

GREAT STORM IN NEW YORK.

The Tornado and the Lightning—How the Wind Blew Nobody Good Us Town—Maggie Mitchell in a Tight Place—Lowe's Balloon on the Rampage—A General Blow-Out—Forty Men Knocked Down—One Only Hurt—The United States (Balloon) Gone to Smash.
The peculiarities of the weather usually afford material for good-humored raillery to those whose business it is to "write it up," and so long as its effects are seen only in a cessation of hostilities among the bulls and bears of Wall Street, or in the occasional eccentricities of sane people elsewhere, the theme is one legitimate enough for the exercise of the small wit of reporters, and they do well to work the field, for it never develops but only in the form of a plague, and when even the shelter of one's roof is not security against sickness or death from the intense heat, the subject ceases to be a merry one.

The column and a half devoted in yesterday's *Times* to the record of deaths and prostration from *coup de soleil* was sufficiently alarming to nervous people to make them pray earnestly, however long out of practice, for a change of weather, and it is only with the best of grace we can be said to have written cheerfully about it. Anent this praying for a change of weather, there is a story told of two sailors, who, cast away at sea, had managed to preserve their lives for a few hours upon a raft, but being without food, the stars still shining, and no land in sight, they gave up hope, and concluded that it was time to pray, which one of them is said to have done in this fashion—

"O Lord! look down with an eye of compassion upon two poor wretches who are as Prince and the land lubbers that worry you every day; we never bothered you before since we were babies, and you'll never hear of us again if you only save us just this once, O Lord!"

Never for any such mortal sin in the Christian community, it is true, with that hot spell brought a quantity of prayers out of people not addicted to that kind of eloquence. Whether as a result of this eleventh-hour repentance or not, the coming breeze which blew from the morning yesterday was the most welcome visitor New York has known for many years.

Indeed, it might be said, without fear of contradiction, that its presence gave more universal joy than any great or long-looked-for event in our memory, except the coming of the Prince of Wales, when, as a marriageable young man, he awoke the palpitations of fair bosoms in Fifth Avenue, or as a young person of very small brains, he started to ecstasies depths our city sages and orators when they congratulated the stars on the street. Windows were thrown open and Venetian blinds flung to the wall; carpets might fade or curtains swallow the dust, but the breeze must have its way.

It was a glorious breeze, and everybody congratulated their bodies when they were on the stairs or on the street. Windows were thrown open and Venetian blinds flung to the wall; carpets might fade or curtains swallow the dust, but the breeze must have its way. Such was the wind, and although the thermometer had not yet got under 90 degrees in the shade, that we even saw grave business men shake each other convulsively by the hand in Crooks' bar-room, exclaiming, "I say, old fellow, this is really; let's have another—this conversation was never drunk in the bar-room from Nassau to Printing House square. It is convenient to pass that was sometimes. It is a near cut, but this explanation may be considered superfluous, but everybody does not know that reporters never drink in the bar-room. Let the whole world grow wiser."

So, even with the thermometer at 90 degrees, such was the change from the fearfully oppressive atmosphere which preceded it, that people felt comparatively satisfied with a temperature under which they had groined but a week before. Some thought this the hot spell would blow quietly away in this fashion, and that the wind would edge round eastward and bring us rain. But the weather-wise, they thought otherwise. They said that this, the old proverb, and the philosophers that none of your summer zephyrs are going to restore the atmospheric equilibrium. You are in for a blow, and a big one. Whereupon more of the nervous people began to support themselves against the coming blow.

THE TORNADO.
About noon huge piles of clouds began to rear themselves to fantastic shapes, and as they approached the zenith the breeze freshened considerably until near 2 o'clock, when there was a sudden fall, followed by a vivid stream of light—the first flash of the electric battle. The thunder peal had scarcely rolled away when the wind came down with terrible energy, doing more sweeping in a breathing time than the Board of Health have been able to screw out of the Commissioners of Streets in a month. Up town the sight was truly marvellous. In the Park gate, at which the writer stood when the tornado first struck the island, it seemed that our Empire City had suddenly met the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah—when God forbid, whether the first flash was the electric fire, or seemed, veritably, to rain down upon the city, the wind from the north, and the wind from the west, rushing in forked lines from zenith to nadir, and as the wind tore northward the dust arose in dense brown clouds, wheeling and towering like the smoke of a conflagration.

On it came, as if a wall of cloud which might at any moment burst and disclose within its boundaries a burning city. On came the tornado, wrenching off window-shutters, rolling over ash-barrels, whirling up awnings, wrenching the roofs of buildings, and in a few moments caught hold of the vulgar things, chasing human nature in every direction in search of shelter, and causing a state of commotion along the avenues generally that would have been highly shifting to persons of dancing and calisthenic, or to the witty persons in hoop-skirts who saw much more of polite society.

A BALLOON IN ITS DEATH STRUGGLE.
The writer had been invited to partake of a few mouthfuls of fresh air with some friends in the car of Lowe's balloon, a thousand feet or so above high-water level. He had gone up to the amphitheatre early in the afternoon, in time, as he supposed, for his ascent. When he had, however, that owing to certain eccentricities of the conveyance which was to bring him to the sky-parlor, it was thought prudent to postpone the trip, and to be contented with Doyle's balloon-punch and another peculiarity of that person which develops itself in pie. There had been three ascents before the writer arrived, in one of which—the last one of the morning—Miss Maggie Mitchell had distinguished herself in *deux temps* with Harry Leslie—not on the light rope, by any means. She went up with him, accompanied by an old lady relative. Things in the upper air, however, got even to stirring for Maggie, as the premonitory symptoms of the coming hurricane began to show themselves.

concluded to make the balloon fast for the day, and she was secured, as is customary when the wind blows high, with ten one-inch cables firmly secured to the platform by ring and bolt.

The writer, modest in most things, dares to plead a fair allowance of self-conceit on the subject of the weather. Most people are peevish in his way. Those French philosophers, for instance, who promised us a cool summer, and told us the reason why. There was a scientific self-conceit.

The writer's, however, is only natural. He does not say anything more. He only claims that when he says its going to blow, it blows. He does not say it is "because the equilibrium of the atmosphere has been disturbed by the gathering of moderate quantities of caloric and eccentricity," but he says that when clouds rise behind the wind after a hot spell, then look out for squalls"—and he looks out for squalls, and they come. If the philosophers said it the other way, there would be a lead string for a month; just as after telling you that owing to the prevalence of extraordinary deluges of ice in the extreme Polar regions, we were sure to have a cool summer, and on proof the thermometer passes up to 104 degrees in the shade.

There is a growing contempt for weather prophets of all kinds, which augurs badly for the almanac-makers. If you want to preserve your character for sanity, don't presume to know more than an old cow, who goes under a hedge and howls before the sun comes out. With about as much knowledge—hence his conceit of it—as an experienced cow, the writer suggested to the balloon-keeper the propriety of "ditching her out" by letting her go off. He said it was all right, that she would ride it; but it wasn't all right, as she would ride it; but it wasn't all right, as she would ride it.

At 2:40 o'clock the tornado tumbled into the amphitheatre, and swung the huge ball about in such a way that it was evident that she would break away from her moorings, unless better secured, and that specifically meant her belonging to the place, and as many more, haken, policemen, and spectators, rushed down into the arena, and laying hold of the ropes, did their utmost to control the fury of the unruly monster. No distance from the side of the amphitheatre; now sweeping around whizzing in its rotary motion; again stopping suddenly as if for breath, then leaping upwards to the utmost tension of her cable to dash down again; all the while filling the men about in the most uncomfortable manner, several of them were carried up ten and twelve feet and flung floundering on the platform. Leslie seemed to hold her like a cat, and as if he were practising some new feat, upon the success of which his future fame depended.

A few moments, however, showed plainly that neither balloon nor men could stand the tug much longer, and it was concluded to let the gas out. The valve was opened accordingly, and the gas began to escape. It might have been better had the valve let alone, but it might also have been worse. The immediate result of the partial escape was of course to make conceive that side pressed by the wind, leaving her, in this shape, still more at the mercy of the wind. As the ropes were not lost, yet still the men clinging on, rising and falling, some down by the side of the balloon, prostrate on the platform, or the next moment caught by the ropes and netting, and flung in a way which was no longer amusing, but extremely perilous. Then came the last and final "blow," bearing the now terrified thing to the extreme end of the cables in the direction of the Park; then suddenly shooting her up in the air, bursting the netting, liberating her, and carrying her to the top of the tower. Her fellow who had clung on to his bread and butter to the last moment. Liberated from the netting, the gas of course expanded, and in a second, even before she had crossed Fifty-ninth street, she was in the air, and she was gone. She was carried off into the Park like some unhappy monster hurried headlong into Hades.

It is scarcely fair, perhaps, to call the Park Hades, but to make the simile good it must be carried to the infernal regions. The only light enough to see what was going on below from the stand of the amphitheatre. Sky and all other surroundings were shut out by the impenetrable cloud of dust. Some twenty of the men ran to the relief of the others gathering round the point where she had fallen. He held on in the last convulsive effort of the balloon for freedom, then raised some fourteen feet, from which height he was hurled upon his head. He was quite insensible when he was carried to the ground. He was, however, carefully attended by Mr. De Vere, the chemist of the establishment, and in a short time was restored to consciousness. His face and head were badly contused; his hands, as those of the other men, were badly cut up with the ropes, but, happily, this was the only serious injury he sustained. He was given to the wounded after the "blow up."

Terrible Effects of Lightning in Brooklyn.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.
During the prevalence of the thunder-storm yesterday afternoon the electric fluid descended in large quantities on Lawrence & Son's cordage factory, situated in Bushwick avenue, N. D., and caused fearful havoc and loss of life. It is stated that the fluid entered the engine-room, and severed the supply pipe of the boilers, which were well supplied with water a few hours previously. Immediately after the occurrence a dreadful explosion took place, the two boilers being precipitated through the building to a distance of some four hundred feet, tearing and destroying all the buildings and interruptions in their path.

The boilers took opposite directions, one going towards and nearly reaching Johnson street, carrying away in its course a portion of the ginning house attached to the factory. The other plunged through Wall's stable, and lodged in the rear of the row, at a distance of at least four hundred feet from the starting point. The engineer of the establishment, Mr. William Boyle, met a most horrible death by this casualty. He was at work in the engine-room when the electric fluid entered it and the explosion took place, and his body was hurled a distance of some five hundred feet from the ruins. Mr. Boyle was a very careful, sober, and industrious man. He leaves a widow and five children. The loss of property by this explosion is estimated at \$15,000.

the storm, and communication was thereby interrupted for several hours. The cable was severe throughout the city, and considerable damage was done by the blowing down of fences, uprooting of trees, etc.

A ROW OF BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN.
A row of six new three-story brick buildings, in Warren street, near Fourth avenue, were levelled to the ground yesterday afternoon by the force of the wind. The loss of property will amount to about \$18,000.

STRANGE FREAK OF LIGHTNING.
During the thunder shower yesterday, which was very severe in Jersey City, the lightning struck a large tree in York street, completely stripping the bark from top to bottom, and leaving no other mark of its presence.—N. Y. Times of to-day.

MEXICO.

The Empress Carlotta Going to Europe to Negotiate a New Loan—Secret European Mission from the Emperor—Outrages Upon Americans—Napoleon's Designs Against the United States—What He Proposes to do when Peace in Europe is Restored—Reported Capture of Tampico, Etc.
NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.
CITY OF MEXICO, July 3.—Contrary to general belief, the Emperor could obtain almost unlimited loans in Europe if the United States were to recognize the Emperor. Both English and German capitalists stand ready and anxious to back him up to any amount the moment the Federal Government shows the least favorable change towards the empire; but that unruly "if" interferes, and spoils the trade. The revenues have been steadily increasing, the commerce of the country is greater than ever before, and the new tax system must yield a large income, if it ever shall be enforced; and, altogether the financial condition is as promising as at any other period of the empire's history.

SECRET EUROPEAN MISSION.
On the English steamer which sailed from Vera Cruz yesterday went Senor Eloun, chief of the Emperor's Cabinet. He goes upon a special mission to France and Austria; but his designs are secret, and can only be guessed at. It can refer to two things: one, an agreement for the retention of troops and foreign assistance, or abolition of the Emperor, Madame Kumor has set about a most improbable story—that the Emperor has become so heartily sick of the conduct of the present administration, that he orders an election immediately after the withdrawal of the 1st detachment of French troops. No interference of any kind is to be tolerated at the polls; but it is to be a full and free expression of the will of the Mexican people; and if a majority declare themselves in favor of the Emperor, the Emperor will at once abdicate, as he does not choose to rule over an unwilling people. Of course this is mere sensation; although it is well known that his Majesty's preferences are in favor of a life in Europe, and that he remains here most unwillingly, and only upon reasons of state.

The capture of Matamoros was a severe blow to the empire, as it threw the whole northern frontier into the hands of the rebels, as well as endangered the whole Gulf coast above Vera Cruz. The city press have been out-poken and severe in their remarks upon the late course of the Emperor, who apparently looked upon all the proceedings in the North with the utmost unconcern. The capture of Matamoros, however, has had a different effect. It has shown the Emperor that he had been anything but French. The *Estafete* was particularly bitter in its remarks, and laid the whole disaster upon the Emperor; but, of course, the Emperor is too dignified to order an election immediately after the withdrawal of the 1st detachment of French troops. No interference of any kind is to be tolerated at the polls; but it is to be a full and free expression of the will of the Mexican people; and if a majority declare themselves in favor of the Emperor, the Emperor will at once abdicate, as he does not choose to rule over an unwilling people. Of course this is mere sensation; although it is well known that his Majesty's preferences are in favor of a life in Europe, and that he remains here most unwillingly, and only upon reasons of state.

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ARRIVAL OF MEDIA AND STAFF AT MEXICO.
General Mejia and staff arrived here last night, to consult with the Department upon affairs upon the frontier. Marshal Bazaine has gone to look after affairs in that direction, and it is not at all likely he will remain a quiet spectator of Liberal successes. He has the power to recapture Matamoros in a few weeks, which he will exercise that power is problematical.

PROGRESS OF THE PAIS EXHIBITION BUILDING.
The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Star* writes—
"The Champs de Mars is one vast scene of excavating, levelling, engineering, and erecting. Railways run over the Point de Jeune, and the Trocadero, which is being levelled. The Trocadero is the height opposite the Ecole Militaire, and the spot on which was to have been erected the marble palace for that poor Prince who thus wrote his own melancholy epitaph: 'Born King of Rome—died an Austrian colonel.' Railways run across the Champs de Mars, around it, about it, every where; thousands of hands work night and day. But this is not all. Already there arises the skeleton of the vast Industrial Palace. A large segment of the great circular iron gallery which is to run around the building is already erected, and from it you can give a slight guess at what the whole will be."

are many honorable exceptions to this rule, however, and several of this class are now in the United States.

VERA CRUZ, July 9.—The American mail steamer *Manhattan*, which was to leave here for Havana and New York at noon yesterday, did not do so on account of the unfavorable weather, and the consequence of being delayed port orders to that effect received telegraphically from the city of Mexico.

A MESSENGER FROM MAXIMILIAN TO MIRAMON.
An Austrian or Belgian officer has taken passage on board of the American steamer, *en route* for Europe, who is the bearer of a despatch from Maximilian to Miramon. It is said that Maximilian is making arrangements to leave at an early date. It is said that he would do so now but that the French object, and constrain him to remain until they are ready to withdraw their troops, and the French debt matter is settled.

Santa Anna's proclamation has been received here, printed in Castilian, and in circular form. Certain parties are very busy in circulating copies of it.

TAMPICO REPORTED TAKEN.
There is a rumor in circulation in this city that Tampico has been taken by the Liberals.

EXCITEMENT AT VERA CRUZ—SKIRMISH BETWEEN LIBERALS AND IMPERIAL FORCES.
Yesterday Vera Cruz was thrown into a state of excitement in consequence of the circulation of several reports that fighting was going on at a place situated thirteen miles in a westerly direction from the city. At the same time the non-arrival of the mail train on time, and for some three hours after, seemed to confirm the reports. Subsequently we learned that an imperial patrol led by Tajarica, going westward towards La Pulga. On the way it met a small party of Liberals reconnoitering, and skirmished with them. The fight was going on, a patroling party of imperialists, who had travelled eastward from La Pulga, came up and reinforced the others, who were still engaged.

The mail train, which had left Paso del Macho at six A. M., arrived at La Pulga at twenty minutes past eight, and was stopped. Six hundred thousand dollars in specie and a guard was on the train. The train guard was sent down at once to the scene of the skirmish, but the Liberals had retreated before their arrival. The casualties were few in number. The railroad train was then run on to this city, but soon the facts were made public the excitement subsided.

At three A. M. yesterday morning the Liberal cavalry left the immediate vicinity of Vera Cruz and moved on dividing into three columns, and taking separate roads.

ZITACUARO.
The report has been confirmed that Recules has occupied Zitacuaro. He was reinforced by the commands of Castillo and Ugalde, and the partisan rangers of the Department of Toluca.—*New York Herald*.

The Girl Who Was Starved and Frozen for Three Weeks.
From the *Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch*, July 13.

Our readers will doubtless remember the remarkable case of Louisa Blackburn, who was found under a haystack in North Beaver Township, Lawrence county, in December last, where she had lain for a long time, and with very little covering, for a period of about three weeks. She was in a dying condition when found, both feet having been frozen, and her body greatly emaciated by long fasting.

After she had been nursed, and after several weeks of medical treatment, it became necessary to amputate both of her limbs about four inches below the knees. She also lost the sight of one eye, caused by the effects of severe cold. It was feared that she would not survive the operation of double amputation, but after many weeks of nursing she began to recover, and is now able to crawl about in quite a lively manner. She is living in the same vicinity, and is supported by the good friends of the township. A considerable sum of money has been raised for the purpose of purchasing her artificial feet, but it is thought that these appliances would be useless, owing to the fact that the "stumps" are drawn backward, not having been kept straight with the remainder of the limbs after amputation. She has lately made several attempts to stand, and comes so near succeeding that she thinks she will yet be able to walk upright.

She is so active that she can crawl into bed herself, and get out again by means of a wooden bed-post. She is likely to lose the sight of her other eye, as she is, resembling cataract, is now making its appearance upon the ball. She still persists in the story she originally told of having escaped from Salt Lake City, with her mother and sister, who died on the banks of the journey, and were buried on the way. Very few persons believe the statement, and there are good reasons for regarding it as greatly exaggerated, or a sheer fabrication.

Her father's name is Jones, and as a time being she is corroborated by respectable citizens, and her recovery, considering her almost hopeless condition, is one of the most singular cases on record. She has also been the object of much unpleasant feeling and controversy among persons in the immediate neighborhood; but since her recovery the gossiping have had but little to say about her or the manner of her treatment.

Mr. Forney's "Man Jones."
A CURIOUS STORY ABOUT THE "SENATOR"—INVESTIGATION ORDERED, ETC.
From the *New York Times* of to-day.

In the discussion in the Senate upon the bill to increase the pay of the employees of the Senate, Mr. Fessenden took occasion to object to the management of the stationery of Mr. Forney's department. It appears that the "Keeper of Stationery" is one Mr. Jones, confidential clerk of Mr. Forney, and familiarly known as "Forney's man." Mr. Fessenden says that he has recently presented at his post, and he intimates that Jones engaged in certain other pursuits. He now receives a salary of \$2100 for absolutely doing nothing, and it is sought to raise his salary for this arduous labor to the sum of \$2500, and give him a messenger besides at \$1500. Mr. Fessenden objects to this, and invites an examination into the management of the stationery-room. Mr. Jones principally occupies his time upon the floor of the House and Senate in lobbying bills through Congress. His position as an employe in the Senate enables him to get the *entries* in each House, and facilities for button-holding the members. Whether this is done under sanction of Mr. Forney or not has not been ascertained, but it is evident that the Senate is not inclined to encourage the kind of stationery which Mr. Jones will probably be required to give more of his attention to the stationery room hereafter, which will seriously interfere with his lobby schemes.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, July 19.

Mr. Clarke's Resignation.
The inferences drawn from the fact that the Hon. Freeman Clarke's resignation was in any way influenced by the report of the House Committee on the National Banks, are very unjust to that gentleman. The state of the case is directly the reverse. Mr. Clarke regards the report of that Committee as coming very far short of the truth and the facts of the matter; and he finds cause of complaint because the Committee did not investigate the cases of the Memphis and Venango Banks, in which the Government loses nearly a million of dollars. He further maintains that the present system of designating National banks as Government depositories, which is beyond his control, is a vicious one, and tends to corrupt the banks by allowing them to keep on deposit a larger amount of public money than they furnish securities for. He also avers that the law now stands it is not sufficiently summary in its features to enable him to proceed promptly against a defaulting bank. These facts are among the causes of his resignation.

He says he urged the Committee to make the examination thorough, and that they did not.

The South Carolina Plantations.
The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina, writing to headquarters, mentions several cases where negroes are prevented from filling contracts on account of the scarcity of provisions. One case in particular is the Ramsay Plantation, on Black river, near Georgetown, S. C., 145 acres of rice, 50 acres of corn, and 17 acres of potatoes, etc., are being cultivated. Sixty freedmen are employed. They were to subsist themselves, but now their provisions have run out, and it lacks three months of being harvest time. The planter has no provisions to give and no money to purchase, so he asks Government to furnish subsistence to the negroes, and take mortgage on crops as security.

General Fisk, writing from Nashville, Tenn., to the Freedmen's Bureau here, gives a statement of the condition of the freedmen's schools in the State of Tennessee for the quarter ending June 30, 1866. The whole number of schools is 77, employing 183 teachers, and having an average daily attendance of 13,236 scholars. Of these 1884 are taught in alphabet, 7345 in spelling, 6924 in reading, and the remainder in arithmetic, geography, and grammar.

General Fisk further states that the schools at Memphis were temporarily suspended by the bloody riots in May. Eight school-houses were burned, school furniture and books were given to the flames, and a teacher murdered. Immediate steps were taken to rebuild the school-houses and re-establish the schools. A first-class high school will be opened at Memphis in September next.

Assessments for the Blair Party.
Government officials in this State are to be assessed 3 1/2 per cent on their yearly salary, to be collected in full for July, August, September, and November, which is to go to the Blair party for use in the coming November election. At least \$300,000 will be realized in Maryland, which, with funds raised by the Tiger Club Claim Agency, and the percentage allotted from Washington Department assessments, will give the Rebel interest in Maryland \$200,000, and the influence of 1600 resident officials. Notwithstanding all these odds, the loyalists have selected out the more honest, upright, conscientious men of the different districts, and will go before the people with purity, integrity, and true patriotism.

The New Tariff Bill.
The Tariff bill, which passed the House yesterday, is almost purely administrative in its character. It imposes duties on but three articles, to wit—Cigars, two dollars and a half per pound and fifty per cent, *ad valorem*, forbids their importation otherwise than in boxes containing not more than five hundred, and requires them to be stamped by a regular Custom House stamp, and provides that all sold without such stamp shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture. Imposes a duty of three cents per pound on cotton, and provides that all mixtures in which alcohol is the chief ingredient shall pay the same duty as is imposed upon distilled spirits. The section providing for a Bureau of Statistics is included in the bill, and will form a valuable adjunct to the Bureau of the Special Commissioner of the Revenues.

The Two Conventions.
The convention of the Unconditional Union men, which was to have met in Baltimore, has been postponed until the 15th of August, as the convention of the Johnsonites has been called for the 25th instant, next Wednesday, and it was thought expedient to adjourn the loyal nominations until the Democracy should have fairly shown their hands.

The Neutrality Question.
General Banks will make a report on the neutrality question before adjournment.

The Reorganization of the Judiciary.
Both Houses have finally passed a bill reducing the number of judges of the Supreme Court to nine, and reconstructing the judicial districts. It was intimated in the caucus the other night that the President might veto this bill.

Resignation of Representative Rousseau.
General Rousseau was in his seat yesterday, and participated in the proceedings. He has written his letter of resignation, and will probably send it to the Governor of Kentucky.

The Cabinet Changes.
Cabinet paragraphs furnish no news and but little speculation. It is fully understood that Secretaries Stanton and Harlan will not resign for some time, if at all.

Governor Randall's appointment as Postmaster-General is hung up in the Senate. His friends are working assiduously for his confirmation, but he is strenuously opposed by many Senators on account of his leading connection with the Philadelphia Convention. The vote will be very close.

FROM CAPE MAY TO-DAY.

Grand Ball of the Athletic Base Ball Club at Longwood Hall To-night
[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE MAY, July 19.—A grand ball will be given to the Athletic Base Ball Club, in the concert-room of Congress Hall, this evening. The affair is under the management of William E. Sinn, lessee of the Chesnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Mark Hassler, Ralph M. Townsend, Frank Matthews, Mr. Meeker, of the *Sunday Mercury*, Charles F. Potts, Mr. Spangar, and others, and promises to be a brilliant affair.

(Second Despatch.)
CAPE ISLAND, July 19.—The Athletic Base Ball Club arrived by the first train this morning, and were escorted to Congress Hall by a large committee of gentlemen, especially appointed. At the hotel Hassler's Band welcomed them with splendid music. This evening a grand ball will be given to them at Congress Hall.

From San Francisco.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The cargo of the ship *Hornet*, burned at sea, was largely insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. The losses are being promptly paid in gold coin.
133,060 lbs. No. 1 American grade wool have been sold during the past week at 16 to 21 cents. A large amount of this goes per ship *Logrowd*, loading for Boston.

In the case of Emil Grisar vs. Irwin McDowell, Judge Field, of the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday gave judgment in favor of the defendant. This confirms the Government in the possession of the property known as Black Point, on which fortifications have been erected.

The receipts of bullion from all quarters since July 1st have been \$2,000,000.

Mining stocks are firm, but transactions limited. Ophir, \$270; Yellow Jacket, \$560; Savage, \$910. Legal-tenders, 71.

Indiana Union Convention.
NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 18.—The Union Congressional Convention was held at the Fair Grounds to-day. Five counties were represented, and about 7000 persons were present, including a large number of ladies. J. M. McCampbell was elected Chairman. An able speech was made in the forenoon by the Hon. H. W. Newcomb, of Indianapolis, which was warmly applauded.

At 2 P. M. Governor Morton appeared, accompanied by General Graham and others. He seems weak, and was assisted to the stand. When taking his seat he delivered an eloquent address of nearly three hours, during which he was frequently greeted with vociferous applause.

An Incident in the Life of a Murderer.
From the *Cincinnati Commercial*, July 14.
Watson, the professional burglar, and murderer of Captain Menter, who is to be hanged on the 31st of next month, sent recently, per Adams Express, to the Clerk of Perry county, Indiana, a package containing a letter, and the revolver with which the murder was committed. In the country his operations were conducted in the residence of the clerk above mentioned, for the purpose of obtaining his keys and robbing the safe. Gaining access to the sleeping apartment of the clerk, he found, sleeping soundly, and entirely without suspicion of him, the husband, wife, and infant child. Turning the light of his "glim" around the room, the guilty "crack-man" noticed on the table a loaded revolver. He looked at the weapon, and then at the sleeping child and mother, and thought that if in the course of his search for the keys he should awake the father, he might have to murder them all in order to escape. Dreading such work, he quietly took the revolver and left the house, and with the revolver he murdered Captain Menter.

Old Samaritan Manuscripts.
The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that the Palestine Exploration Fund has begun to yield most promising results in a province where they were least expected and most needed, viz., in that of the Samaritan people, a certain number of photographs taken by the explorer on expedition on various spots of the Holy Land, and comprising representations of some of the oldest Samaritan manuscripts, and further Samaritan MSS. of various antiquity, have been submitted by the German, Dr. Deutch, of the British Museum. This gentleman has now reported upon the matter at some length, and it appears, has been able to arrive at some very interesting conclusions, which he has referred to the converted Samaritan inscription found upon a stone in a Moham medan minaret at Nabulus. Mr. Deutch has completely restored the reading of this probably oldest epigraph in existence. A great deal of additional light is also thrown, by these new MSS., upon the vexed question of the age, and primitive shape of the square Hebrew character, the final decision of which must be of the highest import for Biblical and post-Biblical criticism, archeology, antiquities, history, and the rest.

Gen. Lane's Previous Thoughts on Suicide.
The *Kansas Chief*, commenting upon the suicide of General James H. Lane, says—
"The act appears to have been no sudden idea with himself. It is related of him, that immediately after his first election to the Senate, a rich contest his chances had been desperate, a friend asked him what he would have done if he had failed? Lane, pulling out a pistol, replied that if he had received information that he was beaten, he should have blown out his brains on the spot. It was his last and only hope—he had worked and lived for that position—and if he had failed, he had made up his mind to live no longer."

GENERAL SHERMAN'S VOTE.—It will be remembered that Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, at the meeting at Salem, in "Boystown" on the 4th inst., met General Sherman, a Democrat, to which the General promptly replied—"I never was a Democrat; I never voted but once in my life." The Zanesville (Ohio) *Courier* tells this story of the General—"While on the grand march to the sea, a fellow-officer one evening asked him for whom he was going to vote. The General replied that he would not vote; he had voted but once, and then he disfranchised himself. Such looks of wonder and incredulity as this produced may be imagined, but the General, paying no attention thereto, proceeded to give his vote for a President but once in my life, and that was for Buchanan; and I am since satisfied that any person who was so fool enough to do that has not sense enough to exercise the elective franchise, and disfranchised myself, and consequently shall not vote."

A WINDFALL.—It is stated that Miss Jennie L. Douglas, of New York, has received a legacy of one hundred thousand dollars from a relative in Scotland. Miss Douglas is a native of New York, and was for many years a teacher at Newburg, and subsequently in Washington city. She was employed during the war in one of the departments at Washington, and also at the hospitals for wounded soldiers.