Baily County Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

PRICE THREE CEN'IS.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 279.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MABON & CO., 907 Chestnut street. WEDDING INVITATIONS EN V graved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS
DREKA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestnut
treet. fe20 tf

ASHMEAD.—On the morning of the 3d tinst., Thomas Ashmead, Jr., in the 21st year of his age.
The funeral will take place at the residence of his ther. No. 1803 Pine street, on Saturday morning, 5th 18t., at twelve o'clock. BOYLAN.—On the 3d instant, at one o'clock A. M., Sarah Boylan.

Sarah Boylan. In the friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 1338 Spruce street, this (Friday) atternoon, at 32 o'clork: Funeral to move at 4 o'clock. JUBSOR.—On the morning of Friday, 4th inst., william Francis Judson, in the 37th year of his age.

McLLVAINE.—At Norristown, on Wednesday, March d, Charles Bloomseld, only child of the Rey. Charles E. and Clementina S. McLlvaine, agod eighteen months and nine days.

24, Charles Bloomfeld, only child of the hely Charles Land Clienentins S. McHvaine, aged eighteen months and nine days.
The friends of the family in Philadelphia are requested to take the 2.20 train on Saturday, from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot. Interment at the O.d Swedes! Churchyard, at Wilmington.
THOMPSON.—On the 3d inst., George C. Thompson, in the Flat year of his sign.
His friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Woodlands Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. 91 PLAID SILKS, BARGAINS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH streets,

Are selling some
SILKS AT ONE DOLLAR,
That will satisfy the Bargain Hunters. SPECIAL NUTICES.

Boys' Clothing. Boys' Clothing. Boys' Clothing. Boys' Clothing.

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S, 818 and \$20 Chestnut Street.

Every Variety of Youths' West, Made in Highest Style and of the Finest

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. 1025 CHESTNUT Street.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE. GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART. T. Buchanan Read's Life-size Painting

SHERIDAN'S RIDE, NOW ON EXHIBITION.

ADMISSION

ficinding the entire Collection of the Academy,

CHROMOS of the above celebrated Painting, in tree from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 732 to 10 P. M., mix tf

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY COMPANY—The Fiftheth Annual Meeting of this
company will be held at the Library. S. W. corner of
Arch and Fifth stream, on THRID-DAY (Tuesday)
EVENING next, the 8th inet. at 80 clock. The Annual
Report will be read and an election for Managers held.
The Library has been extensively improved and worthy
of examination by all the members and contributors.
THOS. RIDGWAY. Secretary.
THURD Mo. (March), 1609.

THER MC., March., 1879.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1879.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the finday of March. 1879, at the Office of the Company, No. 233 South Third street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. Mo share or chares transforred within saxy days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
foliambards foldumlisrps

philippi Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 4, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Excelsior Press Brick Manufacturing Company will be field on MONDAY, March 14, 1870, at 319 wannut street. At 120 clock noon.

W. D. COMEGYS.

mhi 11 2t' Secretary and Treasurer. mhs 11 21 Becretary and Treasurer.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the Citizens' Association opposed to erecting the Public Buildings on Independence Square, will be held at the Hall, N. W. corner Market and Merrick streets. THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

STEPHEN B. POULTERER, Secretary.

115

OFFICE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGA-Wenther permitting, the Line will be open for the passage of heats on MONDAY. March 7th, 1870 mh4-fires FRED. FRALEY, President.

TRENTON, N. J., MARCH 1, 1870.
NOTICE. The Delaware and Raritan Canal will be opened for navigation on the 10th inst.
JOHN G. STEVENS.
mb5-7trps Engineer and Superintendent. TURKEH BUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS. Bathsopen from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

And 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

All dicas treatment and medicineful rulebed gratuitously

AMUSEMENTS. See Sixth page for additional Notices.

A MAJEURS' DRAWING ROOM, A MAJAURS DEAWING ROOM,
Seventeenth Street, above Cheertent, west side.
NEW YORK FRENCH COMEDY.
FRIDAY BVENING, MARCH 4th,
Second appearance of M. EDGARD.
It suppostance of M. EDGARD.
LE SUPPLIUE D'UN HOMME.
Second in Sacis.
LES JURONS DE CADILLAC.
Proverb. in 1 Act

Proverb, in 1 Act.

Proverb, in 1 Act.

SATURDAY, 5th MARCH.

MATINEE, at 20 clock, P. M.,

with the three lively pieces of i.

LIVRE III., CHAPITRE ler.—Comedy.

OROQUE. POULE.—Vaudoville.

BRUTUS, LACHE CESAR—Come

Matines Tickets. with Reserved Rests. Matines Tickets, with Reserved Seats........... Tickets at Boner, 's, 1192 Chestnut street.

THE POLAR REGIONS.

Another Arctic Expedition. Capt. C. F. Hall is, now in Washington eudeavoring to obtain such an appropriation as will enable him to set out on another Arctic exploring expedition. He intends to fit out a steam propeller of 150 tons and a topsail schooner of 125 tons. If he cannot get the money to do this he will try to have a Government of the standard of the st ment vessel detailed to carry him, as far as Hartstene Bay, lat, 78 deg. 17 min. N., and to leave him to make his headquarters there. He hopes by such aid to "accomplish the determination of his soul," which is "to place his foot on the northern extremity of the axis of the globe." Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, will shortly present a bill to aid the explorer, which will give him, it is said, an appropriation of \$150,000. A highly compliant and the senator background. said, an appropriation of \$150,000. A highly complimentary letter has been sent to Captain Hall, requesting him to deliver a lecture at Washington. It is signed by President Grant, Vice President Colfax, Chief Justice Chase, Gen. Sherman, Admiral Porter, and Secretaries Boutwell, Robeson, Fish and Hoar, besides many other high officers, and Congressmen. Captain Hall has accepted the invitation, and will lecture on the subject of his Arctic travels to morrow evening. Arctic travels to morrow evening.

A wrought-iron chimney, 275 feet high, is Hurley, Mrs. P. Kennedy, Mrs. Thomas the course of construction at Pittsburgh.

Inc tonowing were their names: Mrs. Patrick Dunn, Mrs. P. Kennedy, Mrs. Thomas thurley, Mrs. P. Martin, Jr., Mrs. Robt. Martin, Mrs. P. Cunniff.

CRIME.

THE STRANGE BRUSSELS TRAGEDY The Victim a Young Chicago Woman -- History of the Family. The Particulars Which are Known-Suspicions of

the Police.

The singular poisoning case which some time ago startled the city of Brussels, in Belgium, has received further elucidations. E. Duvelaar Van Camber, a registering officer of Thorout, in whom life was not extinct, was taken to the Hospital of St. John. On his complete restoration, two days afterward, he was removed to the Little Carmes Prison, where he has since remained in confriedly, where he has since remained in con-finement, after an examination by the sitting magistrates. The corpse of the unhappy girl was taken to the Morgue at Schaarbeck, and was afterward identified by her friends. It proved to be the body of a young German-American, of Chicago, named Blondine Josephine Peters. She had lived in the house 166 Rue Vert, Brussels, with her family. She was the third of four daughters, who lived with their mother in that house.

The family, originally of Elemish origin, The family, originally of Hemish origin, emigrated some years ago to America, and settled in Chicago, where the father and son still reside, the former being the proprietor of a very large sugar refinery. At Chicago the son married the daughter of a very wealthy and important person, through whose influence he became a city official. Last year, in April, he was sent on some mission connected with the sugar hesiness to France and fook with the sugar business to France, and took the opportunity of visiting Belgium to see his mother, who had left America for their native country, the climate of Chicago being too

The daughters went with the mother, the old man taking up his quarters in the house of his son. The young ladies were all most carefully educated, speaking fluently French, English, German and the soft dialect of the Auxerrois, known familiarly as Flemish. Josephine, the poisoned girl, had been for seven years a boarder in the convent of the Sacred Heart, in Belgium. She had also, after leaving the convent, taught Sunday-school, or what amounted to the same thing, in the congregation at Schaarbeck. She had learned thoroughly the trade of dressmaking, and intended to open an establishment of her own. She loved music, and was an admirable pianist, playing on the piano being her only recreation.

On the evening of the 14th of last month, a little after 7 o'clock, she asked her mother's remission to see a lady friend who lived in Market street. The mother said afterward, to a reporter of the *Independence Belge*, that she was well acquainted with that young person, who often called to see Josephine, and had no reason in the world to discourage the intimacy. She only told her on this occasion to wrap up well, it was so cold. The girl promised not to be long as she wished to finish a bonnet which she had begun, in time for the following Sunday. Miss Josephine departed humming a est sister, whom she accosted with a smile and a joke, and left her promising to be home soon to play a game at dominoes. "Good-by, pet," were the last words she spoke to her sister. She went then to her friend's house, remained there until half-past eight, and left her then, with a promise to go home soon. Her friend accompanied her part of the way home and left her at the corner of the Rue des

After that, what passed is buried in mystery. The mother was full of anxioty all the night, and her daughters tried to appease her fears by saying that Josie had probably stopped all night with her friend, because of the cold. But the next day they learned from the friend hat Josie had left her at 830 on the preceding evening.

The day passed in unavailing search, and it was only on Sunday, the day the half finished learned the horrible truth. She flow to the morgue, and at once recognized the body of her daughter. Neither her mother nor her sisters knew that she had an illicit intimacy with any man. The post mortem examination revealed that she was not with child, and at present nothing is known positively of the affair, save the facts that have been given But the police talk mysteriously of an unrelenting, premeditated vengeance, of which she was the victim.

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY.

Nix Women Burned to Death in a Build-The Boston Transcript furnishes the following account of an awful accident which has been mentioned already in our telegraphic

The Granite Bridge Drying Works, formerly the old cabinet factory, on Adams street, Sixteenth Ward, was burned to the ground this forenoon, and six poor laboring women employed there were burned to death. The building was a one and a half story wooden structure, eighty feet long and about twenty-live wide, and supplied with an engine, boiler and heating apparatus for drying cotton, wool and other material. It was the property of George McBride. Three men and six women comprised the operating force of the works, the men-having been employed on the lower floor and the women in culling thor and the women in culling the material on the upper floor, immediately under the roof, which was furnished with windows. The fire-originated in the room where the women were employed, and owing to the high temperature at which the interior t the building was kept (125 to 130 Fahrenheit) and the consequently dry nature of the wood, it had made great headway before the oc-cupants could alarm the workmen below. When the men were made aware that the when the men were made aware that the building was on fire, their first thought was for the safety of the women. The only communication with the loft from the inside was by means of a ladder; but all attempts to reach it in that way were baffled by the smoke and flames. In the meantime the cries of the pufortunates were heartrendthe cries of the unfortunates were heartrending, and the only way possible that remained for their rescue was by a ladder to the win-dows from the outside. Without delay, one was procured from the nearest house. the men were putting it into position, an arm was seen outstretched from one of the windows, which was partially open; but just as the end of the ladder was within grasping dis-tance, the limb disappeared, and its unfortu-nate owner sank back into the mass of flame within. All efforts to enter the loft were re-pelled by the flames, though there were many who, made repeated attempts to do so.
All hopes of saving life having been abandoned, the remaining operatives and the few residents of the neighborhood, which is considerable whether the construction of the same than the construction of the same than th is sparsely populated, turned their attention to putting out the fire. The structure was almost entirely consumed before the fire apparatus of the district consisting of six steamers, arrived, when the smouldering rulus were speedily drenched, in the hope of recovering the bodies before they were entirely con-sumed. When the heat had subsided, the remains were sought for among the multiplicity of gas pipes, and charred dobris, which was all that was left of the building. One by one the bodies were found, until the six unrecognized and incomplete forms were placed side by side in the field near the ruins.

The deceased, who belonged in the adjacent villages within a circuit of three miles, were all married women or widows, compelled by their poverty to travel long distances night and morning to earn a scanty subsistence in what the neighbors term "the gotton mill." Some of them, how many we could not ascer-tain, had children depending upon them. The following were their names: Mrs. Pat-

NEARLY A DISASTER.

A Panic in a West Virginia Church. Frem the Wheeling (West Virginia) Register, Feb. 28. Last evening an immense crowd gathered at the Island M. E. Church to hear Rev. Mr. Webb's sermon. It being the end of the conforence year, more persons were in the church than ever gathered in it before. Just as the preacher had given out his text the joists under the centre of the floor parted with a crash like the roar of artillery, and the floor

commensed settling.

The scene that ensued beggars description.

Some rushed for the doors, but could not get
out for the pressure of the crowd behind
them. Women fainted; others uttered wild them. Women fainted; others uttered wild cries of fear and terror. Men tried to get out of the windows or to push their wives out. One enterprising man, finding that he could not move the bottom sash of a window, and that the top one was partly down, climbed up the window and jumped out. He picked himself off of the ground somewhat bruised. As soon as the first scare was over, and the persons who remained cool got the others quieted, all got out uninjured. got the others quieted, all got out uninjured. Fortunately, there is no basement under the church, and the floor could sink only about a foot before striking the ground. Had the audience remembered this, the excitement would have been unnecessary.

> DISASTERS. LOST AT SEA.

The Loss of the Missionary Schooner storning Star. The Honolulu Advertiser gives the following particulars of the loss of the missionary schooner forning Star, obtained from Cap-

tain Tengstrom : "The brig Morning Star left the south barbor of Strong's Island, for Honolulu, at 3.30 on the 18th of October, with light wind off shore. Were towed out with two of the brig's boats and the pilot boat. At 5 P. M. the pilot and all the shore hands left the vessel, and one of the brig's boats was sent to get some lines which had been left on the reef. At 6.15 the boat returned and

was taken on board the brig, which was at this time fully three miles from shore, with wind very light, north by west. During the evening, which was cloudy and dark, it was found that the brig had drifted inshore with a strong current. The boats were at once manned and sent ahead to tow her off, but still the years least drifting in. Finding once manned and sent ahead to tow her off, but still the vessel kept drifting in. Finding that nothing could be done to keep her off shore, the port anchor was let go at 8.30 P. M., in twenty-five fathoms of water. At 10 P. M. a squall came up from the eastward, which ppcared very threatening, but gave us hope that by slipping the anchor we might get out to sea before the force of the squall struck the vessel. Everything was made ready for this emergency. emergency.

"As the squall struck us, the fore and aft sails were hoisted, the chain slipped, and for a moment the vessel went ahead; but the heavy moment the vessel went ahead; but the neavy rollers which came in checked her headway, and before she could gather again she struck a little aft the mainmast, the next sea lifting her broadside on to the rocks. The current at the time appeared to be at least four knots an hour, in the opposite direction to what it usually runs. At 11 P. M. the passengers were sent ashore in one of the boats, at great peril. At 11.30 the foremast was cut away. A heavy wave which had broken over the vessel made a complete wreck of everything on deck and in the cabin—state-rooms, doors and furniture being completely smashed by its force—and all the clothing, stores, &c., exattered and destroyed. At 1.30 the boats returned from the harbor, three miles distant. As every sea washed entirely over the vessel, nothing could be done further to save her or the effects, and at 2 A. M. the officers and crew went on shore. They returned at daylight, but found everything so completely destroyed by the breakers that nothing could be

Captain Tengstrom chartered the British trading brig Anne Porter, Captain Davie, of Shanghae, to bring the passengers to Hono-lulu, among whom are Rev. J. F. Pogue, Rev. Mr. Sturges, wife and child, and Rev. Mr. Stowe. The brig has been seventy-seven days on the passage up, touching at Ebon and Rucaries!" Butaritari.'

POLITICAL. PROTECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Word to Democrats. The New York World forcibly and manfully urges the Democrats of Pennsylvania to stop cheating in the Tariff question and take ground openly for Free Trade. We have repeatedly anticipated this entreaty, to no pur-pose; we trust the World will be more successul. Could we in 1844 have persuaded those Democrats to be truthful and manly, Henry Clay would have then been chosen the subsequent bistory would have been different. But they persuaded Polk to write his juggling Kane letter; they boldly appealed to the nomination of Dallas as an earnest of the soundness of their party on the Tester. the soundness of their party on the Tariff question; they persuaded a Democratic House of Representatives to lay a Tariff-reduction bill on the table by a decided majority; one of their leaders, Francis W. Hughes, held a publie debate in which he maintained that Polk was a more decided /Tariff man than Clay; and—they won. If the World can convince them that honesty will pay as well as fraud did, it can easily bring them over. It is but fair to say that they had abettors outside of their own State. The Democratic

organ at Washington issued and circulated the prospectus of a campaign paper which was red hot against protection. But in the copies of that prospectus diffused throughout Pennsylvania all that related to the tariff was struck out! Are the Pennsylvanians to be reproached for that?
We add one consideration to those urged by

the World. It will do no good to try to cheat further, Messrs, Pennsylvania Democratic wire-workers! for you are found out. You may dissemble, but you will not again deceive. So just make a clean breast of it, and declare yourselves hostile to Protection, unless you mean henceforth to act and vote with its friends !- Tribune.

CONSISTENCY. Rough Treatment of Dr. Mary Walker. New Orleans suddenly grows virtuous. Having just passed through its annual celebration of Mardi-gras with the usual giving up of its streets absolutely to the prostitutes, who paraded on horseback, agirod in flesh colored ights, or in the airiest ballet-dancer's apology for a toilet, or dressed entirely in the flash costume of their male friends, the gamblers, while the Mayor gives orders under no cirwhile the Mayor gives orders under no circumstances to make an arrest that can possibly be avoided, the startled city now suddenly discovers that the costume of Mrs. Dr. Major Mary Walker is indelicate, and directs that she be arrested every time she makes her appearance in the streets. That this distinguished champion of the Woman's Suffrage cause is not always wise is an assertion which we think ways wise, is an assertion which, we think, inay be ventured upon. But the city which arrests her, and allows the disgraceful revels of Mondianas, as straining. of Mardi-gras, is straining at one ridiculous little gnat, after swallowing a great many

scores of camels. -A nice little game has been stopped at the New York Custom House. Some of the men have been accustomed to wear "stomach canteens," fitting about the body under the coat, into which they would syphon off liquor from casks unloading, carry it away, empty it safely, QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

She Asks an Interview with an American Lady. A person writes to the Boston Transcript, over the initial "B," as follows: Several years since an American lady of rare good sense and Christian attainment went to Germany to seek health. On her way home she went to England. Her position at home, her educa-tion and refinement of manner, entitled her to tion and remement of manner, entitled her to be presented to the English sovereign. To gratify her friends she went to St. James, little thinking much pleasure was in store for her. As the Queen approached the lady she was attracted by her quiet and possessed manner, and by the expression of universal charity of thought and deed which carre like a herediction from the face of my came like a benediction from the face of my friend to all those who approached her. A few royal words of welcome were said, the

Queen passed on, and Mrs. — thought her part in the pageant was done. A little after the "gentleman in waiting" brought a request from the Queen to the lady that she would visit her at Windsor. The day and hour having been named, a carriage was sent to bring ner.
The Queen and Prince Albert received her

alone in the library. Her Majesty, told her she had long wished for such an opportunity, and had ventured to ask this interview, that she might learn from an American lady more particularly concerning the inner home life of a country so nearly allied to England and claiming and fondly clinging to its old traditions and histories, and speaking the same language. She asked of the social relations as they manifest themselves in the different grades of society; of the observance of public worship; of the standing and influence exerted by the clergy in private life; of the estimation in which we hold our learned literary and scientific men; of the religious training and educa-tion given by the mothers of the land to their children; how much they were entrusted by certain class of mothers to the care of ser vants; what was the interest people of the so called higher classes evinced toward the ser vants in their employ, and of the education and training received by them; of the intel-lectual education received and decued essental, and of the accomplishments usually at-tained by the young daughters of the better classes; of the mingling of the various grades, and by what rules society generally was gov-erned. These and many other similar questions were asked and answered when the hour had passed, yet all the information the Queen and her husband, Prince Albert, wished had

not been given. A second interview was appointed, and Mrs. — went again to the castle. At its close the Queen said: "Madam, my country and your country are of one blood. We are bound together by traditions, by the past, and by like hopes and aspirations. God grant there be no unkindness between us; (then turning to her husband she added), and there will never be so long as we may avert it." These interviews, sought by the Queen for a large from a true terms of the hope life of a large from a true terms of the hope life of a large from a true terms of the hope life of a large from a true terms of the hope life of a large from a true terms of the hope life of a large from a true terms of the hope life of a large from a true terms of the hope life of a large from a true terms of the hope life of a large from a true terms of the hope life of a large from a true terms of the hope life of a large from a true terms of the hope life of a large from the large f learn from a true woman of the home life of a people so connected with her own land, tell us of a good woman, of a true Christian, whose interest goes out to benefit, if possible, all who speak the language of her own realm I thought often in those days, when distrust and wrong came between these two great nations, of that sad and widowed soul—of the good Queen, and of the hour when (parting from Mrs.—) she took her hand, then laying the other upon the arm of her husband, her supporter, her strength in her many trials and cares, said again, "There will be no dis-trust between my country and your country if we can avert it." Only one of that trio now Prince Albert and the American lady have both passed away.

OBITUARY.

La Mountain, the Aeronaut. John La Mountain, the famous aeronaut died at South Bend, Indiana, on the 14th of February. La Mountain's life was full of daring adventures and of incidents, which were frequently more interesting than agreea-ble. He was among the most fearless aeroone. He was among the most terries aero-nauts in this or any other country, and pur-sued his chosen profession with a higher ob-ject than to merely make money by exhibiting himself. He was compelled to make balloon ascensions for the public amusement as a means of support, but he hoped to make his experiments useful in the advance of science and the development of meteorological theories. He finally died poor at the age of forty-one. A pe theory of La Mountain was that there was current in the atmosphere corresponding with the Gulf Stream in the ocean, and flowing steadily from West to East. He was ambitions to be the first aeronaut to cross the lantic, taking advantage of this current. built the famous balloon "Atlantic" for this purpose. This is one of the largest, strongest, and most beautiful balloons ever made. The aeronant determined to test his theory by a land voyage first, and started from St. Louis for the East, accompanied by John Wise, Mr. Hyde, an editor of the Missouri Republican, and Mr. Gagor, a scientific man of Boston. The party were in the air over nine hours, passing over Lake Erie, and into New York State. Up to this point they had enjoyed what seemed to them a calm, though their motions must have been very rapid. While crossing Lake Ontario a tornado seized the balloon, and it was left a wreck in the woods of Jeffer son county, N. Y. The "Atlantic" had traveled 1,480 miles in less than ten hours. This disaster ruined La Mountain's plan of crossing the ocean for the time. He was saddened, but felt that the trip had imsaddened, but fell that the trip had important results in showing the velocity of aerial motions, and demonstrating the fact that a balloon might cross large bodies of water. A small balloon was made from the remnants of the "Atlantic," and he started on a trip from Watertown, N. Y., with Mr. John A. Haddock, editor of the Reformer. John A. Haddock, editor of the keformer. This trip was a remarkable one. The voyagers, who expected to return in a few hours, were not heard from for many days. Public excitement became intense. The mystery was at last explained. Having no compass, the more marked far into the dense woods of the Ottawa reservation in Canada. After wandering for reservation, in Canada. After wandering for many days, subsisting upon leaves and berries, they were accidentaly discovered in the last stages of starvation, by some Indian scouts in the employ of a lumherman. Their story was widely published and illustrated by the nowspapers. When the late war began La Mountain turned his atten tion to military balloons, and was the first aeronaut engaged in the service. The advantages gained in war by ballooning were very uncertain, however, and the entire system was soon given up. The last serious adventure of La Mountain occurred in Michigan, and probably hastened his death. An im-

patient crowd cast him off before he was ready, without an overcoat or instruments, and the valve rope tied several feet above the basket. He shot like a rocket up into a heavy cloud of mist and sleet, which froze the valve board fast. He climbed, with frost-bitten, fingers, up the net-work, and tore the balloon with his tecth. The opening extended so far that the balloon collapsed, discharged its gas, and fell with great velocity from a height of nearly two miles. The aeronaut was picked up benumbed and insensible, though not dangerously injured.

-A new street gas-lamp has been intro-duced in London, which is a great improve-ment on the traditional pattern. The lamp is spherical, and the top contains a reflector, which casts the light down upon the paths where it is most needed.

But Ble Day But 12 chi to

THE COAL REGIONS.

The Threatened Strike of the Coal

The Scranton (Pa.) Republican says:
"The miners in the vicinity of Wilkesbarfe suspended work yesterday but the indications seem to be that the suspension will not be very general nor of very long duration. The miner in this vicinity have an abundance of work at reminerative wages, and there is no reason why they should stop work for the benefit of other and rival localities. Even the Schuylkill men, who are always clamorous for a suspension to take place in this region, do not appear to bave joined in the present suspension, and in the Hazleton region work is going on except at two places.

The Wilkesbarre correspondent of the Re-

publican writes as follows:

"All the works of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company are suspended to-day, as also are those of Messrs. J. H. Swoyer, and all the individual operators hereabouts and on the individual operators hereabouts and on the other side of the river, including the Plymouth region. Mr. Swoyer's men say that they will resume work Thursday, and the impression seems to be that the suspension is a fizzle from the start, and that work will be resumed at all points on that day. This impression is strong among all parties except the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company's men, who are probably the loudest for suspension. They say that at the meeting last evening it was resolved finally to stand out until the 7th instant, when it is proposed to hold a convention here of delegates from the various districts, and then ultimately decide as to the most judicious course for them to as to the most judicious course for them to pursue. Whatever is done then, operators seem to think that work will undoubtedly be resumed, and predict that the majority of miners will be at work before that time. Mr. Charles Parrish telegraphs from Philadelphia that the Schuylkill region will not sus-pend. Ebervale and Stockton are the only

places in the Hazleton region where suspension reigns. "Suspension is rife around the shops at Nan-ticoke Junction. Last week a lot of carpenters, engineers and firemen were suspended. and yesterday about forty more carpenters were suspended to await further orders. This looks as though something was wrong, as though business was becoming slack."

A QUEER CASE. A Singular Will and an Untuxable Le-[From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Dispatch of Feb. 28.]
A recent case in Allegheny has revealed a curious loophole in the legacy tax. This impost, as is well known, is levied, or supposed to be, on all property devised, and is graduated according to the nearness of kin between the deceased and the beneficiary. On property left to a child the tax is only about one per cent. On a property left to a brother it is somewhat higher; to an uncle or consin still higher; and on property left to a stranger five per cent. we believe, is the Government toll. In every case the law supposes some beneficiary, and makes no pro-vision for cases in which there may be no beneficiary, its framers not supposing, doubt-less, that such cases were possible. It seems, however, that a man died recently over the river who, cutting off his wife with a cent and leaving a small bequest to his brother, de-voted the bulk of his property, some \$5,000, to the absurd use of building a monument to himself. The cent he left to his wife, we sup-

pose, is subject to the legacy tax; the bequest he gave his brother certainly is; but the monument money is exempt from taxation because there is no beneficiary, real or constructive, in the case. See how this works. Had this man left this money to his friends, or given it to the poor, or to some charitable institution, or had he devoted it to the cause of science or art or education, or made any conceivable worthy or sensible use of it, the conceivable worthy or sensible use of it, the Government would have reached out its hand and taken its percentage therefrom. But inasmuch as he devoted it to the most useless object that could well be conceived, an object that benefits no human being, the Government refrains from touching a cent of it, and it remains a fund sacred to the purpose of contribution mountains which chall hand down erecting a monument which shall hand down to future generations the memory of human

folly and posthumous vanity. THE CUBAN WAR.

Quesada and his Mission. [Frem La Revolucien of March J.] The General-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic delivered over his command to Gen. Jordan, who was Chief of Staff of the whole army, on the 1st of December last, and left immediately after having bade adieu to the Congress for the fulfillment of his mission with which he was specially charged by the Executive. His intention at first was to embark on the Southern coast, where a Spanish schooner called La Catalana had been captured. This was laden with wax and its sails put to the breeze, when immediately two Spanish men-of-war gave chase. The Spanish men-of-war gave chase. The schooner moved back and was purposely driven ashore. A journey was then begun toward the Northern coast through a strip of territory, to the right and left of which were encamped the columns of Goveneche. At the mouth of the Caunoa River, the embarkation moun of the Caunoa River, the embarkation was effected in a small boat, on the 28th of January, and the party landed at Cayo Lobo on the 30th. Here eleven days were passed, at the end of which time an English schooner received them on board and landed them at Nassau on the 10th of February. The mission of General Quesada is to three countries—the linited States. England and Mexico. His in-United States, England and Mexico. His intention is to put certain movements on foot looking to the triumph of the Cuban cause. His business in no wise interferes with or alters the functions of the ministers already accredited, but has all the official character requisite for the task undertaken.

COL. BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

Experiences of Frontiersmen with the Indians.

(From the Central City (Col.) Register.)

The down East version of Col. Baker's raid, as reported in the telegrams, is quite a dif-ferent one from that published by the Montana papers. The latter say that this band of In-dians had made numerous raids upon the stock of the settlers; that a demand had been made that either the stock or the plunderers should be given up; that this had been made several times; had been rande several times; that no attention had been paid to it, and having no ambition to "suffer and be strong," they determined to break that camp up, which they did most effectually. From our experience in this country we have most faith in the Montana version. The Commission speak of the "sickening details" of the fight. As they give them they are so, but it is just possible that some interested party has made them up to clinch an argument that lacked the necessary backbone. It is also rather a "sickening" to cinch an argument that lacked the necessary backbone. It is also rather a "sickening feeling" when a ranchman wakes up in the morning to find every hoof of stock for which he has perhaps endured solitude and deprivation to accumulate, run off by the lazy redskins, who find it easier to steal than hunt. It is also "sickening" to see the mutitated bodies of whole families brought into the cettlements for hurid to have an immenent the settlements for burial, to have an innocent boy of only a few summers pierced full of arrows near his mother's door, or to flud a herder shot in his tracks. But the genuine, simon pure philanthropist, of the Vinceut Collyer type, makes little account of all this. The frontiersmen are tresspassers, and must expect to endure theft and murder without giving a blow in return. The millenium may be at band down East, but we feel no symptoms, of Abliere. For his form the form of the

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—It is suggested that Livingstone is out of postage stamps, the reason why he doesn't

write. -There is nothing half-way about the Chinese. They do it in junks. -John Bright's trouble is with his head ard

stomach, and he is terribly nervous. -Council Bluffs has an \$85,000 hotel, but no one rich enough to keep it.

Miss Leclercq is Mr. Fechter's second -Why was Tuesday like the "long roll?" Because it was the first of March.

-A. H. H. Stuartis to become a Washington editor. -The women in Bristol, Tennessee, take their knitting to church.

Richmond has a colored Sorosis called The Daughters of Enoch." -The coal fields of America are estimated contain 3,500,000,000 tons of coal.

-The Mississippi river steamers now illuminate with locomotive headlights, which are superior to the pineknots. -They have a new jail in Eldora, Ill., but it

has no door. The first prisoner walked out and off with that the other day. It is said that the capital of France is soon to have tunnels under the crossings on the boulevards where these are the most crowded. —A bill to legalize marriage with a deceased write's sister has had its first reading in the

English Parliament. —The cold has lately been so intense at Vittoria, in Spain, that several farmers were, frozen to death on their return home from the

market. The initials "G. A. C.," which designate a new Democratic secret order, are construed as meaning "Grand Army of the Confederal"

-The broken heart of a London cabman's: daughter, who was made love to by a boarder in the house where she was servant; was legally mended by a judgment of 20 shillings damages. -A Tennessee lover managed to write his sweetheart 200 letters in three years, and now is having them read aloud in court in a breach of promise case.

—And now Maine brings out an old lady who will make affluavit that she refused to marry Daniel Webster because he was addicted to

-It is announced that Rip Van Winkle will be produced in London, but the name of the actor who is to assume the title role is not given.

—A Washington official recently wound up an after-dinner speech with the Shakespearian "What's [hie] Cuba to me, or me to [hie] Cuba ?"

—A youthful couple lately eloped from a Missouri town, and the editor of the local paper expresses the hope that they "will locate somewhere where the husband will have a

chance to finish biseducation." -Prince Obolenskoy, chief director of the customs, was recently arrested in Warsaw, besides ten other high officials. They ar charged with being concerned in the plots against the Imperial Government that were

lately discovered. —Last week a man named Dunless purchased, at an express sale in Milwaukee, a nackage of unclaimed goods for the sum of four dollars. On opening it he found himself the owner of twelve planing-machine knives, each valued at ten dollars. Another gentleman bought a package which contained a soldier's overcoat, in the lappel of which fifty dollars in greenbacks were deposited. dollars in greenbacks were deposited.

—An English editor indulges in some very amusing reflections on the fact that a "poor hawker of Blyth" is the father of thirty-eight children. The inconveniences of such a formidable number of pledges of affection, he says, are obvious. To express a hope that they are "all quite well" would be absurdly to ignore the law of sanitary averages. Even the christenings of such a progeny may well have taxed the invention of sponsors. Seventh sons are sometimes called "Septimus," tenth' ions "Decimus," and so forth : but "Duodequadragesimus" would undoubtedly have an ugly sound.

BEECHER'S VIEW OF IT.

Trying to Make a Christian Nation.

From the Christian Union, H. W. Beecher's paper. Good intentions, even when recorded by brave attempts at execution, are not always sufficient for the accomplishment of worthy ends. It is highly honorable, for instance, to aim at the reconstruction of society on the basis that every human being is or ought to be a Christian. But it is a "stubborn fact"—a very nucle of a fact—that most men are not Christians and do not really wish to be Christians. Say and do not really wish to be Christians. Say "ought" to an average man and he replies "ought" to an average man and he replies "can't," which means won't. It is idle to attempt to make this a Christian nation by acknowledging God in the Constitution, or by enacting laws far in advance of the average moral sentiment of the people. Such provis-ions must be generally disregarded, thus mak-ing Christianity, as embodied in political forms, a mockery. We hope that Christianity will one day be recognized in all constitutions and laws, and methods of public instruction and of private business, but that hope is founded on the expectation that the whole world will then be converted to Christ, and that such recognition, unanimously and voluntarily adopted, will have no savor of hypoerisy about it. We look forward to that time when upon everything shall be written "Holiness unto the Lord," as to the day of completion, the day when the capstone of the temple shall be laid by Christ himself. But to anticipate that day by constitutional recognitions of God the Father and Christ the Saviour is like hanging a capstone high in the air and fastening other stones to it, instead of building up from a foundation in solid earth. We must build up from the Christ within us the hope of glory, not down from a Christ hanging upon the vote of an irreligious majority.

BAVARIA. The New Premier, count Bray.

Count Bray, whom King Louis of Bayaria has charged with the duty of forming a Min-istry, is the son of a Frenchman who entered the Bavarian service. At an early age the Count entered upon diplomatic duties, and was charged with many missions to Vienna, Paris and St. Petersburg. In 1846 he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs, but soon resigned in order to protest against the favor shown to the notorious Lola Montez. This act increased his popularity, and on the revolution of '48 he returned to power. He showed himself very hostile to the Democratic party. and at first sustained the Prussian policy, but afterwards inclined to the Austrian. Being warmly attacked in the Chamber, he resigned March 5, 1849, and resumed his post as Emwarmly attacked in the Chamber, ne resigned March 5, 1849, and resumed his post as Embassador at St. Petersburg. The immediate cause of his appointment now was the vote of the Bavarian Chamber expressing want of confidence in the Hohenlohe Ministry, which was followed by their resignation. In the was followed by their resignation. In the debate on the 5th ult., Prince Hohenlohe said: "The decision at which you are about to arrive will be one of vast significance, not that the political events of this kingdom are of such vast importance, but because the struggle which for a week past has been carried on within these walls is only a part of the great contest which at this moment is con-

vulsing the entire world." The Opposition party, which now succeeds to power by the decision to which he refers. have an Ultramoutane and anti-Prusian

policy.