THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI .--- No. 4.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1866.

THE GREAT FIRE AT PORTLAND.

Seven Banks, Four Newspapers, Four Hotels, and Eight Churches Barned-Two Thousand Families Barned Oat.

Saco, Mc., July 5.—I have just returned from the city of Portland, where I have witnessed the most terrible conflagration ever inflicted on a city in New England. Nearly one-half the territory had been burned over since five o'clock yesterday, P. M. The fire broke out in a boat-building shop, just above Brown's sugar house, the wind blowing a gale and continuing for twelve hours, burning over a mile in length, and from one-fourth to one-half mile in width. from one-fourth to one-half mile in width. Brown's sugar-houses are all in ashes.

The fire burned in a northeasterly direction to Exchange and Middle streets, thence to Congrees and Cumberland streets, thence down through the town to the Grand Trunk Railway station. All of Middle and Exchange streets are in ruins, and all of Congress street, from the United States Hotel to the Munjoy Hill, All the banks, being the Casco Canal, Merchants', Traders', Cumberland, and First and Second National, are down. All the newspaper offices, viz., The Press, Advertiser, Argus, and Mar, are in ruins. The Post Office and Custom House is ruined, though it is thought the records are safe in the vaults. The American, Commercial, and International House, and Wood's Marble Hotel, are burned.

Eight churches and the new city buildings are destroyed. The Natural History Rooms are

Two thousand families in the heart of the Two thousand families in the heart of the city are turned out of their homes by the fire, and some \$10,000,000 of property destroyed. All of the business portion of the city, except Com-mercial street, is burned over. I send from here, as the wires were not up when I leit Port-land at nine this morning. The fire was still raging when I left, though it was thought to be under control. Help was had from Saco, Biddetord, Bath, Gardiner, and Lewistown.-M. Y. Tribune. N. Y. Tribune.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PORTLAND, July 5.—One of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful of our smaller Atlantic if not the most beautiful of our smaller Atlantic cities, now lies in ruins. Portland, which, since the completion of the Grand Trunk Bail-road, and the selection of its noble barbor as the winter terminus of the Canadian line of steamers to Europe, had made such rapid strides in prosperity as to promise at no distant day a serious rivalry with Boston for the pri-macy of commercial importance in New Eng-land, has been visited, in a season of profound land, has been visited, in a season of profound peace, and on the anniversary of our national independence, with a conflagration so sweep-ing and tremendous that it can be likened only to the desolation by fire of some of our Southern capitals in the very crisis and fury of the late war. How the fire was communicated to the small wooden building in which it seems first to have broken out, has hardly yet become a subject of conjecture.

Some months ago a mysterious individual was arrested here shortly after a fire had taken place in Free street, who finally confessed that he had come to Portland for the express purpose of burning the city, and that he was the author of the conflagration which last year laid waste the capital of the State, Augusta-a conflagration which, until this day's sad work was done, ranked first in the annals of our misfortunes of this kind. It is possible that this last catas-trophe may have been the work of some such incendiary madness; but more probable, per-haps, that it is to be carried to the account of the carnival of fire and gunpowder with which it is considered proper to celebrate the birthday of the nation. Whatever its origin, its extentof which, unfortunately, we cannot yet speak with precision, since the brave firemen are still battling with the enemy, and have not yet less then twelve hours one-third of the property of this busy and flourishing city has been rolled up in a scroll of fire and blown away in clouds of smoke Portland is divided into an upper and a lower town. On the high land to the south and west stand the handsomest private residences and the most picturesque streets of the city. Con-spicuous among these is the stately mansion of Mr. John Brown, the architectural pride of Portland, a house literally set upon a hill, and the tower of which is the first object descried by the traveller coming in from Boston on the railway. From this mansion, proceeding eastward as far as State street and Park street, the former of which, with its noble rows of fine forest trees, is one of the most charming streets America, extends the richest "home quarter" of Portland, and this region happity has been spared. The fire began, as we have stated, below the high lands to the eastward of the two large stations of the Boston aid Maine and Eastern Railroad, which, together with the Grand Trunk depots, and the most part of the warehouses on Commercial street, have escaped the flames. From the little bont-builder's shop in which it originated just before sunset, it was communi cated to the splendid sugar-houses of Mr. Brown whose residence we have already spoken as the finest in the city. They constituted the most extensive sugar works in New England, boiling over forty thousand casks of molasses annually. Solid and substantial as they were, they had disappeared totally before 10 o'clock at night; and the wind, blowing almost a gale from the southwest, swept the mighty mass of flame away from Commercial street, and up towards the heart of the lower town. Exchange street, in which were situated th handsomest jewellers' shops of the city, the newspaper buildings-four in number-the Mer-chants' Newsroom, and many offices, public and private, including the law office of Senator Fesnden, and the British Consul's office; Middle street, from just below the United States Hotel. down to Exchange street, with all the banks in the city-seven in number-the best retail shops, and a number o' offices occupied by the leading members of the Portland bar; the handsome new Custom House, which contained the Post Office also; the telegraph offices, situated at the corner of Exchange and Middle streets, directly opposite the Custom House-all were wrapped in flames as the fiery surges swept steadily on ward to the east and north. The flames passed across, in the rear of the United States Hotel, into Congress street, debillion of periland ware instity provide the street of the people of Portland were justly proud, claiming that it ranked next after the new City Hall of Boston among buildings of the kind in New This fine structure was completed ngland. only two or three years ago, and was believed to be so nearly fire-proof that many persons had sent their furniture and other goods into it as the conflagration went on, hoping thus to save them. But all went together in the common ruin During the brief darkness of the summer night the spectacle presented by the conflagration, as from the upper part of the city, was indescriba-bly grand; but it is not easy to indulge one's love of the picturesque in the presence of these smoking rulns, which alone now represent what yesterday stood forth as the accumulated results of human energy and enterprise, to the esti-mated value of some ten millions of dollars, Nearly two thousand families, and, it is computed, from seven to eight thousand individuals in all, are to-day destitute and homelees, who in the morning of yesterday constituted nearly one-third of the population of one of the most orderly, prosperous, and industrious cities in Eight churches, seven hotels, every printing office capable of issuing a newspaper, have vanished.

The behavior of the people has been beyond praise. Order has been preserved throughout all these exciting hours, and the inhabitants have vied with each other, and with the good people who from all the neighboring towns have burried in to the rescue, in their energetic efforts to maintain the public peace and to put down the conflagration. The means at their disposal for this purpose were certainly far from adequate; and it is to be regretted that warning was not taken from the fire of last year in Augusta, to organize here a more exten-sive and efficient tire department. All that could be done, however, has been done and is doing; and even under the actual pressure of doing; and even under the actual pressure of this dire calamity, the people preserve a spirit and resolution which promise well for the recu-peration of Portland from its great disaster. But it is to be hoped that no time will be lost by our leading cities in coming forward to the assistance of this self-helpful yet sorely stricken community.—N. Y. Herald.

Sketch of the City of Portland.

Portland is situated on a peninsula at the western extremity of Casco Bay, and it is one hundred and five miles from Boston. The present population is about thirty-five thousand. The city was regularly laid out and handsomely built, particularly its more modern portions, which were noted for their elegant buildings. It was lighted with gas and well supplied with water. We speak of the city as something that was, for this calamity seems to have well nigh destroyed it. Many of the streets were planted destroyed it. Many of the streets were planted with elm and other shade trees. The principal public buildings were the Exchange, an elegant structure, with handsome colonnade and dome, containing the Post Office, Custom House, and United States Court rooms; the City Hall, built of brick: the old Custom House, of granite, and twenty-four churches. Its public school sys-tem was one of the best in the country, and the school buildings were structures of substan-tial elegance. There were also numerous private schools and an academy. The Atheneum, mschools and an academy. The Athenseum, in-corporated in 1827, had a library of over six thousand volumes. The Natural History Society had a valuable collection of minerals, speci mens, etc. The natural advantages of the city were very great, and had been improved by a wealthy and cultivated population, until it was known as one of the most beautiful places in the whole country. All its elegance of public and private buildings has been swept away, and there remains a barren waste of ashes and ruins. It was an important entrepet of Canadian and domestic commerce, while it exported in large quantities ice, lumber, fish, and provisions, Manufactures had lately attracted much capital to the spot. Ship building was extensively carried on. The enterprise and public spirit of its citizens are notorious, and we cannot but hope that it will in a reasonably short time surmount the present misfortune, rebuilding the city as beautiful as before.

THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Conflagration on the East River-Destruction of the New Haven Steamboat Depot - The Steamer "Baltimore" Burned to the Water's Edge-Loss Nearly \$500,000 - Four Persons Scverely Burned, Etc.

The most disastrous conflagration that has visited our city since the destruction of the Academy of Music, occurred yesterday morning at the treight and passenger depot of the New Haven Steamboat Company, located at Piers 25 and 26 East river, resulting in the total demoltion of the depot and offices, with valuable quantities of freight, etc. A large steamer, the Ballimore, lying at the wharf, was also de-stroyed. The total loss will not fall short of half a million of doltars, most of which is not incured. The fire was discovered shortly after 3 o'clock esterday morning, by private wate chm ai leorge Evans, among some goods in that per tion of the depot fronting on South street, at the toot of Peck's slip, and when first seen could apparently have been extinguished with a few pails of water; but the flames spread with such fearful rapidity that in a very few moments the entire front portion of the shed was on fire. Solomon Jackson, one of the colored men in the employ of the company, ran to the pier to attach hose to the hydrant, and in the attempt was compelled to fight his way out through the flames, and in doing so was very seriously burned. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he now lies in a critical con-In the meantime the alarm had been sounded on the fire bells, and was promptly responded to by the firemen. Several large and powerful sicamers were set at work, and the supply of Croion being all that could be desired, immense volumes of water were launched against the burning buildings, but apparently without effect. The flames spread with increasing velocity along the whole length of the pier, devouring all in their way. Soon the freight of the Bridgeport line of steamers took fire, and it was then feared that all the shipping lying at the adjoining piers would fall an easy prey to the general destruc-tion. Fortunately several tugboats promptly got up steam, and several steamers and vessels lying adjacent were towed into the stream. The steamer Baltimore, of the Bridgeport line, took fire, and when towed out was enveloped in fiames, and in this condition floated out into the stream, and was finally scuttled when off Gov ernor's Island, where she now lies a total wreck. The scene presented at this juncture was of terrible magnificence. All the sheds and build ings on the pier were burning fiercely, and vast volumes of fire rose high in the air, illumining the heavens with a lurid glare for a great di tance, while masses of burning material filled the air. The heat was so intense, and the smoke so dense, that it was with great difficulty, and at their peril, that the firemen could approach near enough to the burning mass to render their efforts effective; and notwithstanding their utmost exertions, under direction of Chief Engineer Kingsland, it was not until the entire structure and contents were consumed that the flames could be subdued. During yesterday the piers on which the lames had exercised such a fearful sway presented a desolate appearance. Nothing but the supporting posts were left standing to mark the spot where the immense freight depot had stood. The pier was strewed with the debris of the conflagration. The freight on the pier a the time of the fire consisted of two full cargoe of assorted goods of all kinds. Dry cloths, hardware of all descriptions, Dry goods rifles knives and torks, two planos, pails, all mixed up in an almost undistinguishable mass. This irrelight, which was valued at between three and four thousand dollars, was consigned to nume rous parties in this city from all parts of Con-necticut. Owing to the boat's manifest being burned up in the office on the dock, no list of the goods or consigners can be obtained for sovera days. But little of the stock is insured, and the agents of the Company claim that they are not liable for the loss, which will therefore fal chiefly on the consignees. A coal barge at the end of the dock, and an immense pile of coal, also took fire and burnt obstinately for some hours. Quite a quantity of the coal was thus consumed, and the barge considerably damaged. Captain Benjamin Long, his wife Catherine, and his brother Charles, were asleep on the barge at the time. Their escape by the pier was entirely cut of, and they were rescued from their perilous situa-tion in a small boat, but not before they had been considerably burned about the head, neck, and arms. The buildings, sheds, etc., on the piers be-longed to the New Haven Steamboat Company, Those destroyed were valued at ten thousand dollars. The Company is said to be insured for twenty thousand dollars in the International dollars. Insurance Company; but owing to the absence of Captain Peck, the general agent of the line

dollars, and are not insured. The offices of the Bridgeport line were also destroyed, together with the steamer Baltimore,

the only boat on the line. Mr. George B. Corlies, the agent of the line, estimates the loss at \$25,000; no insurance. Fortunately there was no freight on the dock or

the boat. The steamer is owned by several parties in Albany and Troy, and was chartered for a year

to the company. She was valued at \$50,000, and was insured for \$40,000 in various companies: but owing to the fact that the policies are in the safe, which is still buried in the debris, the names of the com-

panies could not be ascertained. The coal barge damaged was No. "20," and belongs to the Reading Railway Company. She is damaged to the extent of \$1000. Her cargo of coal is not damaged coal is not damaged.

There was more than a usual amount of freight on the pier. It comprised all the cargo of the *Continental*, which arrived on Tuesday night, the cargo of the *Eim Oily*, which arrived on Wed-needay morning, and also a large amount left over from previous arrivals. Among other things destroyed, or rendered nearly useless, is an engine worth \$15,000. There are about twenty pieces of machinery of various kinds in the ruins, most of which, of course, are rendered useless.

A large number of laborers were employed yesterday searching among the *debris* for what of value was not entirely destroyed. These were gathered up and deposited carefully, awaiting claimants. Among the goods so re-covered were quite a number of cases containing bottles of Congress water, the outside of the cases only being charred, but the medicinal

waters had undergone a thorough boiling. A Scotchman, with his wife and child, arrived here yesterday morning, on board the Elm City. He had been burned out in New Haven, losing all his household furniture, etc. He after wards invested all he was worth (about \$1500) in the purchase of household furniture, etc., which he brought with him on the boat, and all these articles were destroyed in the fire of this morning. He proceeded to the pier this morning to obtain his "little all." and found only a wreck. One poor man was quite despondent, and stated that he applied for his property yesterday, but that the Company refused to deliver it to him. If such be the case the Company, it is contended, is liable for their value.

A colored employe of the company, who came from the South a few years ago, and has served in the army, had a trunk containing all his clothes and \$250 in greenbacks in the office, all of which were destroyed. Even the man's hat and shoes were consumed.

Altogether the conflagration was one of the most effectually destructive that we have been called upon to record for some time. Fortu-nately, neither of the boats comprising this line -Elm City and Continental-were at the wharf at the time, and so escaped damage.-New York

FRIGHTFUL TRACEDY IN ARKANSAS.

Daring Robbery and Murder-Five Men Shot Down in Cold Blood-A Plantation Devastated.

From the Memphis Bulletin 30th. Information has just reached Memphis of a dreadful tragedy which was enacted on the fecumseh plantation, located in Chico county, Arkansas, a few nights ago, which resulted in the death of five men, who were shot down in cold blood by a band of marauders. The plantation is situated on the Mississippi, about seven nulles above Grand Lake, and is owned by Mr. E. P. Johnson, and is farmed by Briga-dier-General Adams, formerly of the 81st Ohio

in New Haven, this could not be accurately a certained. The piers, which are the property of the city, a e damaged to the extent of five thousand dollars, and are not insured. atter skinning the animal, he roasted a portion of it on the coals. This was his only subsistence **DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT** for three long days and nights. On the third day a steamer hove in sight, and although unable to make those on board observe the signals made, he witnessed the embarkation of several of his late comrades from the mainland a considerable ODD FELLOWS' HALL DESTROYED. distance above the Island in which he had taken up his quarters. As the water was beginning to THE LOSS ABOUT \$300,000.

rise, he procured a log and floated towards the mainland, which he reached in safety. After wandering for a couple of days in the canchrake, gettisg a precatious subsistence by fishing, he met Messrs. Johnson and Van Pelt, and they continued together for half a day, when they resolved to scparate, and Captain Jenks was again thrown on his own resources. the most massive and magnificent building in this city, except the St. Charles Hotel, was destroyed by fire last night. The building, He was fortunate enough in securing a few lish, and on these he lived till last Wednesday, when including the furniture, was valued at \$300,000he observed a steamer coming up the river. He quickly made arrangements for hailing her, and insured for \$15,000. soon had the satisfaction of seeing that his sig-nals were observed. The steamer was the *Liberty No.* 2, and he was soon on board, and through the kindness of the officers he procured a passage to Mamphia where he arrived at a use of their temple to the Odd Fellows' lodges turned out by the conflagration. a passage to Memphis, where he arrived at a late hour on Thursday night. Captain Jenks has several friends and acquaintances in this July 5 .- All the buildings on the north side of city. He can give no reason for the midnight attack on the plantation except robbery and Main street, in this town, from the barns attached to Stern's Hotel to J. Sittel's house, murder on the part of the marauders.

Double Suicide in Hartford.

From the Hartford Courant, July 2.

About one o'clock Sunday morning, Officers Billings and Darling, of the police force, while passing through Market street, heard cries of passing through Market street, heard cries of agony proceeding from the yard of L. S. Cowles, and upon going there found B. J. Bolles, a shoe-maker, in a dying condition. He was in spasms at times, though at intervals could converse, and stated that he had taken poison. He was carried to the Station House, where he died. It appears that he has resided at No. 143 Asylum It appears that he has resided at No. 143 Asylum street, a woman named Sophronia A. Shaw having "kept house" for him. He had three crildren and she two. They kept a boarding-house, and had an "affinity" otherwise, accord-ing to the testimony. A jury of inquest was summoned by Coroner Holmes, which consisted of the following per-

Holmes, which consisted of the following per-scons:-W. H. Freeman, Sidney A. Ensign, P. F. Talcott, G. A. Hamblin, A. H. Pierce, Edwin Smith. A lengthy examination took place in the Police Court room. It was evident, from letters introduced, that he had formed an attachment for Mrs. Shaw, and had become jealous of her. One letter addressed to her made accusa-tions that she had "bin seen sitting very closely and very loving with some men," and had ex-hibited more affection for others than she had for him. Upon his person the following letter was found :-

was found:--DEAR FRIEND.-I am now a going to kill myself, for the reason in s day Mrs Shaw asked me to go to bed. I went to bed. I am not quite a fool; yet I got up and went down, and found her chaiting and drinking whisky with Mr. Wel's (one of the boarders) She says, "O God!" But I got her, and she cannot deny this. She is through with me, and I am going to rest alone, and she may go where she pleases. I want the children to have all my things, watch and chain, e c Do bury me in Hart-ford, and take care of my children. B. J. ROLLES. B. J. ROLLES.

The allusion in the letter to his going to bed was explained by one of the witnesses. He came home and found Wells and Mrs. Shaw in the parlor. She said to him, "Won't you lie down on the sola, to keep the buggers out?" and he replied, angrily. "Pil get under the table and be a dog, if you want me to." He then went up stairs, got a rope from a bed, and lowered hum-self from a back window. When he took the poison is not known, or where he obtained it. was in great distress when d seavered by th The jury, after a thorough investipolicemen. gation, found that he came to his death by ad-ministering with his own hand strychnine. He was a man very well known; has had a shoeshop in Central Row recently, though he is a joiner by trade, and has done jobs in that line.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,) Friday, July 6, 1866.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, owing to the extremely warm weather. Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. About 2500 shares Catawissa preferred sold at from 349@354, the former rate a decline of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; Reading at 53;@54,a;slight advance; and Phiadelphia and Erie at 312, no change; 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 561 for Norristown: 38 for North Pennsylvania; 611 for Lehigh Valley: 43 for Elmira preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 57 for Tenth and Eleventh; 211 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 60 for Chesnut and Walnut; 191 for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices. 5-20s sold at 104 [@104]; and 6's of 1881 at 1084@1098. 974 was bid for 10 40s; and 103# for 7.30s. City loans are in fair demand. New City 6s sold at 961@961, no change.

Bank shares are in demand, but we hear of no sales. 114 was bid for North America; 142 for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 93 for Northern Liberties; 314 for Mechanics'; 52 for Penn Township; 534 for Girard; 80 for Western; 65 for City; 53 for Commonwealth; 64 for Corn Exchange; and 59 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement, 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 351 for preferred do.; 571 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris preferred; 144 for Susquehanna Canal; and 58 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold-10 A. M., 1544; 11 A. M., 1544; 12 M., 154; 1 P. M., 1544.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street .

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the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

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84	44	Dec.,	1864	91	- 91
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**		August,	1865	64	6
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Infantry, and Messrs. Van Pelt and Jenks, under the firm of Adams, Van Pelt & Co. About 1 clock on the morning of Tucsday week, while the rain was descending in torrents, and when General Adams, Captain Johnson, Captain Van Pelt, and Captain Jenks, the owners, were asleep in a small dwelling on the plantation, the door suddenly opened, and four stalwart men, with blackened faces and otherwise disguised, rushed into the room, seized the sleep-ing men as they lay in their beds, and, with pistols pointed at their heads, demanded their money. The inmates of the room were powerless

the grasp of these night marauders, for in an instant they had secured the pistols of their victims, which had been placed under their pillows. Threats of instant death were made if any resistance was offered, and General Adams was compelled to rise from his bed and point out the trunk in which the money belonging to the firm was deposited. In an instant the trunk was forced open, and three thousand dollars secured by the robbers. This, however, did not seem to satisfy them, as they immediately after-wards rifled the pockets of the gentlemen above referred to, and took away whatever valuables they could lay their hands on. After making various threats in case they were interfered with two left the cabin, the others remaining o prevent the owners of the plantation from aving the cabin.

Meanwhile a dreadful tragedy had been enacted at the quarters of the men, situated a short distance from the dwelling occupied by the owners. Another party of the marauders, in the darkness of the night, and in the midst of the storm of wind and rain, had made an attack on the quarters. Entering the stable in which the stock had been placed for shelter, hey in the most wanton manner commenced killing the poor animals by shooting them with their pistols. The firing had the effect of arousing the laborers on the plantation, many of whom were old soldiers, who quickly armed themselves with muskets, revolvers, and what-ever they could lay their hands on. The majority of them did not take time to dress, but sallied out, not knowing the meaning of the attack. As they were marching towards the stable the marauders fired a volley, killing five of the laborers and wounding nine. The others who had escaped, ten in number, returned the fire, but in the darkness of the night it was impossible to recertain whether any of the narauders were killed or wounded.

Overpowered by numbers, the laborers retreated to their quarters. The marauders, bent on destruction, then set the stable on fire, and the engine and cotton gin were completely de stroyed. Having completed their work of de struction, the marauders assembled their forces and left the place.

When morning at length broke, the bodies of the five men who were killed were found lying about twenty yards from the burned stable, and arrangements were made for their decent interment.

As they had only arrived at the plantation a couple of days before from Cincinnati, our in-formant, Captain Jenks, could not give their names. After the burial of their late comrades, the owners of the plantation, accompanied by several of their hands, followed the track of their assallants for a considerable distance, and from the tracks made in the mud, it was computed that the band was composed of thirty men at least. The traces of blood were to be seen all along the road which they travelled, and it was quite evident that one or more had been wounded by the volley which the laborers fired in self-defense. A consultation then took place, and as it was considered that they would be unable to cope with the murderers, even if they came up with them, the chase was given up. Fearful of a second attack when night came on, the men resolved to separate and make their way to the nearest canebrake for security, trust ing they would be able to bail a steamer passing up the Mississippi.

Captain Jenks went out towards a small island in the river for the purpose of awaiting the

The Rival of Niagara.

Livingstone, the celebrated traveller, in his recent book of travels in Africa, thus describes the most wonderful geographical discovery of modern times:-

The Victoria Falis of the Zambesi river are among the most remarkable curiosities of the interior of Africa. For several miles above the cataract the river is smooth and tranquil, flowing by lovely islands thickly covered with tropical vegetation. Loity palm trees, with their truits in golden clusters, grow abundantly upon the banks. Many flowers peep out near the water's edge. But these charming islands are soon succeeded by dangerous rapids. It is only when the river is very low that they can be passed in safety. Elephants and hippopotami are often swept over the falls, and, of course, smashed to pulp. On entering the race or waters the party was requested not to speak "as talking might impair the virtue of medi cine." There were places where the utmost exertions of the cancemen had to be put lotta to force the boat to the only sate part of the rapid, and to prevent it from sweeping broad-side on. At times it seemed as if nothing could save the canoe from dashing headlong against the rocks, but just at the nick of time, the word was passed to the steersman, who, with read oole, turned the craft a little aside; and it glided

swiftly past the threatened danger. On reaching the falls a speciacle of indescri onble magnificence was presented to the travelers. The cataract is formed by a crack across the river, the bed of the Zampezi, at the place, The hps of the crack are still quite sharp, except about three feet of the edge over which the river rolls. The walls go sheer down from the lips without any projecting crag. The cleit is in length a few yards more than the breadth of the Zambesi, which was found to be, by measure ment, a little over 1860 yards, but this number was retained to mark the year in which the fall was for the first time examined. The width, the narrowest point, was found to be eighty yards, and at the widest somewhat more. Into this chasm, twice as deep as Niagara Falls, the liver, a mile wide, rolls with deafening roar, forming the Victoria cataract. It is broken into several partial falls by rocks and islands, in all making upwards of 2700 feet of perennial falls. The whole body of water rolls lear over quite unbroken, but after a de of ten or more feet the entire mass suddenly becomes like a huge sheet of driven snow. Pieces of water leap from it in the form of comets with tails streaming behind, till the whole snowy sheet is changed into myriads of ushing, leaping, aqueous comets. The amount s probably exceeded by Niagara, though not in the months when the Zambesi is in flood. This vast boly of water necessarily encloses in its lescent a large body of air, which, forced into the cleft to an unknown depth, rebounds and runnes op loaded with vapor to form three or even six columns, as if of steam, visible at the di ance of twenty-one miles. On reaching the height of two hundred feet from the level of the river, this vapor becomes condensed into a perpetual shower of tine rain.

COAL FORTUNES.—An English paper has this bit of personal gossip:—"The fortune of Miss Fletcher, the fancee of the Hon. Mr. Cottou, varies from £23,000 to £47,000 per annum, thus rivaling that of Miss Tempest, the late Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, who derived it from the same source—viz., coal."

HAY FEVER .- The Rev. H. H. Wood, curate of Hemingtord Abbots, Huntingdonshire, England, writes that "hay fever" may be instantly relieved by bathing the nostrils and the closed cyclids with spirits of camphor and warm water,

NEW OBLEANS, July 5 .- The steamer Pezano, from Bagdad on the 26th ultimo, has arrived at Brashear City, The steamers Holcombe and Eugenie, with two schooners, containing Generals Mejia, Olivera, and staffs, together with about one thousand persons, consisting of troops, Government officials, women, and children, crossed the bar of the Rio Grande on the 26th, bound to Vera Cruz. General Escobedo occupied Matamoras on the evening of the 25th with twenty-five men. Matamoras was remarkably quiet and orderly.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW OBLEANS, July 5 .- The Odd Fellows' Hall,

The Masonic Brotherhood have tendered the

Another Destructive Fire.

CHIERY VALLEY, Olsego county, New York,

were burned last night. The loss is from

Aid for the Portland Sufferers.

meeting was held here last evening to take mea-

sures for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at

delivered by the Hon. Garrett B. Adrian, Rev.

INDEPENDENCE DAY DOWN SOUTH.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 5 .- The Fourth was cele-

brated by several picnics. The loyal persons in

the community assembled at Bastley Grove, and

were addressed by Horace Maynard and others.

The freedmen held a celebration at Fort Gillen, which was broken up by a party of

General Fiske received a despatch last night

from Smyrna, on the Nashville and Chattanooga

Railroad, asking for a detachment of troops to

quiet a disturbance between the citizens and

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 5 .- The celebration of Inde-

pendence Day was mostly confined to private

picnics and social meetings in the suburbs. The

military headquarters was illuminated, salutes

fired, the public buildings and a few private buildings and Adams Express were decorated with flags; but there was no municipal celebra-

New Orleans.

Independence Day was universal. The shipping

and consulates displayed innumerable flags. The firemen had a grand festival.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Liberal Occupation of Matamoras.

NEW OBLEANS, July 5 .- The celebration of

Several prominent Generals were present.

soldiers of the 5th Regular Cavalry.

Mayor Jenkins presided, and addresses were

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 6 .- A public

\$75,000 to \$100,000.

Portland, Maine.

tion of the day.

J. W. Schenck, and others.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 .- Business was entirely suspended here yesterday, and much enthusiasm was manifested throughout the tate in the celebration of the Fourth of July. The steamer Sacramento has arrived from Panama, bringing New York advices of June 11. Mining shares are fluctuating. Ophir, \$252; Savage, \$900; Yellow Jacket, \$755; Belcher, \$191; Imperial, \$110; Chollar Potosi, \$200. Legal-tenders, 70¹/₂.

The Red River.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.-There are continued reports of murder and robberies by the negro Troops on the Red river. The Western Texas election returns show a

decided hostility to negro suffrage.

Markets by Telegraph.

New Yong, July 6.—Cotton dull at 36@38c, Flour is dull; 5590 barrels sold; State \$6.00@10.25; Ohio \$8.80@13.75; Western \$6.60@10; Southern \$10.20@17; Canacian \$9.0313.90. Wheat has declined 1@20. 1400 bushels Western sold at \$3.25. Corn ic, higher; sale 1 of 60,000 bus less at 89@8940. Beef steady. Pork heavy; 1200 barrels Moss sold at \$32. Whisky dull.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.-Sales of cotton to day, 000 bales; prices unchasged; receipts to day only 8 bales. Sterling exchange 1674. New York exchange, 1; premium.

Heart-rending Catastrophe-A Little Girl Burned to Beath. One of the most afflicting events connected

with the celebration of yesterday was the burning to death of a little girl named Nancy J. Andrews, who resided with her widowet other at No. 161 Academy street. She had been down in the city during the forenoon to witness the procession, and after dinner took another little girl by the hand and went with her to the corner of Summit street, to see some boys who were firing crackers there. She had stood there but a moment, when a boy houghtlessly threw a lighted match at her, which set fire to her dress, and in a moment spiead to every part of her entire garments. The poor little creature started screaming for home, completely wrapped in flames, when a young man named Charles Combs took off his oat and threw it about her, too late, however, stop the raging fire, or save 1d, now suffering untold agony. Other the Other at tempts were made to put out the fire, but they were unsuccessful until all the little sufferer's clothes, except a chemise, were burned from her body. She was then picked up and carried to her home, Dr. Baldwin being called to attend her. The physician at once pronounced her case a hopeless one; but she lingered until 4 o'clock this morning, when death put an end to her pain. The event caused a feeling of sadness throughout the neighborhood; but tongue cannot express the agony of the mother, who was thus suddenly called to look upon her daring a charred and dying mass. She had lost her hus-band at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and it seemed that this last affliction would almost unseat her reason. The young man who threw his coat about the little girl in hopes of putting out the fire had his hands hadly burned and his coat completely ruined. The functal will take place to-morrow afternoon. -Newark Evening Courier.

and the second of the

" October. 1865.... 5] -The New York Tribune this morning says:-

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money is extremely easy, and large amounts are offered at 4@5 per cent, to brokers. For prime bills the most general rate is 54@69 per cent, with ex-ceptions at 5@7 per cent Sterling Exchange is steady. The leading drawers of sterling quote 60 days' bills at 1084, but the transactions at this rate are quitelimited; London prime bankers', 60 days, 1084@ 1085; London prime bankers', sight, 110@1103; Lon-don, prime commercial, 107@108; Paris, bankers', long, 5 20@5 183; Paris, bankers', short, 5 124@5084; Swiss, 5 20@5 183; Hamburg, 864@374; Amsterdam, 404@141; Frankfort, nominal; Bremen, 78@79; Berlin, nominal, 72@74."

-The Chicago Clearing House Association passed the following resolutions at a meeting on Friday evening last:-

"Resolved, unanimously, as the sonse of this Asso-ciation, That the proposed amendment to the Na-tional Banking law, by which the country banks of all the Western and Northwestern States and Terri-tories are required to redeem their notes in New York, instead of the great commercial centres of the Nork, instead of the great commercial centres of the West, as originally provided for, is calculated to work injuriously to the financial interests of the country, by the concentration which would nata-ral y follow of so large an aggregate of bank balances in that city; and that en behalf of the balances in that city; and that en behalf of the balances in that city.

carnestly remonstrat s against the same. *Resolved*, That this As oc ation respectfully invite representatives of the National banks of Ohio, In-diana, Michigon, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Wi consin, Minnesola, and the Northwestern Territories, to meet in convent on in this city, on the 12th day of September next, for consultation with reference to such measures as may be deemed proper for the protection of their interests and the comal and financial wants of their portion of the country.

-The Eighth National Bank announces a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., clear of tax, payable on demand.

-The Lehigh Valley Railroad announces a quarterly dividend of 21 per cent., payable after the 18th inst.

-The St. Nicholas Coal Company announces a dividend of 21 per cent., or 5 cents per share, clear of tax, payable on the 16th inst.

-The Delaware Avenue Market Company announces a dividend of 3 per cent., clear of tax, payable on the 17th inst.

-The Schomacker Plano Forte Manufacturing Company announces a dividend of 4 per cent., clear of tax.

-The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill or the weck ending une 28, 1866, was: orresponding week last year	Navigation Tons. Cust. 85,597 10 18,784 10
Increase for the week	16,868 20
onnage for the season to date	
A CONTRACTOR OF	000 000 000

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 6. - There is no perceptible change to notice in the Flour Market, and the only sales reported were a few hundred barre s for the supply of the home trade at \$8@8 75 P bbl for superfine; \$939 9.75 for extras; \$10.75@12 50 for Northwestern extra family; and \$11 50@18:50 for fancy brands, according to quality. The market is almost bare of Rye blour, and it is held at \$5 50 \$7 bbt. Prices of Corn

ing to quarty. The market is almost birds of Aye Floar, and it is held at \$5 50 \$7 bbt. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal. There is no new movement to notice in the Wheat Morket and prices are nominal. A car load of new Delaware red sold at \$3; also 500 bushels choice spring at \$2 55; white ranges from \$8 20 to \$8 25. Rve is quiet, with small sales at \$1 20@125 for Western and Pennsy, vania. There is a fair damand tor Corn, with sales of \$600 bushels at \$10, and 15 000 bushels Western mixed at 98c. In Oats but htile doing and prices are droping; sales of Penn-sylvania at 70c, and Western at 50@57c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mail The receipts and stocks of Seeds continue very small. Cloverseed sells at \$7 50@8 per 64 lbs.; Timothy at \$5 50@5 50; and Fixssed at \$35 00@55. No 1 Querentron Bark is held at \$35 per ton. Whisky is inactive. Small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2 24@225, and Ohio at \$228.