sent to America. The funeral will be on Saturday at 2 P. M., at the English Church. The Emperor, has intimated his intention of

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS

VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 286.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & 60., 907 de30 mw if

A/EDDING INVITATIONS V graved in the newest and best manner, LOUIS BERA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestnut reet. fe20 tf

COWPERTHWAIT.—Suddenly, on the morning of the late instant, Alfred, youngest son of the late Joseph owporthwait. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to at-end his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 1725 frard avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th instant, Girard aronue, on Tuesusy and Antonion, at 20'016ck.
GRAY.—On Friday evening, the 11th instant, Robert E. Gray. in the 83d year of his age.
The male relatives and fr ends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth White, No. 1928 Race street, this (Monday) afterneth White, NO. 1922 tace street, the lith instant, John on at 20 clock.
PLAYER.—On Friday evening, the lith instant, John Player, of England (Consulting Engliner), aged 61 years.
Funeral to take place from his late residence, 3304 Walnut street, West Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 15th instant,

10 o'clock.

11 CHARDSON.—On the evening of the 11th instant.

12 CHARDSON.—On the evening of the 11th instant.

12 Cabeth Richardson, in the 82d year of her age.

The residence and friends are respectfully invited to

12 cut her funeral, from her late residence, 124 North

13 noth street, on Third-day, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock

14 M., without further netice. Interment in Friends'

15 cut of Grands. estern Ground.
WILSON.—Called by the Father, on Saturday. 12th stant, Consulto B., daughter of Hiram G. and Eliza J. ilson, aged 17 years and 6 months.
Services at the residence, 206 Price street, Gormanwn, on Tuesday, 15th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Tho

Services at the residence, 206 Price street, Gormantown, on Tuesday, 16th instant. at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be returned to mother earth at Laurel Hill. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without other invitation.

WYLLE—At the residence of her son, Rev. T. W. J. Wylle, Polict of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wylle, former Pastor of the First Beformed Presbyterian Church, in the 50th year of her ago.

The members of the congregation and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, March 16th. The remains will leave her late residence, 1822 Wylle street, at 2 o'clock, and the funeral services will be conducted at the Church, Broad, below Spruce street, at 3 o'clock, precisely. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

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For the brief space between now and the opening of our New Spring Importations we will dispose of the remainder of our Winter Stock (much of which is not inappropriate for Spring Wear) at moderated prices.

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By the flash of his eye, and the red nostril's play;
Be seened to the whole great army to say:
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!''

FO CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now
ready. Price, 810.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

A BEPETITION OF PROF. HENRY MORTON'S GREAT LECTURE ON SOLAR ECLIPSES, ON MONDAY EVENING, March 14

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. "HOW TO SAY THINGS." A lecture by PROFESSOR SHOEMAKER, the Popular Elecutionist. At the request of many friends, Professor Shoemaker will deliver the above instructive, entertaining and humorous lecture at THE AVADEMY IF MUSIC.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, March 18.

Tibata Micents.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, March 18.
Tickets, 50 cents.
Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and
Belcony, 75 cents; reserved seats in Family Circle, 50
cents. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 423
Chestnut street. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to
commence at 8.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES. SEWERS. &C. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF CARTS, WAGONS,
DBAYS AND BABROWS.
The annual license due the City will be received, and
renewal of the same, until April 1st, 1870, at the above
office, daily from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
Ponalty for neglectof renewal of license, three dollars
each, on any vehicle that may be used.

Mh14 m th 8345

License Clerk.

THE FIRST REGULAR STATED

Meeting of the Teachers' Association of the P. E.
Church, in Philadelphia and vicinity, will be held this
evening, at 8 o block lighthe Lecture Room of the Church
of the Holy Trinity NINETENTH and WALNUT
streets (entrance on Walnut street). The subject. The
Best Way of Interesting Children in the Church
Service. Will be discussed by Rev. Dr. HOWE, Rev.
B. E. APPLETUN, and others.

All interested in Sunday-School work are invited. 118 SCIENTIFIC LECTURES IN THE Hall of the West Peun Square Academy, corner of Market and Merrick streets.

Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER (of Princeton College).
Subject—"ASTRONOMY."
TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 15th, 22d, 29th, April 5th. Single Admission, 50 coats.

mh12 3trp*

NOTICE. THE DELAWARE AND ROTTCE.—THE DELAWARE AND

RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.—Cashior's Office, 208 South Delaware Avonuc, Philadelphia, March 12th, 1870.—The holders of
Scrip in the above Companies will receive the Certificates of (new) Stock to which they are entitled, on presentation of their Scrip receipts at this offica.

mbl4-6t B. S. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

WILLIAM MEESER, PUBLISHER
of the Sunday Mercury:—Please to furnish me
with the proper name of the author of the article that
appeared in your paper respecting me.
SIMON GARTLAND,
35 South Thirteenth street.

NOTICE.—THE KEYSTONE COUN.
cil. No. 1, Stationary Engineers, still meet at the northwest corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets on TUESDAY ovenings. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

Medical treatment and medicineful rulshed gratuitously of the poor

3 1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109 TURKIEH BUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS, Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MOSHANNON COAL COMPANY.

ROOM No. 12 WEST PENN BUILDING, 430 WALNUT STREET.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Moshannon Coal O mpany will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 24, A D 1-70, at 12 objects Mar for the purpose of accepting Supplement to Charter of the Company and of considering and acting upon the reduction of the Capital Stock of the Coappany to one hundred thousand dollard (\$100,000.)

By order of the Board of Directors.

11. J. FBANK KNIGHT, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Missionary Society of Spring Garden Street M. E. Sabbath Schools will be held at the Church Twenfleth and Spring Garden streets, on Monday even ing, 14th instant, at 1% o'clock. Cards of admission, 2 cents; to be had from the officers of the School, or a the door. WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH Seventeenth and Spruce streets.—Special ser vices on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings a 7% o'clock. Sermon this and Wednesday evenings a

7% o'clock. Sermon this evening by Rev. J. Wheator emith, D.D. Tuesday evening by Rev. J. B. Dales D. D. AN EXCITING SCENE.

Desperate Encounter with a Whale in Provincetown, Mass., Harbor. [Provincetown Correspondence of Yarmouth Register.] [Provincetown Correspondence of Yarmouth Register.]
Two "right" whales were discovered in the harbor about three o'clook Monday afternoon last. The cry of "There she blows!" was soon repeated alongshore, directly followed by hasty manning of whale-boats, and hurrying into them the weapons and gear for chase and capture. Some half-dozen boats, equippet and manned with six men, each soon started in pursuit. After a chase of about three-quarters of an hour, the whales the while defly cluding their nursuers by soundings and irrequarters of an nour, the whales the while delily eluding their pursuers by soundings and irregular spoutings, a boat steered by Mr. George Smith, and "headed" by Archibald McCurdy, both experienced whalemen, was run upon the broadside of one of them, and McCurdy,

the broadside of one of them, and McCurdy, to use his phrase, "sent his iron home to the seizing into her bilge."

The scene now became exciting to the actors, and hundreds of spectators who were witnessing the proceedings from the town. The wind at the time was blowing a gale from the north, and so cold that the spray froze as if flew. The whale ran sharply now to windward, now to leeward, then following to shoal water back and forth along the west end of water back and forth along the west end of the harbor, the loose whale all time keeping close company with his wounded mate, and the sea spray enveloping the crew, and at times obscuring the boat from view. The en-raged whale, in her franticcareer, poised upon her nose, and elevating her flukes 20 feet ove water, would again and again strike fearfully for her invisible foe.

Every attempt to haul up and lance was met every attempt to had up and lance was met by her flukes just clear of the boat. Thus the contest continued without much change of manouvre or advantage gained by either an-tagonist, until about half past 5 P.M., when the whale succeeded in delivering the boat a slight blow with her tail, knocking off the head of the stermingst breaking the trails slight blow with her tail, knocking off the head of the steru-post, breaking the stering-oar into several pieces, and filling her to the thwarts with water. Another boat near at hand took her tow-line, but after a short time, the whale still fighting and preventing any near approach, and night setting in, the harpooner reluctantly cut the line and let her go. Her wound is thought to be mortal, as she bled profusely, and it is expected she may be bled profusely, and it is expected she may be picked up in a few days in the bay.

The crew of the crippled boat on reaching the shore were completely encised in ice, enveloping even the head of Mr. Smith, who had lost his hat. Several of the other crews were badly frost hitten.

were badly frost-bitten. THE ROMAN COUNCIL.

The Disagreeing Hishops.

The Disagreeing Hishops.

The following singular letter has been addressed by the Bishop of Laval to the Semaine Religieuse, and is published in that journal:

"Rome, Feb. 7th.—My Dear M. Descars:
—People are always talking in the diocese of Laval about Monseigneur Dupanloup. Well, there must be an end of that. I declare now before God and proported to meet His inde there must be an end of that. I declare now before God, and prepared to meet His judgment, that I would rather die—fall dead at once—than follow the Bishop of Orleans in the paths in which he is now walking, and into which the supposed authority ascribed to him in delicition and the supposed authority ascribed to into which the supposed authority ascribed to him is deluding some members of my diocese. You do not know what he is doing. You do not know what he is saying here, nor what his adepts are saying and doing. I know it. I hear it with my ears. No; better die this instant than lend a hand to these designs—to these unjustifiable maneures. I say it and would rein nable maneuvres. I say it, and would maintain it with my last breath. I request, I desire, my dear editor, that these lines may be inserted in their interest. inserted in their integrity in your earliest number. I insist upon it, and I assume the whole responsibility upon myself alone. If after that I shall be unable to appear again in Laval, I will very humbly solicit from the Holy Father permission to die at Rome. Adieu, my dear M. Descars. May these words obtain the widest possible circulation throughout my diocese. I do not trouble myself beyond its limits, nor is there need that I should do so. Adieu, in God and forever.
"Casimir-Alexis, Bishop of Laval."

Sharp Practice of the Papal Agents. A Paris journal announces-on the authority of a private letter, which, it says, is entitled to the fullest credit—that a French bishop, whose name it does not consider necessary to whose name it does not consider necessary to give to the English press, has so little confidence in the Roman Post Office that when he writes to one of his diocesans upon any subject of importance he entrusts his letter to a person upon whom he can rely, who posts it for him in Florence. "It is to such a precaution as this," adds the writer, "that a prelate is compelled to have recourse, who on all occasions has loudly and sometimes eloquently defended the Holy See, and who has even taken the trouble to exand who has even taken the trouble to expound the Syllabus, in order to persuade the people that it is a code of liberty. This same prelate, while pleading for the temporal power overwhelmed the Italian government with anathemas and maledictions, and now it comes to pass that it is of that government to desired. to pass that it is of that government so decried by him he is forced to request a sort of protec-tion against the tyrannical proceedings of the temporal power.

Selling Liquor to Minors. To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin: Is there not a law against selling liquor to minors, and if so, why are we daily shocked by seeing the youth of our city, boys under twenty years of age, reeling in our streets, intoxicated from liquors obtained in the taverns? Particularly have we noticed this on Sundays, when Satan, ever ready to find mischief for idle hands, leads them into the open doors of these drinkleads them into the open doors of these drinking-saloons. No later than Sunday last, a most distressing case was forced upon the notice of the writer; a lad, certainly not over seventeen years of age; was picked up from the pavement, helplessly drunk, and carried home by his companions, only, in all probability, to bring sorrow and desolation to the domestic hearth, in place of that sid and certain

hearth, in place of that and and comfort, is should have been his pride and boast to con-tribute. Cannot the authorities examine into the subject, and—see that those who sell to minors shall be made to feel the hand of the —An Indianapolis paper gives notice that hereafter no gratuities will be received by anyone connected with the paper. It is believed that one of its editors has been prosented with a new pair of suspenders, and has put on such airs that the editor-in-chief has found it necessary to put a stop to receiving.

hearth, in place of that aid and comfort it

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1870. A REMINISCENCE OF SLAVERY.

The Slave Mother, Margaret Garner

Her Tracic Sacrifice of a Child---Interview with Her Husband---Subsequent

ng intensely interesting article upon a histori-

History of the Family. The Cincinnati Chronicle contains the follow-

cal aubject :

cal subject:

It cannot have passed from the mind of any reader who lived in this city fitteen years ago, that one morning early in February, 1856, a great sensation stirred the whole community, as it had scarcely ever been surred before. The river was frozen over solid, and the old "Mason and Dixon line" between freedom and slaver was for the time almost a result. lavery was for the time almost as much ob-police were vigilant, their "itching palms" stimulating to duty, as the scent of blood incites the hound to the chase.

cites the hound to the chase.

Among those who improved the opportunity and, like too many others, fell woefully short of realizing their fond expectations, were a family of Garners, the old father and mother about fifty years of age each, and a son, Robert Garner, his wife Margaret, and four children—two boys and two girls. The old people and Margaret belonged to James Marshall, of Boone county, Ky?, while the wife and children of the latter belonged to Archibald K. Gaines, of the same neighborhood, the husband, of course, having no control over, or duties in regard to them. But his desire to exercise such rights and privileges led him to hitch up two of his master's horses to a sleigh in the dead hour of night, and, putting his old father and mother and his own family therein, drive rapidly to the his own family therein, drive rapidly to the

Leaving the team on shore, opposite the Leaving the team on shore, opposite the feet of Western Row, they all crossed on the ice, and were met on this side by a colored man named Elijah Kite, son of "old Joe Kite," of notorious reputation, who had been notified to assist them to the "underground railroad." He conducted them to a tenement, occupied by himself, a few squares below Mill Creek bridge. He left them until he went out to arrange for their departure to Canada. He was to be back before day, according to the injunction of Robert Garner, but did not come until between nine and ten o'clock, when he until between nine and ten o'clock, when h man between nine and ten o'clock, when he was soon followed by a posse of officers, accompanied by the masters of the slaves.

The scene that followed was described by the newspaper reporters of that day, as obtained from the white persons present, all of when had interests in conflict with those of the unfortunate persons and was colored as

he unfortunate negroes, and was colored accordingly. Interview with Robert Garner. We yesterday learned that Robert Garner,

the principal mover in this affair, and whose the tragic heroine in its bloody ter mination, was now residing in our city.

Mr. Garner says that Elijah Kite was an own cousin of his wife's, and was, therefore, advised of their coming, and requested to assist in their escape; but instead of assisting them, he now believes, and then suspected him, of being guilty of treacherously selling his kinfolk back into the bands of their masters. His long absence, while professing to be making arrangements for their continued flight, which should have been ready beforehand, and his neglect to return before day to

ecrete them, is strong justification of the

suspicion.
When the officers and masters arrived at the door and demanded admission, Robert drew a pistol with which he had provided himself, and said the first man who attempted to enter he would shoot dead. At the same time his wife, Margaret, seized a butcher knife that was lying on the table, and declared she would kill every child she had before she would see them carried back into slavery. While some of the outsiders were banging at the door, another, a Mr. Patterson, of the Fourth Ward, raised a window and was about to enter, when Robert shet him in the mouth. He fell back, but was not killed. On turning round, Robert saw that his wife had cut the throat of her girl Mary, three years old, from ear to ear, who was weltering in her blood on the floor, and was making a deap or blood on the floor, and was making a dash at his boy Samuel. He sprang to his rescue. his boy Samuel. He sprang to his rescue, calling on her to desist, and received part of the blow himself, the remainder taking effect on the child. Then the door was broken open. and he fired two or threeshots at the intruder who, by the way, was Clinton Butts, the present well-known Marshal of Covington. They were then overpowered, and with an immense mob at their heels, carried off to prison.

Of the hearing of the case before U. S. Com-

Of the hearing of the case before U. S. Commissioner Pendery, which lasted about two weeks, and in which they were voluntarily defended by that ever ready legal friend of the slave, Mr. John Jolliffe, assisted by Mr. Gitchell, we need not now write. It ended, as all such cases did in those days, in remanding the whole party back to their masters. Subsequent History of the Garner Family.

Robert, his wife and children, were speedily sent off to the South—the fearful purgatory of Northern slaves. Clinton Butts conducted them as far as Louisville, where they were shipped to a brother of one of their old masters, LeGrand Gaines, a cotton broker of New Orleans. On their way down, their boat was run into by another, and sunk, and among the lives lost was the infant child of the unhappy slaves. It was reported that the mother drowned her child, in accordance with her frenzied declaration, under fearful excitement, that she would kill all her children rather than see them all go back into slavery. But the father protests an her condren rather than see them an go back into slavery. But the father protests that such was not the case; and that his wife never attempted to injure her children after although the frequently repeated her ward, although she frequently repeated her conviction that it would be better for them to

conviction that it would be better for them to be put out of the world than live in slavery.

In New Orleans Robert hired his own time, and that of his wife, and supported his family by hard work and in great destitution, until all were sold to a Judge Bonham and taken to Tennessee Landing, Miss., where they were forced to labor on the plantation. Here Margaret Garner died in 1858, of typhoid fever. Her last words to her devoted husband were, never to marry again in slavery, but to live in hope of freedom, which she believed would come soon in some way. come soon in some way. Robert heeded her injunction; remained at Tennessee Landing till the war broke out, when he made his way to the Union lines,

of Vicksburg, and was in active service until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. He subsequently married, and is now living in this city. His two boys, Thomas and Samuel, are living on a farm opposite Vicksburg, in Mississippi.

-The "Southern Heart," so often fired of yore, isn't worth a cent now-a-days. The other night a concert of Confederate orphans from Clarksville, Tennessee, was shamefully neglected at Louisville, while everybody in town went to see a leg drama from Yankee-dom

—The German journalists who went to the inauguration of the Suez Canal, are highly indignant at the discovery of the instructions of the Vicercy of Egypt in regard to their treatment. The Vicercy had ordered his functionaries to treat the French journalists with more distinction than the Germans.

Death...His Work and Fame Abroad. St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—The sddden death of Mr. Burlingame this morning has taken by surprise all St. Petersburg, and we can hardly realize yet that it is true. It is barely three weeks since the Chinese Embassy arrived here under the escort of an attache of the Foreign Office, and but a week since they actually entered on their duties. Russia has important interests with China, and the position of the Siberian traders needed mending. The Government met, therefore, the Embassy in the spirit in which it came, and resolved to receive it at once and cordially. After Mr. Burlingame had paid his first visit to Prince Gortchakoff he received calls from the high court officials, St. Petersnurg, Feb. 23.-The sddden he received calls from the high court officials, and Gortchakoff, in spite of his gout, which gives him great pain, returned the visit in person. It was arranged that the Chinese Ministers should have formal audience of the Emperor with the ceremonial unually for embassadors only. Accordingly, last Wednesday, a week ago to-day, the state carriages were brought out, and the ministers, secretaries and interpreters were conducted to the Winter Pedice, and after positive through belle and interpreters were conducted to the winter Palace; and, after passing through halls filled with officers and soldiers, and taking tea in the White Hall, were ushered into the Gold Room, where the whole Court was assembled. The Empress received with the Emperor—a new and unusual thing—and the other members of the Imperial family were present. Mr. Burlingame, in presenting his credentials, made the usual formal address of the wishes of the Emperor of China for the the wisnes of the Emperor of Unina for the health of the Emperor and family, the prosperity of Russia, and for peace between the two Empires, and gracefully complimented the services of Gen. Vlangally, the Russian Minister at Pekin. The General is a great friend of the Ruslimann policy and have need to be compared to the Ruslimann policy. friend of the Burlingame policy, and happened to be present.

The Emperor's Reply.

The Emperor's reply I will quote in full, as a speech from Alexander II. is a rarity: "I am very glad to see you here, since your presence is a new proof of the peaceful and friendly relations which have always existed between us and China. I hope that your negotiations here will only confirm these excellent relations and will serve more than all to increase our commercial relations. I am at lent relations and will serve more than all to increase our commercial relations. I am, at the same time, very glad to see the interests of China represented by the citizen of a friendly State which is especially sympathetic to us. Mr. Burlingame, who before all else was an American, was greatly pleased with this last sentence, and particularly by the murmur of suppressed applause which followed it. He was then presented to the Empress, and in turn presented the other members of the Mission. Subsequently, Mr. Burlingame had some pleasant conversation with the Emperor, in which he said that the Ame-

the Emperor, in which he said that the American people reverenced him for his decree of rican people reverenced him for his decree of emancipation almost as much as "their sainted Lincoln." The Emperor seemed yery much touched, and replied, "I do not demand the large dang as much as he." "Yes, but your Majesty did it first," was Mr. Burlingame's answer. The Emperor then expressed a hope that the report of Gen. Grant's proposed visit to Europe was true; and on Mr. Burlingame's speaking of true; and on Mr. Burlingame's speaking of true; and on Mr. Buriingame's speaking of the promised journey of Grand Duke Alexis to America, the Emperor called to the Grand Duke, and intro-duced him to Mr. Burlingame. The young Prince, who is as handsome as he is diffident, blushed very red, and said he would like to go very much, but he was a little afraid of the re-

very inuca, out he was a fittle arrand of the re-ceptions the American people gave, such as they were then giving to Prince Arthur. Mr. Burlingame told him that he looked strong, and that if he had a good digestion, he thought he could stand it. These incidents were told me by Mr. Burlingame, when I saw him a few hours afterward.

First Symptoms of Illness. Mr. Burlingame appeared at that time in perfect health, but he had a slight cough, and I have since learned that he was a little indis-

posed before leaving Berlin. He frequently said that he would be glad to have a few weeks rest and quiet before beginning again the round of dinners and balls that he was the round or dinners and dans that he was obliged to undergo in every capital. On Friday he was somewhat unwell and kept his bed, and Dr. Carrick, an English physician. was called in, who said that there was some trouble of the liver united with a transfer to congestion in the right lung. tendency to congestion in the right lung. This, however, was not developed before Saturday, and even then it was thought that in a couple of days it would be all over and that Mr. Burlingame could go out. At the advice of friends other physicians were called in, and on Sunday Dr. Zdekaner, physician to the Empress, and Dr. Borkin, two most emithe Empress, and Dr. Borkin, two most em-nent physicians at St. Petersburg, were con-sulted. They considered the case a very severe one, but thought if the disease could be pre-vented from spreading until the crisis was past, which they pred icted for last night, the result would be favorable. Mr. Burlin-oame was at that time in very savora pain game was at that time in very severe pain, and was unable to lie down, but sat in an armchair. Monday the pain wassomewhat eased, char. Alonday the pain wassomewhat eased, and there was almost no change in his state up to last evening. His wife and eldest son, who were with him, though apprehensive, were very hopeful, and there was thought to be no reason for postponing the dinner which Mr. Curtin, our Minister, was to give last evening in honor of Washington's higher.

in honor of Washington's birthday. Gov. Curtin's Dinner.

The dinner was accordingly given at Mr. Curtin's residence and was one of the finest entertainments of the winter. Prince Gortchakoff was too feeble to venture out, but it was attended by Mr. Warrens his ad-Gortchakoff was too feeble to venture out, but it was attended by Mr. Wertman, his adjunct, Mr. Stremoonkoff, the Director of the Asiatic Department, Gen. Vlaugally, Prince Lieven, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, all the Embassadors, Foreign Ministers, and heads of missions and military agents, the American Consul, and by the two Chinese Ministers and their Secretaries. Mr. Curtin as exceedingly popular at St. Petersburg, both at the Court and in society, and Prince Gortchakoff told Mr. Burlingame that if he could have had his choice he could not have selected a better man. Their Excellencies, Sun and Tchih, were objects of great curiosity, and by Tchih, were objects of great curiosity, and by the aid of the interpreters a lively conversation was kept up with them.

Mr. Burlingame's Death. Mr. Burlingame passed a bad night, being first delirious, then unconscious. The physician was constantly in attendance, and declared the crisis passed about 6 this marning clared the crisis passed about 6 this morning Scon after a paralysis of the lungs set in, the breath gradually ceased, and by 7½ he was dead, so quick and sudden was the termination

dead, so quick and sudden was the termination of the disease. Mr. Curtin, who was sent for as soon as there seemed to be danger, arrived just as he died. The physicians were the best that could be had, and another doctor, sent specially by the Empress, said that the patient could be in no better hands.

As soon as Mr. Burlingame's death became known, the Emperor and Empress sent, through Prince Gortchakoff, an expression of their sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Burlingame, to which the Prince added a very touching tribute of his own. Various members of the Diplomatic body have already called with offers of service. During the short called with offers of service. During the short time he was here, Mr. Burlingame had altime he was here, Mr. Burlingame had already made many friends, for he was a very genial man, and inspired warm feelings in all with whom he was brought into close relations. A general and sincere sympathy and regret for his loss is expressed on all sides. A cast has been taken from the face, which has resumed its usual quiet and pleasant look, and the body is to be embalmed in order to be

BURLINGAME.

Particulars of His Last liluess and

being present.

The Chinese, from highest to lowest, are deeply affected by the death of their chief, and are in great bewilderment and distress. The mission will, however, continue, and until news is received from Pekin, Sun and Tchih will be at the head of it. Mr. Brown, who, next to Burlingame, was the most important man, is now in Ireland, but is expected here on Sunday. on Sunday.

I had long and frequent conversations with Mr. Burlingame before his illness, and it was easy to see that his heart was in his work. He considered it a crusade for reform and progress, as much so as the anti-Slavery struggle in America, and said that if he had not been schooled in that contest he should never have in America, and said that if he had not been schooled in that contest he should never have had the courage and energy to take up this. During his illness he said once that he was weary of fighting against all the world. But Mr. Burlingame, while interesting himself so deeply in China, was still a thorough patriot, and lost no opportunity of doing what he cou d for the United States. This loss to China is irreparable, for no foreigner will probably ever have that great unwavering confidence which the Chinese reposed in him. Gen. Vlangally said this afternoon, very sadly: "We might as well stop now, I fear it is all over." And what Mr. Burlingame was trying to do for China, was a service equally to America and to the world.—Tribune. INDIAN CAPTIVES.

The Capture of the Fitzpatrick Girls in Texas by Kiowa Indians. Particulars of the Murder of Their Parents... Whereabouts of Their Relations. MONTAGUE, Texas, Feb. 11, 1870. — In this distant part of the country, where the mails are not very trustworthy, it is not surprising that only recently I saw a letter from Washington giving on the country of the cou

that only recently I saw a letter from Washington giving an account of the release of two little girls who had been captured by Indians, and their arrival at the national capital under the care of Colonel Leavenworth, to whom they were indebted for their release. As from the disposition proposed to be made of the children it would appear that they are without relatives, I desire to narrate the circumstances attending their capture, so that their surviving friends may be enabled to take them home, if desirous of so doing.

surviving friends may be enabled to take them home, if desirous of so doing.

The parents of the girls, whose correct names are Alice and Susan, were named Thomas Jefferson and Martha Fitzpatrick. They lived on Clear Creck, some eighteen miles southeast of this place, and were persons in moderate circumstances. On the 6th of January: 1868, a neighbor of theirs, A. H. Parkhill, arrived at their farm with the intelligence that a band of Kiowa Indians were on a raid near by, killing and scalping all who fell into their power, and burning houses.
Mr. Fitzpatrick, with his wife, the two girls Mr. Fitzpatrick, with his wife, the two girls and an infant boy of two years of age, accompanied by Mr. Parkhill, immediately started for the home of the latter, about half a mile distant, closely pursued by the Indians. They had not gone far when the savages came up with the fugitives and attacked them. The two men fought with the greatest desparation, but were finally over greatest desperation, but were finally overpowered, killed and scalped and their bodies
horribly inutilated. Mrs. Fitzpatrick was
scalped alive and stabbed twice in the back,
the Indians leaving her for dead. On their
departure she wrapped her head in a part of
her dress and endeavored to reach Mr. Parkhill's house. She walked a chert direct hill's house. She walked a short distance and fell. When found she was dead. The tragedy occurred about five o'clock in the evening, but the bodies of the three victims were not discovered and brought in until the next

morning.

The babe was carried by the Indians about half a mile, when the wretches dashed out its brains and flung the corpse on the road. The girls, however, were borne off uninjured, being consigned to the care of a squaw. As soon as information reached the citizens of the presence of Indians they organized a band and started in pursuit; but the night being yery cold and the sheat folling heads? being very cold and the sleet falling heavily, their trail was repeatedly lost, and they succeeded in making good their escape. The dead bodies were buried in one grave, beside a number of others who had lost their lives at the bands of the same hand of charges. a number of others who had lost their nives at the hands of the same band of savages.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was, I think, a native of Indiana. He had been twice married, and by his first wife had two daughters, who resided at last accounts in Tennessee. His father was residing here at the time of his murder, but returned to Indiana soon after, and is doubtreturned to Indiana soon after, and is doubt-less there now. It is not unlikely that he is ignorant of the fate of his grandchildren, and it would be well for the authorities to ascertain his whereabouts and restore them to his

DISASTER IN CHICAGO.

Seven Men Buried Beneath a Falling Roof.

keeping, as the legal and most appropriate guardian for the orphans.

Reof.

The Chicago Journal of Saturday says:
At a quarter past 1 o'clock this afternoon rumors were flying in every direction that the new Court House had fallen down. Reaching the spot, Police Superintendent Kennedy, with assistants, was helping down the west currance the injured men as they were rescued from the ruins. The roof of the north half of from the ruins. The roof of the north half of the west wing of the new Court House had fallen in, from what cause there were a thousand reasons given. The most reasonable is, some defect in the architecture.

All the men known to have been in the building, except one, Wm. Dermedy, were soon got out and cared for. These men are plasterers, and were at work plastering the upper story. The man Dermedy were busing

apper story. The man Dermedy was buried beneath the ruins, and his cries and groans could be clearly heard for some distance. Of course as soon as his situation became known, every possible effort was made to res-cue him. His fellow-workmen, numerous policemen and others rushed to the scene, and notwithstanding the apparent danger from other portions of the building which looked as if ready at any moment to fall in or out, they all set to work vigorously with axes, saws, hammers, etc. to extricate the unfortunate man from his perilous condition. He was literally buried alive beneath the mass of debris, and was covered over with a complete net-work of iron over with a complete net-work of front rods, slate, pieces of wood, lath, etc. His cries were heart-rending, and there was great difficulty in getting at him in any way with-out running risk of immediately crushing him to death. Finally, after about an hour of suspense and earnest work, the poor man was taken out alive, but in a horrible condition. The full extent of his injuries is not yet known. He was taken to his home and properly cared for.

The roof of the building was one of Letz's iron-truss structures. The wreck is complete and the spectacle now presented is a shocking

MR. FECHTER. He Publishes a Denial.

To the Editors of the Boston Advertiser: I read in some "bit" of paper sent me without a name from Boston, that they persist in calling Miss Leelercq my wife. Will you kindly and emphatically let them know that my wife and children are impatiently awaiting my return in Paris, where the education of both my girl and son requires the mother's presence. and son requires the mother's presence.

This false statement might mar the reputation of Miss Leelercq, whose honor I value as if she were indeed my sister in blood as she is if she were indeed my ours, in heart. Very truly yours,

CH. FECHTER.

258 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, 9th March, 1870.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION. One Crisis Over-Revolution Ended, Ex-cept in Sinaloa-General Escobedo's Cavalry-A Non of Santa Anna Made a Prisoner-New Renunciation of Gen-

MEXICO, Feb. 28.—The danger to the existing Government has passed, but this does not by any means indicate that the country will be a supplemental than the country will be a supplemental that the country will be a supplemental than the supple ing Government has passed, but this does not by any means indicate that the country will enjoy the least peace, or that industry and commerce will be enabled to raise their heads. The stagnation is general; wholesale and retail houses suspend daily, commercial faith and safety are names of the past. Mr. Lerdo de Tejado has gained a triumph over his political and personal enemies, and a consequent increase of power. He is not overburdened with statesmanship, but he is the cleverest and most unscrupulous politician in Mexico, and unequaled as a manager of men and movements. Through his fine abilities in this respect he has been enabled to draw to his side a majority of the most prominent leaders of the Church party, and with this acquisition, he will be able not only to, hold his own but to take the offensive.

The San Luis revolution may be considered terminated. Escobedo with his united forces, was at Trancas on the 7th of February, Gen. Antillon at Queretare, while other Generals, remained at convenient supporting distanced General Neri threatening San Luis. The forces of the revolutionists consisted of about 4,000 men, with 20 pieces of artillery. The rebeis were defeated on the 6th by Neri, at

forces of the revolutionists consisted of about 4,000 men, with 20 pieces of artillery. The rebels were defeated on the 6th by Neri, at Ferer, after a battle of three hours, and with 400 cavalry he occupied San Luis without a fight on the 14th. The revolutionists were expected to break up into bands, and take to the old standard pastime of robbing. When Escobedo entered San Luis dinner was already waiting for him at the Hotel de las Diligencias. On the 9th the diligence had brought a lady reported to be the wife or mistress of the General commanding the revolutionists, and she was met unexpectedly at the hotel by Gen. Escobedo, who recognized her, and ordered her to be searched, and was rewarded for his curiosity with a number of incendiary proclamations to the troops at Guanajinato. She was immediately arrested, together with two Spaniards who accompanied her.

accompanied her.

As a proof of the endurance of the Mexican cavalry, it is worth mentioning that Escobedo's cavalry marched 27 leagues on the 14th, and 10 leagues on the 15th, meeting the revolution-ists at Puerto de la Cal, defeating them, and capturing over 500 men.

A son of General Santa Anna headel & movement in the State of Vera Cruz, but after the usual number of skirmishes was deteated taken prisoner by his own men, and delivered to the commander of the Government troops. to the commander of the Government troops. The revolution in Vera Cruz, Orizaba and Jalapa is considered completely ended. The remainder of the pronunciados in the northern sierra of Puebla were whipped on the night of the 18th. In the State of Sinatoa new pronunciaments have taken place. ciamentos have taken place.

Gen. Gonzalez Ortega has issued a mani-testo to his fellow-citizens of Zacatecass and San Luis, denying that he had the slightest in these States, and objects seriously to be considered as having been an opposition President to Juarez.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

The Prince of Wales and the Mordaunt Divorce Case...Queen Victoria "Con-gratulates" Her Son.

The special London correspondent of the Birmingham Post writes relative to the famous The Prince of Wales consulted Earl Granille and the Lord Chancellor before tendering himself for examination, and was encouring himself for examination, and was encouraged by their advice to attend the court. I hear that the only doubt entertained by the Lord Chancellor was whether the course proposed to be taken by his Royal Highness, however, the facilings of his future subever agreeable to the feelings of his future subjects, was quite fair to the other gentlemen whose names had been mentioned in the case. If the Prince purged himself from any complicity, would not a prejudice be raised against those who did follow him and similarly de-clare their innocence? Sir F. Johnstone, for reasons special and peculiar to himselt, was equally desirous to make a statement. They equally desirous to make a statement. They were neither of them summoned, and their appearance, as was feared in high legal quarters, has raised a certain unfair presumption against the other parties where

against the other parties whose names came up during the hearing.

Another rumor of the day is that the most illustrious personage in the land wrote to the Prince, after hearing of the evidence he had given, to offer him her affectionate congratulations and to invite him to call with the Princess to receive them in person. The Princess and Princess accordingly called upon the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen's sympathy with Lady Mordaunt's family has been warmly and constantly expressed through the Dowager Duchess of Athole, who has been throughout the trial in

Athole, who has been throughout the trial in attendance on the Queen at Windsor, and her daily companion in her walks and drives.

SPAIN.

How the Ex-Queen and Family Appeared in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the London News, writing on the 28th of February, reports

I saw this morning the whole of the Spanish royal family setting out to see the procession of the fat ox. The Queen did not seem in good spirits; but the children were quite jublant. Four sweet little girls, whose healthy bloom should console their mother for her forced residence in a norther cline ran jer. bloom should console their mother for her forced residence in a northern clime, ran joyously from the Pavileon Isabella to a very elegantly appointed carriage, drawn up before the entrance of her court. They were followed by their governess, a lady of noble aspect. The ex-Queen last appeared. She is even stouter than when she came to Paris, and seemed to me to walk with difficulty to the second carriage. The ex-King, when she the second carriage. The ex-King, when she and the children had driven off in the direction of the Champs Elysecs, got into a char-a bane, which the Emperor had sent to take him for a day's shooting to Marly.

A FRENCH LEAVE.

Sudden Departure of a Professor from Feiton, Del. A despatch to the Wilmington Commercial

A despatch to the Wilmington Commercial from Felton, Del., says:

Prof. B. Roelman, a teacher of languages and painting, who has had classes in Felton, Wyoming, Camden and Dover for some time past, took his leave some time last week. He carried with him some books belonging to Dr. Quigley, valued at about \$20. He borrowed a German dictionary of Mrs. Skinner, took it to Wyoming, sold it and then stole it and sold it again. It was valued at about \$15. He leaves his wife in Felton, at the hotel of Niver & Wilcox, with a large board bill unpaid.

—They say that lifty young Radicals in Po

-They say that fifty young Radica's in Paris have sworn to avenge the death of Victor Noir, in case mere nominal punishment should be inflicted on Prince Pierre Napoleon. They be inflicted on Frince Figure Napoleon. They propose to challenge the Prince successively, until one of them succeeds in killing him. In case the Prince should refuse to meet them in the field of honor," they will, by turn, watch for him on the streets, and insult him in public.

-Abbe Bauer, the favorite preacher of the —Aone Dauer, the lavorne preacher of the Empress Eugénie, receives an annual salary of thirty thousand francs, and, it is said, has been recommended by the French Government for the vacant Bishopric of Lyons.