otherwise, in all those passages where plain and clear errors, whether in the Hebrew or Greek text, originally adopted by the translators, or in the

islations made from the same, shall, on due investigation, be found to exist." The changes in the English language since the translation published in 1611 have caused many passages to be obscure, if not absolutely incorrect. Others were undoubtedly wrongly translated and in the minimum of a constant of the contract translated, and, in the opinion of a considerable number of Christians, the present volume includes much that does not really belong to inspired record. With the last point the Euglish bishops do not propose to meddle. deprecate any new translation of the Bible, and limit their action to those passages in which there is some material error in the text, or which were mistranslated or are unintelligible to modern readers without the aid of a

commentary. -Gibraltar has had a season of Italian opera, which was but poorly supported, and the troupe left in disgust and impecuniosity for Cadiz. OF A LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER.

Eleven Lives Saved by Personal Effort in Twelve Hours.

[From the Chatham (Canada) Planet.]

We have frequently, in these columns, been called upon to record the brave, humane and self-aerificing efforts put forth by Mr. Thomas Cartier, keeper of the River Thames Lighthouse, in the way of lending aid—personal and pecuniary—to sailors and others in distress on Lake St. Clair. A very notable case occurred during the early part of December last, which deserves especial mention. The facts are these: George Snooks, Jr., a married man with a family, who engaged rather extensively in fishing in the vicinity of Herson's Island and Mitchell's Bar, at the upper end of Lake St. Clair, in the first week in December last started from Herson's Island in a skift for the mouth of the River Thames for a skiff for the mouth of the River Thames for he purpose of disposing of some wild ducks and purchasing his winter supplies at Chat-bam. Having visited Chatham and made his purchases he found upon arriving at Lake St. Clair that the lake was frozen over and so rough that he could not make his return trip rough that he could not make his return trip in his frail little craft, and was therefore compelled to leave it with Mr. Cartier, at the lighthouse, at the mouth of the River Thames, and make his way home by the Great Western and Grand Trunk railways to Detroit and Algonac, and thence across the river St. Clair, to Herson's Island. Not daunted, however, Snooks determined to procure his stock of supplies which he had left with Mr. Cartier, and, with this object in view, a few days after, the weather now turning much few days after, the weather now turning much milder, he set out in a small sail-boat for the milder, he set out in a small sail-boat for the river Thames, a distance down the lake some twenty miles. But, unluckily, when some ten miles out, the weather changed, the wind chopped round and a gale sprang up, blowing very cold from the N.N.W. It was nearly dark when he was descried by Mr. Cartier, with a spy-glass, some five or six miles out in the lake, mustice however toward the fiver's the lake, making, however, toward the river's entrance. Of course Mr. Cartier did not not know who was in the boat, and only not know who was in the boat, and only wondered why it should be there and how it could be reached. To go out on foot was certain death, the ice being very weak, and far out being but one broken moving mass. However, to let the man in the boat know he had seen him, Mr Cartier lighted the lamps in the lighthouse, which were kept burning all night; and at first peep of daylight, taking in tow a small skiff, he started across the ice to the distressed craft, whose little sail had now been lowered to shelter the solitary occupant, who had been struggling, hope against hope, for upward of thitteen hours, against wind and wave. After

thifteen hours, against wind and wave. After a long and tiresome pull, and tramp of over two miles, the plucky lighthouse keeper reached the outer edge of the solid ice, and came in contact with the moving ice, which was being rolled about and tossed up and tossed over by the angry elements. He now shoved the little skiff ahead of him, and finally succeeded in reaching the distressed and disabled sail-boat, wherein he found poor Snook benumbed and almost helpless from the cold, being only with great deless from the cold, being only with great de-termination sustained by the lighthouse light which told him that his situation was known on shore, and that with the dawn of day relief would surely come to him in his forlorn situation. The joy with which his chilly hand grasped the outstretched hand of the no less thoughtful than brave Cartier, can be, hetter imagined than described. Suffice it to say the two, as quickly as possible, started for the land, one at one quarter of the boat, and the other at the other quarter. Thus did the two other at the other quarter. Thus mu the two reach the firm ice, over which they dragged the skiff to its original position. After remaining two days with Mr. Cartier, and being gendered for by Mrs. Cartier—who in her sphere is no less generous and thoughtful than her husband—a mild south wind came up and Mr. Snook, with the aid of Mr. Cartier, once more reached his boat and safely made his way back to Herson's Island, arriving there on the 16th of December, and being Joyously welcomed by a father, sister, wife and children, the minds of whom had been filled with the worst fears as to his safety. In acknowledgment of Mr. and Mrs. Cartier's kindness, Mr. Snook sent by the first post—on the 17th—a letter full of thanks in which all of his relatives most sincerely joined.

But this is not the only case, by any means in which Mr. Cartier has proved his bravery and bigheartedness. In April, 1858, assisted by a younger brother, Mr. Cartier, at the imminent risk of both their lives, put out into the lake in a small sail-boat, in storm, and rescued Capt. Charles Parker and a crew of four men from the scow China, which had become unmanageable and filled with water. Fortunately, the scow had reached the shallow water and the breakers, some two miles from the shore. The Cartiers succeeded in taking the men safe into their boat, not, however, until the entire deck load had been swept overboard, the men, when picked up,

being upon the floating cordwood.

Another instance of Mr. Cartier saving life occurred in December, 1857, and was recorded at the time of its occurrence. A wood-scow became disabled in a storm, and was seen b Mr. Cartier, by the aid of his glass, drifting to the northwest, off Tickeytackey Point. A once Mr. Cartier put off with a small sail-boat which he then had to the scow, and succeeded in overhauling her some fifteen miles from the light-house, and during a blinding snow-storm. However, he succeeded in getting off broke up and went to pieces a few minutes

A fourth case was in connection with the schooner Wetzell, which lost her mainmand capsized off the American shore of Lake St. Clair, but afterwards righted, and full of water, drifted across the lake within range of the River Thames light. Mr. Cartier and his brothers, Charles and Frank, notwithstanding a strong northwest gale was blowing at the time, put out to the rescue of these on board time, put out to the rescue of these on board the foundered vessel. This was early in the morning, the vessel being discovered when Mr. Cartier went to put out the lights in the lighthouse. After considerable work, not un-mixed with much personal danger, the schooner was reached by the Cartiers, and three men taken off each of whom was so three men taken off, each of whom was so benumbed and disabled by the cold and wet that he was totally helpless. So bad indeed were they that it was fully three weeks before they were in a condition to leave Mr. Cartier's house; and one of them, about a month after he did leave, died from inflammation by the privations he suffered on board the Wetzell during the night previous to being rescued by

BOUGH ON A RAJAH.

The Unpleasantness of a Want of Cash. A correspondent of the Delhi Gazette relates the following melancholy termination of a journey commenced in high hope and spirits: The Punna Rajah, whose country marches with a portion of Rewah, was demarches with a portion of Kewan, was determined to travelin great state to witness the Duke of Edinburgh's reception at Calcutta. He engaged a special train at Sutna, paid 2,000 rupees, a portion of the fare, and gave an order for the balance, 5,000 rupees, on some bank at Allahabad. On reaching that station the railway authorities turned him out of his special train as the bank imported the order and cial train, as the bank ignored the order, and as the fare already paid just covered the cost of the train up to Allahabad. He had then to return by the ordinary train to Sutna. Whatever may be the faults of the Punna Rajah, it would have been satisfactory to hear that somebody had paid his fare for him, and given him an opportunity of seeing all there was to be seen at Calcutta. Anything more melan-choly than his journey home by the ordinary train can hardly be conceived. THE MISSING STEAMER.

No Tidings yet of the "City of Boston."

The New York Times says:

Up to a late hour last evening no news in relation to the missing steamer City of Boston had been received by the agent of the Inman line in this city. Men of high nautical authority (among others Commodore J. J. Almy, U. S. Navy) entertain the idea that the steamer may have been disabled in her may steamer may have been disabled in her ma chinery and compelled to take wide sea room, under canvass, in which case her not being heard from would not indicate a disaster. There is still hope that she will soon be heard from. The following is the list of passengers on the City of Boston, booked at Hallfax: W. E. Botton, Contain W. Forther Mr. Toronto. City of Boston, hooked at Halifax: W. E. Potter, Captain W. Forbes, Mr. Laconte, T. K. Robinson, Captain Hamilton; J. Allan. A. K. Douce, E. Billing, Mrs. Keldape and infant 13 months old, J. B. Young, Mr. Boker, lady and two children. Mrs. Orange and child, J. Barrow, Walter Barrow, P. Power, Jr., Captain Sterling, lady, infant and nurse; Jas. N. Paint, Miss F. Paint, F. A. Knox, W. M. Murray, C. B. Silver, E. J. Kenny, John Thompson. Deputy Assistant-Surveyor of Thompson, Deputy Assistant Surveyor of Stores; Lieutenant Orange and female servant, John D. Purdy, C. Fisher, T. K. Moutgemery, W. M. Parks. Steerage: Jas. Holland, J. Grooves, Mary A. Erskine, Patrick. Cassidy, Geo. Rowling, James McClain and

A Curious Surgestion. The Sun, speaking of the missing steamer, makes the following snggestion:
It has been stated that had there been carrier pigeons on the steamship City of Boston, the uncertainty of whose fate keeps so many people on both sides of the Atlantic in very.

painful suspense, we should in all probability
have long ago known of the cause of her delay in reaching port.

Audubon relates an instance of carrier
pigeons having reached New York from Carolina, a distance of not less than 350 to 400 miles, in less than six hours. He argues from this that they could visit Europe at this rate under three days. No such length of tight, however, would ever be required, because if all transatlantic passenger steamers were compelled by law to carry them, they would naturally be furnished with birds domiciled on both conti-nents, and in the hour of danger the birds belonging to the nearest land would be

Over legislation in reference to passenger vessels has continually occupied Congress, and frequently hampered enterprise. Which of our public men will render a real service to the whole traveling community, and earn possibly at no distant date the thanks of a crew sayed by his intervention, by introducing a bill, which will pass and become a law at once, making the carrying of these messengers of hope imperative on all sea-going

FECHTER'S "HAMLET."

What Boston Thinks About It. The Boston Advertiser, one of the best critical ournals in the country, says:
The greatness of Mr. Fechter's genius, and

he power, originality and vitality of his actmind as we become better acquainted with his impersonation of "Hamlet." Mr. Fechter is a mortal man and liable to err, and his performance, when justly criticised, is certainly far from being faultless; but the person who fails to recognize the hand of a master in his acting is unworthy to sit in judgment upon him, being manifestly disqualified as a critic either by prejudice, inscusibility or incapa-city. The wonderful magnetic power and the intense vitality of his acting, almost of them-selves, would entitle Mr. Fechter to rank with the greatest performers; and upon this point the testimony of cultivated people seems to be nearly unanimous. The part of "Hamlet," in his hands, is touched with new and vivid colors, or rather is quickened into a color of the color of the colors. new life and is clothed with a new power. We witness the impersonation of Mr. Booth, and are charmed or perhaps delighted with its beauty, its grace, and its finish; we see Mr. Fechter in his best moments and our hearts are stirred with the electric thrills which testify to the presence and power of genuine genus. "Hamlet" himself and the play of which he is the soul, are re-created before our eyes and come to us invested with a strange freshness, novelty and interest; and the old familiar speeches and soliloquies, which seemed to have been worn threadbare, spring from the lips of this new interpreter, clothed with the poetry and vigor of renewed youth. These are the signs which witness most strongly to the genius of Mr. Fechter, and with them is to be counted his complete selfforgetfulness and his entire absorption in his character. There is nothing petty about Mr. Fechter as an actor either in his conception or is performance; he is too much in earnest to

ITALY.

be self-conscious, and too thorough an artist to descend to tricks or clap-trap of any sort.

Two Great Enterprises. An Italian correspondent of the N.Y. Times

vrites as follows:
The Italians are looking forward to two events to take place, according to the pub-lished calendar, in 1872—both of consequence to this country, and one, at least, interesting to all the world. The one to interest everybody is the opening of the gallery under the Alps, and the other is a general exposition, at Turin, of the products of all Italy. For the latter, the Government lately in power promised assistance to the amount of six millions of francs. Notice has been given by the new Cabinet that such a sum cannot be furnished from the income of the State. The example of the United States is cited to show that for such enterprises a really courageous people depend upon themselves. Among people so energeticas the Piedmontese, in many re-spects so much like men of our own race, no doubt a way will be found for carrying out the project by a reliance upon the contributions of individuals. The scheme is a happy one, that of bringing into Italy to this festival of industry, crowds from the rest of the world at the time of the opening of this new door of communication in the wall of the Alps. Nearly ten years ago the first general exposition of the products of Italy was held in Florence, and whoever saw t was satisfied of the possibility of holding in this country an extensive, extremely varied and interesting show. The progress which has been made in the intervening period has added much to production, and furnished many new objects as proofs of increasing prosperity. The fact that industry is the only source of wealth is more recognized, and is gradually becoming a part of public education, of which these

WILMINGTON IN DANGER.

periodical expositions are the strongest proofs.

A Large Portion of the City Claimed. The Wilmington (Del.) Republican says:
A claim has been set up to a larger portion
of the western part of this city. The allegation is that Gabriel Peterson, an ancestor of the Peterson family, most of whom now reside in Delaware, leased the ground above mentioned to Peter and Lawrence for ninety-nine years. They alleged that no deed was ever made, and that by the expiration of the lease the heirs are now entitled to the possessions. sion of the grounds. Several meetings of the hears have been held lately in Philadelphia to take into consideration what is to be done, and whether it is proper to press their claim, but the conclusion they have come to we have not beard.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN SUL-LIVAN COUNTY, INDIANA.

The Footprints of Civilization Discovered the Buincred and Eighty Feet Below the Suiface of the Earth...A Sea Screen

the Surface of the Earth. A See Sorponalso Discovered.

(From the Sullivan Union.)

One of the most singular and wonderful discoveries of the age was made in the Curryville coal mines, a few days ago. At a depth of one hundred and eighty feet, while the of one hundred and eighty feet, while the miners were cutting through a slate stone, they discovered the petrified body of a sea serpent. We examined this petrifaction, and can say with truth that it is the finest specimen we ever saw. Unfortunately it was broken into three pieces, and a piece from near the centre is missing—perhaps thrown out in a sliver of stone. A limb had evidently fallen across the serpent about eight or ten inches from the head, and mashed the part underneath flat, and strange to say, even this thin part was formed into solid stone, and was taken out perfect. strange to say, even this thin part was formed into solid stone, and was taken out perfect. The wrinkles in the body of the serpent in its writhing as if to extricate itself from the stick that fell across it, were perfect and natural as the day the affair took place. The head is shaped like that of an eel, and the tail, from indications, must have been supplied with a broad fin, or a flat fieshy substance as a propeller. The eves and the mouth can be discontinuous.

broad fin, or a flat fleshy substance as a propeller. The eyes and the mouth can be distinctly traced, while the body is covered with small sunken spots, similar to those on hog skin, though not so small or numerous. This specimen is five feet three inches long, near ten inches around the largest part of the body.

In addition to this most singular curiosity, perfect impressions of leaves, limbs, brush and other samples of vegetation were taken out at this enormous depth. Among these was a beautiful impression of what is familiarly called snake-weed, or fern, which grows in almost every valley throughout the Western in almost every valley throughout the Western

The most singular specimen is yet to be dethe most stingular specimen is yet to be de-scribed, and in attempting to communicate the fact to our readers, we feel as though the history of our earth is just as much a mystery to the present generation as to those who in-habited it before the flood—the "half having natited it before the nood—the "hait having not yet been told." The sole of a shoe, or sandal, was taken out in a complete state of petrifaction. The heel is almost perfect, and the impression of something in the heel, resembling tacks or nails, is plain and distinct. This specimen is about eight inches long and of the usual width usual width.

When this discovery is seriously considered in connection with the general formation of the earth for a circumference of between seventy and eighty miles around—there not being a hill of any material height—not a ravine of a depth worth a remark—not a cavern, and the Wabash, the largest stream within this scope, and the earth almost level and thickly and heavily timbered, what mind can go down into the bowels of the earth, one hundred and eighty feet beneath the firmly-rooted oaks of the forest, and solve the mys-teries there unfolded? What intelligent be-ing can stand and look upon these marks of civilization, which have been buried for ages upon ages, and feel that he is not treading upon "hallowed ground?" What pen can explain or convey a correct appreciation of this connecting link, or joining of hands, as it were, with those who must have existed years before the flood? Indeed, we are lost in wonder, and shall leave the solution to the

more experienced. In conclusion, we cannot retrain from expressing our candid belief that the present are know nothing of this little "ball of earth," in comparison to the realities of what has been or what is to be.

The petrified serpent was taken to Terre Haute and presented to Mr. Chauncey Rose, who will dispose of it as he may think best. We suggest, however, that it, with the shoe or sandal sole and the other specimens, be placed in the Normal School building, as relics of the unwritten history of the past ages of the Wabash Valley.

THE CUBAN BEVOLUTION.

Landing of Geicouris and Camacho---A Fortunate Hecting---Pursuit by Spanish Cavalry---Skirmishes and Executions---Jealousy in the Cuban

HAVANA, February 19.—The number of pas-HAVANA, February 19.—The number of passengers landed on the 9th at Point Bejuquera, near Gibara, by the English filibustering schooner Herald, of Nassau, is now known to have been thirty-six, including General Domingo Goicouria and Eloy Camacho, one of the captors of the steamer Comanditario, months and Chying to the rew proximity. months ago. Owing to the new proximity of the Spaniards, these thirty-six men found it necessary to leave at once for the interior, taking with them only a part of the arms and ammunition they had brought in the schooner. They were fortunate in soon coming across a small insurgent band of twenty-tive men, commanded by a Captain Priscilliano Cardet, and, uniting forces, continued their march for the hills of Socarreno and Resvalosa. On the way, and on the 13th, they were, however, met by some eighty Spanish troops sent in their pursut, and routed after a short fight, Captain Cardet and six others being killed, and four of the Cubans landed by the Herald captured. The Spaniards lost sixteen men killed and wounded. The four prisoners proved to be a former employé of the Havana Post-office, two telegraphists from Matanzas and Guanabacoa, and a ship-carpenter of and Guanabacca, and a sup-carpenter of Regla. They were brought to Holguin City and there shot on the 14th by the orders of Lieutenant Governor Obregon. The Spaniards have now some 500 men in the pursuit of Gen. Goicouria and companions, and hope to capture nearly all of them. According to the statements of the executed men the destination of the Herold way Punts de Mules but tion of the Herald was Punta de Mulas, but she was chased from there by a Spanish manof-war. Her cargo was worth only \$4,000, and what the Spaniards captured forms the larger portion of it. Count de Valmaseda is in Holguin City, preparing expeditions for Las Tunas. Numerous skirmishes are reported in San-

tiago, Remedios, Cientuegos, and Villa Clara. In but few cases is there any report of the killed and wounded. However, the Spaniards report that they have captured and shot fiftyight prisoners, the Cubans capturing and

I have only four executions of parties convicted by military commissions of the offence of disloyalty to report for the island during the week; a great falling off from the number of last week—13. The victims were Señors Manuel Sanchez and Joaquin Morales, shot in Sagua City on the morning of the 15th; the slaye Juan, shot at Calabazar the same day, and the young Cuban, Jose Estevez, shot this morning at 8 o'clock back of the walls of Las Cabanas

From Santo Espiritu City it is reported that six hundred insurgent cavalrymen have been added to the Cuban forces of the district—this reinforcement coming from the Camaguey, and being commanded by General Bembeta Varona, late Chief of Staff to General Quesada and who requested to be placed on duty sada, and who requested to be placed on duty beyond the immediate command of General Quesada's successor, General Tom Jordan. Madrid papers received here announce that the home Government continues recruiting for its army in Cuba. By the last steamer from Havana for Spain, which left on the 15th, Captain-General Rodas sent twelve more Cubans as exiles to the mother country. Quite a number of other Cubans left on the same steamer for the same destination, fleeing

here by the turbulent volunteers.- World. The lynchers in Kentucky have adopted a new plan, which must be very pleasant to their victims. After they have nicely hung a man, they pin a \$10 note on his body for man, they pin a "funeral expenses."

from troubles and vexatious vouchsafed them

THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO. Escabedo's New Campaign---Prospects of the Revolution---French Emissaries---

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 12.—On the 1st inst. Gen. Escoledo, becoming frightened at the forces which the San Luis revolutionists opposed to him, and true to his old tactics of retreat, quietly fell back to Dolores, awaiting reinforcements, which since have reached him un-der the command of Gens. Rocha, Cortina, Corella and Fuera. While Escobedo was thus idling his time, his companion, Gen. Neri, was marching rapidly on Zacatecas, and with but a portion of the Fourth Division, occupied the city. The revolutionists made little or no effort to defend it, as all their young men had joined the forces near San Luis. Gen. Gomer Portu-gal, with the rest of the Fourth Division and some independent companies, occupied Aguas-calientes on the 5th inst., the insurgents re-taining, therefore, only the city of San Luis,

of the places of importance.

Escobedo remained inactive at Dolores, his forces numbering over 7,000, well armed and equipped. The revolutionists had almost the same number. The general impression here has been, that no battle would be fought between the contending armies, but that one of the two armies would either surrender or else the two armies would either surrender or else go home. A report is current, however, that a battle has really taken place, and that Escobedo has been defeated with great slaughter. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the report, but a suspicious movement among prominent Lerdistas is perceptible, and the people are alarmed. That the rulers are not very confident is self-evident, the Governor of the federal district having organized corps of gens d'armes, both infantry and cavalry, in addition to their large police force. The official Diario says that the revolution has decreased instead of increased. Escobedo being fully confident of an early and decisive being fully confident of an early and decisive success, he telegraphed on the 2d to the Sec-retary of War that with the reinforcements

he had received he would respond for the situation, no matter how strong or formidable the insurgents might be.

It is very doubtful whether the present revolutionary movement will be strong enough to quite overthrow Juarez, but it is noteworthy that all these pronunciamentos and outbreaks take place at a given time and in different places, and leave no doubt that some guiding spirit is at the head of this determined opposition to the powers that be. The rumor that French emissaries have been seen in various portions of the Republic has therefore gained credence, although these emissaries are more probably Mexicans than French-men, and adherents of Santa Anna rather

than of Napoleon.

Under the head of "To Casar what is Casar's," the Trait d'Union, an opposition journal says: "There is a remarkable fact under the present circumstances, which we take pleasure in confessing. While the pronunciates recur to measures more or less odinary as faced learns seigure of armandal. ous, such as forced loans, seizure of arms and ous, such as forced loans, seizure of arms and horses, payment in advance of contributions, extraordinary taxes, &c., the Government abstalus from resorting to such measures, although it is clothed with extraordinary powers." The obvious and studied sarcasm of the Trait d'Union is apparent, but as the Mexicans have become so accustomed to be robbed and plundered at every periodical revolution, the fact that Juarez has not done so as yet is remarkable and merits mention.—Tribune.

BOLD BOND ROCBERY IN NEW YORK.

A Man Robbed in the Sub-Treasury...

57,356 Stolen by Unknown Persons.

The New York Herald says: Officer Walker, of the First Precinct Pelice, yesterday afternoon reported at the station-house that Mr. noon reported at the station-house that Mr. William Dunham, while in the United States Sub-Treasury, had been robbed by some unknown person of \$7,350 in bonds and currency. The particulars of the robbery, as furnished by the police, are very meagre and somewhat vague. Mr. Dunham, it appears, is the President of and acted as messenger for the National Rock. for the National Bank of New Bruns-wick, N. J., and that about one o'clock he entered the United States Sub-Treasury with \$7,330 worth of bonds and currency in a mo-rocco bag. The gentleman at once proceeded to the currency desk and deposited his mo-rocco bag upon the counter opposite to him. After having placed the bag in this position Mr. Dunham's attention was by some means called by two unknown men to a series of printed rules placed over the counter. After reading these he returned to his position, in tending to take up his bag, but rwas suprised to find that it had been removed and carried away. Mr. Dunham at once suspected that the men who had attracted his attention to the rules were the thieves, and this suspicion was increased by the fact that both had disap peared. There seems every reason to believe that his suspicions are true, and that the thieves had followed him to the Sub-Treasury from the Park Bank. When the robbery was reported to officer Walker no trace of the supposed thieves could be found. This robpery proves the necessity of detectives being placed upon this floor of the Sub-Treasury

thieves to operate on the floor with scarcely any chance of detection. It is understood that Mr. Dunham's intention was to obtain currency for the bonds and hence his visit to the Sub-Treasury. The following is a list of the bonds stolen:—One bond of 1864, 31,000; one bond of 1865, \$1,000 three bonds of 1867, \$3,000; two bonds, o 1867, \$1,000; twelve bonds of 1867, \$1,200

building. Removed, as it is, some distance from the rotunda, where the detectives are

stationed, great opportunities are afforded to

three bonds of 1897, \$150.

No clue has yet been discovered the following up of which is likely to lead to the arrest

SANTA ANNA.

An Irrepressible Warrior. Poor old Santa Anna reminds us of tha

persevering warrior in Ariosto, or Pulci, "who went on fighting still, though he was dead." The ex-President forgets that to all dead." The ex-President forgets that to all intents and purposes of Mexican progress, he is a moribund celebrity, and that he is not wanted by any of those in Mexico who think themselves under the necessity of keeping up the old character of the Republic by an occasional outbreak. One would think that before going to Cuba to ask permission of Rodas to take shipping for Mexico, he would have remembered the fate of the other interloper. Maximilian. But if a man can forget he is dead, himself, it is no wonder he get he is dead, himself, it is no wonder he should forget the death of anybody else. Or, he might take encouragement from Louis Blanc, who, alluding to Barrere's old saying, recently declared it is the "dead" who actually "do return." Louis would probably bid Santa Anna go ahead.-Times.

-Jeachim has returned to Loudon, where his critics become simply his eulogists. It is hinted that that celebrated performer, after a few years more of public life, will retire, and become a composer instead of an interpreter of music.

-Some excitement has been created in Knoxville, Tenn., by a baby which has de-parted from the old established rules governing " cutting teeth" by cutting its back teeth to start with.

-Of course no one will doubt, after reading the following, the nature of the boverage used by the editor of the Hartford Post: "Tree cheers for the twenty-feventh of seconduary, Birthington's Washday!"

-Belfast, Ireland, has lately been listening to an English opera troupe, of which Madame Tonneller is the prima donna. Maritana, Tro-vatore and the Bohemian Girl proved the most term from the light control of the control of the

FACTS AND PANCEES.

(For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)
The Indian Chief. He leaned against a prairie oak,
That dark-browed forest child,
As tall a chief as ever broke
Hard bread beneath a wigwam's smoke,
When storms without blew wild!

Nor he the last of all his race: He had six Indian boys
From six feet two to two feet six,
And four would get as tight as bricks,
And two were some on noise.

Besides, he had two loving wives, And might have had a score; Perhaps with one he'd been content, As many a more ambitious gent

With none has been before. He was an object to behold. For seekers after sights,
With moccasins decayed and old,
And blood-shot eyes which plainly tolds
He had been drunk for nights.

Since then I've wandered more or less 'Mongst Indians tame and wild, But that's about as fine a spec-Imen of nature's noblene

As I have found, I must confess, In any forest child. Lever, the novelist, sleeps eighteen liours

out of the twenty-four.

—Gounod has finished the second act of his new four-act opera, Polyeucte. -The French Government has abated the succession duty on the Kinck estate, amount-

ng to \$20,000. There is no death penalty in Michigan, and the penitentiary now holds a batch of eighty murderers, thirty of whom are women. —The sale of seats for Camilla Urso's Jubi-lee in San Francisco realized \$8,550 in pre-

—Is it true that Casar, one evening at mess, said to a brother officer, as he handed the port: "The rubicund is passed"? —Dr. Mary Walker's lecture in New Or-leans, the Pic. says, was "delivered in a bum-ble-bee sort of fashion to an immense array of

empty chairs." —Is it true that the Roman Senate had a Council Chamber built on purpose for 'em, and that this was why it was called the For-

-Greenough, the sculptor, says that the marble from Addison county, Vermont, is equal to the best used by the sculptors of an-

cient Greece. —"Man wants but little beer below" says an English drinkist, "but wants that little strong." This is what a cockney might call

'alf-an-aphorism. —Recognizing the utter futility of any cler-gyman's going to California, the return trip is to be thrown in free to members of the clerical

profession -A St. Louis busband had his suspicions form to his nose when he pretended sleep.

She has gone to visit her mother. -Lady Palmerston's will has been proved. and her personal property sworn under £100,000. Her son by her first husband receives the bulk of her estate, as he did all of

Lord Palmerston's property. -A correspondent says that it cannot be said of many of the wearers of huge chig-

"How skillfully she builds her 'sell," How neat she spreads her flee!"

Figuro tells of a Russian poet who has not only been able to dedicate a volume of verse to his mistress, but to furnish the binding from his own person. Having had a leg amputated, he devoted the epidermis to the embellishment of his rhymes.

-A'young woman in Ohlo had a button in her mouth when a fellow tried to kiss her, and, by injudiciously resisting, she swallowed it, and is not expected to survive. If the button had been one of the kind we wear on our shirts, it would come away quick enough.

-A gentleman in Providence, R. L. discovered one of those small tin "infernal ma-chines," filled with powder and percussion caps, while putting coal upon a fire a few evenings ago. At least half a dozen such have been found in coal during the season in different parts of the country. -There is a man in one of the Western States whose watch is so fast that he has to

pursue it round his bed-room a dozen times before he can wind it up. His brother's chronometer, on the other hand, is so very slow that he has to take it to the top of the church tower every evening to get it up to time. -Herr Becker, a noted violinist, had a great fright the other day. While on his way from Olmutz to Prague, some one fired a pistol into the rail-car window, and the bullet lodged in the case of his Stradivarius violin; but luckly

the valuable instrument was not damaged. No motive is known for this dangerous attack. -With all Chicago's faults she has some humorists among her citizens. Now, a gentleman went to light a fire in his stove one morning and found a nice package of powder in the stove all ready to help build the fire and pass. him to heaven. He was not ready to go, so he didn't light it.

-It is said an architect recently began the erection of a church near Troy, the agreement being that he should be paid upon the comple-tion of the edifice, and that the wardens have now concluded, for some unexplained reason, not to erect the spire contemplated in the original plan. How to get the money is now the architect's daily study. Hope we won't ex-pire before he gets paid.

-A nice young man in New Orleans ran away with and married the daughter of a highly respectable lady, and came back for the lady's blessing, which was freely given, together with the information that the girl was not her daughter, but a quadroon servantgirl. He said it was a swindle, and went away so rapidly that they couldn't see his back for the dust.

—A girl at Chester, Vt., has died from tight-acing. These corsets should be done away lacing. These corsets should be done away with. If these girls can't live without being squeezed, we suppose men can be found who would sacrifice themselves. As old as we are, we would rather devote three hours a day, without a cent of pay, as a brevet corset, than see these girls dying off in that manner. Office hours almost any time.—Ez.

-Gail Hamilton has followed Swift in se lecting a title for her new volume of wrath. It is now announced as: "A Battle of the Books, Recorded by an unknown writer for the Use of Anthors and Publishers." The motto on the title page is the following stanza

from Hosea Biglow: "Why talk so dreftle big, John,

Or honor, when it meant You didn't care a fig. John But just for ten per cent."

—The earliest mention of harmony, says Professor Oakley, in one of his Edinburgh lectures, "occurs shortly after the irruption of the tribes from the North; and instruments of a polyphonous or symphonic kind, as the Russian goudok, and the Celtic craft, came from this direction. Vocal harmony was known to the German and Sclavonic races from early ages. While the Southerners were analyzing harmony and devising laws of counterpoint, the peasantry of the North were solacing their hardships with part-singing, derived from no artificial source, but prompted loby ve of musical concord." loby ve of musical concord."