# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## EUROPE.

#### PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Another Great Battle Fought-The Austrians Defeated - The Advance in Italy-Austria's Re-port of Her Condition-Situation Summed Up-London and Paris Cossip, Etc.

We have received advices from Europe to the evening of the 16th instant:-

#### The Position of Affairs.

The intelligence which we publish to day from Europe is important. The efforts of Napoleon to secure an armistice seem to have failed entirely, and the Emperor acts as if he had been periectly paralyzed by the success of the Prussians. It is evident that only the most important concessions will induce William to pause in his career of unprecedented military success. The battle of Aschattenburg has put the finishing stroke to the destruction of the Austrian army; and we are prepared to believe that even the empire of Francis Joseph is in danger of disruption.

anger of disruption. It is quite probable that Vienna is now in the possession of the Prussians; and unless the Austrians sue for peace upon conditions the most flattering to the Prussians, there is no tell-ing where the war will cease. It is very evident that Prussia will cease. that Prussia will secure entire dominion in Ger-many, and possibly in Hungary and else where. Perhaps Napoleon may succeed with another

scheme in securing peace, but the probability is that he is single-handed in this business of triendly mediation; and if so, he will take care that no important results ensue. There are in-dications, however, that Napoleon and Bismark have a perfect understanding in the matter together, and in the end we may see these two leaders dividing the spoils of great empires between them.

France is already extended to the Rhine, and Venetia will soon be incorporated much its terri-tory. More than this Napoleon scarcely desires at present. Bismark is even more jealous of his country's honor and glory: he is fighting to get possession of one great empire and ruin another. In the occupation of Brunn and Iglan the Pruesians have struck mines of wealth. Both are noted manufacturing centres, and the former is called the Manchester of Moravia. Although Francis Joseph has declared Vienna an open city, its occupation by the Prussians will be of vast advantage to them in many ways, and Francis Joseph will find that his campaign of the Danube will be as disastrous to him as has

been that of the Elbe. Unless there be a meeting between the contending sovereigns before Vienna for pacific purposes, it is reasonable to suppose that the war will continue during the entire summer and fall, and if so, the "dark rolling Danube" will run with blood.

General Cialdini is advancing steadily upon Venice, and as the Austrian army is retiring upon a very uncertain base, and has no communication with Vienna, we may look for its dis comfiture and capture in a very short time. It will be a glorious thing for Italy if, after all her reverses, she should succeed now in conquering her unity. It she does, she should nover cease to thank Prussia for the opportunity given and the assistance rendered.

The Great Battle to be Fought Under the Walls of Vienus. Pressed by a deputation from the Viennese manicipality, inquiring the Emperor's pleasure in

nicipality, inquiring the Emperor's pleasure in regard to the defenses of Vienna, the Emperor at once removed the people's apprehensions by answering that Vienna would be treated as an open city, and added that he would limit his military operations to a defense of the line of the Danube, a plan which might bring the Prus-sian altack on Floredoff, a village two or three miles from the gates of Vienna, where the Aus-trians have an intrenched camp as a *lete-du poul*. Should the Prussians, however, resolve to attack Vienna, they would certainly attempt to cross the river at several points, and in case of suc-cess the "open city" would unavoidably fall into their hands. The state of discouragement into which the

The state of discouragement into which the Austrian army has been thrown by the repeated losses in Bohemia, The Times believes will deter the Emperor from a final encounter so close to the capital, and trusts that before the Prussians shall be ready for the onset, the interview be-tween the two monarchs will take place, which might have been more opportunely held on the morrow of the disaster of Konig gratz.

#### The Situation.

The battle of Aschaffenburg, where the Federa army was so completely deteated by the Prus-sians, took place near the town of that name, situated twenty-three miles east of Frankfort, at the junction of the railroads from Frankfort and Darmstadt, and on the right bank of the river Maine. The defeat of the Federal army at Aschaffenburg, and the previous retreat from Kissengen, yields to the Prussians all of Thuringia, the Duchy of Nassau, the free city of Franktort, the Grand Puchy of Hesse Darmstadt, together with a portion of Bayaria.

The latest telegrams from Austria show important changes in the military situation. The Prussian Leadquarters have been advanced to Brunn, a fortified city of 50,000 inhabitants, about 70 miles north of Vienna on the line of the railroad. Besides the column which occupied Brunn, another had seized Olmutz, a city of 15,000 inhabitants, 40 miles northeast of Brunn, on the railroad from Breslau to Vienna. Another column had occupied Iglau, a town of 17,000 inhabitants, 49 miles northwest of Brunn. These three columns converging upon Vienns will meet before its walls.

The Austrian army had evacuated Brunn, fallen back upon the line of the Danube, and assembled before Vienna. The Emperor had announced that he would endeavor to avert a direct attack upon the capital by confronting the Prussians at Floredoff, a small village on the railroad to Olmutz, and four miles north of Vienna. Aspern and Wagram, where two of the great battles of Napoleon I were rought in 1809, may, however, become the scene of new battles. Aspern is a small village five miles northeast of Vienna; Wagram is eleven miles northeast.

## The War in Italy-Occupation of Padua and Vicenza.

Cialdini has occupied Padua and Vicenza, towns on the line of railroad to Vienna. The Austrians in Venetia, except those in Venice, thus have no railway communication with Vienna, so that, unless Cialdoni be dislodged, the Austrians cannot render aid in the impending battle with the Prussians. Cialdini's occupation of Padua and Vicenza

cuts off the Austrian army in the Quadrilateral from reinforcing the troops at Vienna, for these towns are upon the only line of railroad by which the Austrians could effect a rapid concen-tration. Padua is a fortified city, with a population of 53,000, and Vicenza 33,000. As the railroad leading north from Verona, occupied by the Austrians, is only completed as far as Bozen, the Quadrilateral cannol now be aban-doned in the hope of reinforcing Vienna, with-out a battle with the Italian army under Cialdini.

all dramatic rules, and boldly ignore all proba-bilities or even possibilities. The scenery, how-ever, is in the highest degree superb, a perfect triumph of scenic art; the electric light effects are very fine, and the dresses and stage appoint-ments magnificent. One great attraction seems to be the frantic Bohemian ballet, and the breach grolesque dancers, imported from Paris for the occasion, who execute a series of wildly fantastic movements which bring their arms and legs into the most curious complications imagi nable, and awaken bolsierous hilarity. The public appears to be charmed, and the piece will doubtless run. It has been cast with the whole strength of a powerful company, and put upon the stage in such an extravagantly liberal manner, that it would almost be ruin to a manager it had an ephemeral existence.

The royal bride and bridegroom, Princess Helena and Prince Christian, are passing their honeymocn at Osborne, and by command of the Queen a dance was given on the lawn to all her Majesty's servants there. As early as 6 o'clock in the streament her Majester with the bride mode the atternoon her Majesty, with the bride and bridegroom, and other members of the royal family, entered a tent erected for their accom family, entered a tent erected for their accom-modation, and the dancing commenced, and lasted all the evening, only interrupted by a jovial supper. This is the first touch of any-thing like gayety which has stirred the heavy atmosphere that appears to sur-round the royal bride. Her nuptials were oppressively solemn and grandly doleful. The union was an unpopular one, and all the Queen', maternal exertions tailed to disguise that important fact. The opposition of the Prince of Wales was well known. And the splendor of the nuptial procession, the gorgeous attire of the guests, the rich glits bestowed upon the bride (which have been valued at sums that would have comfortably supported a small family), and all the pomp and show, did not cheat any one into the belief that either the Court or the public in general welcomed Prince Christian as an

addition to the royal family. Catharine Luther, the last descendant of Mar-tin Luther, has just died at Mariahill. Her father was a devoted Catholic, and the first of the tentils to describe desting of the most the family to deny the doctrines of the great Protestant Reformer. Catharine Luther died a member of the Catholic Church. At her place of abode, Marnhill, a celebrated pligrimage in honor of the Virgin Mary takes place every year. A celebrated French oculist, M. Blanchet, has

ccently discovered a new operation by which sight has been successfully restored in cases which appeared to be beyond hope. The term helio-prothese has been given to this operation. The restoration of the signt is effected through the introduction of light into the retina by means of a simple appliance called the phos-phore. The blessing of M. Blanchet's discovery can only be fully appreciated by those pronounced incurable woo have, by its means, been

made to see. It is rarely that one hears a narrative so extravagantly singular, so indicrous, and yet so terrible, as the history of a certain count who was once to be seen in all the fashionable salons of Paris, and whose recent adventures are now the theme of many tongues to those very salons. His real name it would hardly be proper to give while he has near relatives living, but all Paris while he has hear relatives hving, but all Paris knows who served Sardou as a model for the Marquis in his play of Les Vieux Garcons. The count in question had a horror of age which almost amounted to monomania. He had been an Adoris, an "irresistible," in his youth, and he was determined never to grow old. Long after he had passed the grand climacteric he believed that all his friends regarded him still as a young man, and was quite certain that the ladies tound him as dangerously captivating s avor His figure was ninched in d padde out, and braced up, and his wrinkled cneeks were painted and filled out with pumpers, and his bald head covered with a juvenile wig, and his evebrows colored; in a word, all the auxilia ries which the most con-ummate art could de vise, to produce the appearance of rejuvenation, were called into play. He was periectly happy, because thoroughly self-deceived. A few years ago he suddenly disappeared from Paris, and wrote to one of his friends that he had been carried off just like Helen of Troy, only that he was the Helen, and that he had been carried of from not by Paris, and that he had been taken to Troyes, in Champagne, not Troy of old. Nothing more was heard of him, and his friends quite lost sight of his locality, until some engineers were ent from Paris to a certain little village through which a new railway was to pass. In examining the proposed road, they found it must run through the park attached to a handsome They attempted to gain admittance chateau. to conter with the master of the house, but were relused. They came on business, and would take no denial. In answer to their inquiries the concierge replied that she had no master and scarcely a mistress; there was, to be sure, a sort of governess who took care of an idiot, bu that was neither master nor mistress for folks in their senses. The engineers insisted upon eing the chief occupants of the house, whoeve they might be, and the concierge pointed to the garden and disappeared. The engineers made their way across the lawn; it was profusely littered with balls, bright colored balloons, kites, trumpets, hoops, and gaily painted dolls dressed in fashionable costumes. A lady was seated on a garden bench with her back to the intruders. She arose with a cry of alarm. They advanced to reassure her, and found that some accident had terribly disfigured her face. As she was calling the gardener to conduct them to the which they desired to visit, there sudpark, stood before them a most grotesque denly though touchingly sad object. A very old man, feeble and bent, but dressed like a child, in any blue tunic, and short trilled trowsers, socks, and red morocco shoes, with a straw hat and blue ribbons on his bald head. He was dragging a torn kite, and cried out as he tottered towardparty :- "Where is ma bonne? Toto is the hungry. Toto wants his soup," and caught the lady's skirt and pulled at it impatiently. One of the gentlemen started in amazement and horror. He had seen that poor, withered face many a Parisian ball-he recognized it instantly, in spite of the absurd costume. He urned to the lady and said :- "Surely, that is Multication who disappeared with the renowned Mille —, of the Nollies Parisiennes." The lady ourst into a violent fit of weeping, and answered -It is Count -----, and I, alas! am Mademoiselle

### success, justice demands that; but in justice to our elves, we are bound to say that it belongs to a school particularly repugnant to us. "Sen-sational" is but a mild, inexpressive term when applied to the 'situations," which set at defiance all dramatic rules, and boldly ignore all proba-bilities or even providities. The scenary heat | LATER FROM HAVRE-DE-GRACE. Destruction of the Susquehanna Bridge. HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 26 .- A terrible tornado visited this vicinity about 7 o'clock last evening. The threatening masses of clouds, which hung THE STORM LAST NIGHT. **Immense Destruction of** Property. VESSELS SUNK AND BRIDGES piers into the river with a terrific crash. Ten spans of the bridge, each 250 feet long, the labor of months, were rendered a complete

A private despatch from Perryville, Md., says that the trestle-work of the new bridge over the Susquehanna was carried away last night by the force of the storm and surging waters Loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

## The Storm in Southern New York and Western Pennsylvania.

ALBANY, July 25 .- The military returned from the anti-rent district to-night. A severe storm of rain and hail prevailed to-

day along the line of the Susquehanna Railroad. It was particularly severe at Esperance. Within a mile of that place tity feet of the track was washed away, and an excavation made of twenty feet in depth.

#### Collision off Absecom Lighthouse Between the Steamer "Westchester" and Schooner "Pequonic" - Both Vessels Sunk-No Lives Lost.

The steamer Westchester, commanded by Cap-tain Carson, and one of the boats belonging to the Nautlus Steamship Conpany, collided early on Saturday morning last with the schooner Pequonic, Captain Barry commanding, and sunk ner instantly. The Westchester was bound from New York to Wilmington, Del., and the Pequonic was loaded with coal, from Philadelphia, and was bound for Boston. The collision occurred off Absecom lighthouse.

At the time the vessel struck, one of the crew of the *Pequonic* sprang from her forerigging to the steamer, while the rest barely succeeded in Keller, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and Master's oration by Rev. Moses Depue, of New Jersey. cutting away their boat in time to save them-selves. They were picked up by the steamer, which was leaking badly. She was taken towards the shore, where the engineers did all they could to stop the leakage, but she sunk in three it them end many many first the sunk in Jefferson College. three fathoms of water near Carson's Inlet. The Philadelphia schooner was not insured, and is a total loss. The New York Wrecking Company the "Study of the Ancient Lauguages." is trying to raise the steamer.

#### The Steamer "Kennebec."

CAPE MAY, July 26 .- The steamer Kennebec with about 1000 excursionists from Philadel-phia, was greatly delayed on her trip down the river, and did not reach the landing till alter 6 o'clock last evening. She started on her return to the city about halt-past 8 o'clock.

#### THE "KENNEBEC" PASSES NEW CASTLE ON HER RETURN.

NEW CASTLE, Del, July 26 .- The steamer Kennebec passed here going up about 6 o'clock this morning, going very slow, and listed to one

#### DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

#### THE POLITICAL WORLD.

#### Kentucky-General Rosseau and the Vacancy-General Robson's Choice, etc.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.-Gov. Bramlette will likely order a special election in September to bil the vacancy caused by the not unexpected, yet, I think, ill-advised resignation of General Rousseau. If prevailed on to run for it, though in questionable taste, he will likely be re-elected, though, for obvious reasons, not with the aid of all his former political supparters.

General Hobson, in his speeches, says:-

"I sustain the restoration policy of President Johnson, and am no eleventh-hour convert to it. I beleve it is the only policy now presented that will relieve the country from radicalism, secession, and disorder. Let me, however, tell you, my inende, that the chief issue before you now is whether the Union men of the State, who stood by the Government, defending it in the council and on the battle-field, are to surrender the control of our affairs to a party that was gotten up here by Secenaffairs to a party that was gotten up here by Secer-sionists and seec sion sympathizers alone. I am the candidate in this contest against that party."

General Hobson, if elected (and he will be, I trust, by at least 10,000 to 20,000 majority), will win as the candidate of both wings of our

party, against *lial* party, upon *that* issue. Many secession 'Democrats," as well as Union conservatives, will claim recognition as uolegates from Kentucky in the Philadelphia Convention.

Letter from Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia. MILLEDGVILLE, July 18.-Editor of Macon Teiegraph.-Sir:-I have your letter of the 17th. I have, from the first, disapproved of the sug-cestion of some of your contemporaries that I should appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. It has no connection with the with the duties of my office. I am not here for that purpose. Without a clear demonstration that a large majority desired it (which cannot be given in time), it would be arrogant assump-tion on my part. Under any circumstances it would be inappropriate and distasteful to me. I have said nothing, because I have seen that the people were very properly taking this affair of their own into their own hands, by moving for the holding of district conventions. If they desire to be represented in that Convention, this

is the proper plan. I speak out now, only because I see the propo sition seriously made that the district conventions, by resolution, devolve upon me the duty of appointing the delegates at large. To avoid a false move. I beg to state through your paper that I respectively decline making those appoint-ments, for some of the reasons above assigned, and others not necessary to be stated. I hesi-tate not to take this course, because it so easy to appoint the delegates at large through the district conventions in a way to insure conformity with the popular preference. Each district convention may nominate two delegates for the State at large, and from the number thus put into nomination the district delegates may be authorized to appoint four delegates. If such a plan was approved by the district conventions, the district delegates could easily assemble and make the selection. I make the suggestion for Respectfully, etc. CHARLES J. JENKINS. what it is worth.

#### Train on Vallandigham-The Philadel-Convention.

Convention. QUARRELS AMONG THE BRETHREN --George France I Irain met Vallasgischam in waiting at the White House. Train tells "Va." he must not come to Philadelphia, for he would only damage the President, and that men like him must take back seats. "Val." got excited, said he represented the people of his district, who are the only representa-tives of the President in his political course, and when he was sent to Philadelphia he would go and make himself heard and felt.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune : -

## around the horizon from northeast to west during the afternoon, rapidly concentrated worth of this point, and at the above-named hour the storm burst upon us with irresistible fury, uprooting trees, prostrating houses, and doing much other damage. The magnitucent new bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, spanning the river at this point, some twenty-five feet above tidewater, encountered the violence of the storm. It trembled for a moment, and then was hurled down from its

side, remains.

inety days.

next.

perhaps much greater.

at Port Deposit by the storm.

wreck, the river and bay being strewed with its debris for miles. Only one span, on the Cecil

The loss cannot fall short of \$200,000, and is

Several workmen were carried into the river with the falling spans, but were rescued. Without this disaster, the Company confidently expected to have the bridge ready for travel in

To-day several tugs are travelling the river and bay saving the wrecked material, and the

disaster, although serious, will be promptly met

by the energy of the Company. The wind lasted about fifteen minutes, and

swept over the country in a belt about ten miles

We learn that considerable damage was done

PERRYVILLE, Md., July 26.—During a violent tornado last evening, several spans of the bridge were litted from their bearings upon the stone-

work and thrown into the river. The wood-work has all been secured, and most of it can

be used again. The work of rebuilding has already com-menced. The stonework is not in the least injured. There is every reason to believe that the whole work will be completed for the pas-

age of trains previous to the first of January

**Commencement at Lafayette College.** 

EASTON, Pa., July 26 .- The commencement

xercises took place at Lafayette College yester-

day. Professor H. S. Osborn delivered the

introductory lecture of the Scientific School,

endowed by A. Pardee, Esq., of Hazleton. The

Valedictory oration was delivered by George T.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Rev.

Dr. Edwards, President of the Washington and

The oration of Rev. Dr. Plumer, on Tiesday

night, before the Literary Societies, was upon

At noon yesterday the ladies of Easton gave a

The borough was crowded with the patrons

**Ohio** Politics.

CINCINNATI, July 26.-The Democratic Conven.

tion of the Fourth District of Ohio, held at Piqua

vesterday, appointed delegates to the Philadel-

phia Convention. The nomination of a candi-

and visiting members of Lafayette College.

dinner at the Masonic Hall to the Alumni. Ex-

Governor Pollock presided.

date for Congress was postponed.

WASHED AWAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

#### The Condition of Austria Reviewed by an Austrian.

Correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette.

VIENNA, July 8 .- In the course of a week we have lived years, and the floodtide of events changes the situation with lightning speed. The first reports from the Northern army were dreadful; they produced the impression of a disorder such as hitherto was unknown with Austrian armies, and, according even to Prus-sian reports, did not actually occur in the battle Koniggratz (Sadowa). The several parts of the party are joining again, and will stand under the walls of Olmutz by to-morrow. Benedek sought death in the baitle. Ramming and Gablenz, according to latest reports, have proved themselves worthy of their good name. Of the Austrian soldiers public opinion is everywhere convinced that they fight heroically. This fame will not be lessened by the campaign in Bohemia. But the tactical dispositions of the Commander-in-Chict, the command of several cer tain corps d'armee, and part!y the management of the Subsister ce Department, was exceedingly faulty. Nevertheless, the loss of one battle could never have had so depressing effects if our rulers had been conscious that they are the representatives of the public spirit, borne up by the confidence of the people. However inge nious, experienced, and well meaning a states man may be to-day, without a broad connection with the citizens; and without the consciousness that he is but the collective expression of them wants and desires, he can achieve but little in modern times. The policy of the mere balancing of forces does no longer sufwant of initiative and of developfice; ment, destruction of character and of material means, is the consequence. Austria, therefore, must make her election; it may not be , but put off it can now only be for a tew History and the nature of things point weeks. us to the fact that Vienna and Pesth are the constitutional centres of the Empire; in other things we must advance to a similar grouping and arrangement of nationalities as exist in Switzerland. But of this hereafter. For the present there is yet in Hungary an untouched stream of power and manliness; this to free from the ban should be our next task. And in other rovinces the people are much more courageou than is believed; but it must not be looked upon with the eyes of those Bohemian authorities, who were first in fight and behind in every thing else. Vienna also has higher and nobler desires than to be saved from the thing else. danger of an invasion. Considering the enormous Prussian losses, the flanking position of the army at Oimutz, the vast distance from there to the Danube, the prospective liberation of our Southern army, and the inreatening attitude of Napoleon, our military condition appears anything else but hopeless. Our political and financial relations portend greater dangers. An armistice of six weeks seems either too long or too short. That Austria, exclusive of Venetia, should suffer a loss of territory, we do not believe; but in the future consequences lies the danger. Shall these not consume us, not a moment ought to be passed to tree the powers of the people, to correct the present evils through a free expression of public sentiment and opinion, and by the culture of knowledge, of mind, and of labor, to constitute the basis for a sound organization of the State.

The headquarters of the Prossian army, under the King, have been advanced to Brunn. Igtan was reported to be in possession of the

#### Situation of the Austrian Aymy.

The Ifmes of the 16th says :- Whatever forces the Austrian Government may have succeded in gathering around Vienna, it is still doubtful whether it will itself be equal to the task of withstanding the victorious Prussians, who, acoording to all calculations, should assemble beore Vienna to-morrow or the day after. It anything was needed to render the Austrian position hopeless, it was the tidings of the irreparable disaster at Aschaffenburg, which must have reached Vienna.

## LETTER FROM MRS. A. C. M. RITCHIE.

Dramatic Fair at the Sydenham Palace -Mr. Watts Phillips' New Play, "The Hugnenot Captain"-Princess Helena and Prince Christian at Osborne-How the Nuptials of the Princess are Regarded-A New Cure for Blindness-Catharine Luther-Singular Narrative of the Count-The Original of the "Marquis" in Sardou's Play of "Les Vieux Garcons,"

LONDON, July 14 .-- Fifty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven persons visited Sydenham Palace during the two days (July 7 and 9) the Fancy Fair, held in aid of the tunds of the Royal Dramatic College. With but very few exceptions, the whole theatrical profession placed its services at the disposal of the active managers of the fete. The most popular actresses presided over stalls, and, for the information of untheatrical visitors, their names were traced upon the surrounding drapery. These fair beings had been gazed upon with rapture, through the glamor of the footlights, by how many hundreds present ! But here was an opportunity for the enthusiastic admirer to have the supreme happiness of actually speaking to queens and sylphs, heroic maidens and saucy pages -of speaking to them upon the absurdly inadequate condition of purchasing some elegant triffe, at a price which, however large it might seem when the value of the object itself was considered, was small indeed to insure that much-coveted privilege. The voice of the fair saleswoman might be familiar enough to the happy purchaser's cars, but to hear the words addressed to him-to him in particular-himself to have called forth that smile which so enchanted an audience when the fair one was summoned before the curtain-to claim it as his own especial tribute-was that not worth golden At all events, the youthful British public coin? seemed to think so, while emptying their purses at the Fancy Fair.

It was remarked that those favorites of many many years standing, Mrs. Stirling and Mrs. A. Mellon (Miss Woolgar that was), were even more surrounded and effected larger sales than members of the profession who were still in their spring-time bloom.

Mr. T. L. Toole delivered at the "Chinese Exhibition" an instructive and highly imaginative lecture on China as it is and as it isn't, but more especially the latter, to the great diversion of a crowd of merry hearers. He introduced to the spectators a new "Chang," Mr. Paul Bediord and "Mrs. Chang," otherwise Mr. C. J. Smith and though the veritable Chinese giant, the real Chang, with his veritable wife, were to be seen in another part of the building, they quite faded into insignificance-were looked upon as by no means "genuine artists" or worthy of contem plation, so totally were they eclipsed by their extraordinary representatives. Then there was a "Richardson's show," at

which that most ancient favorite, Mr. Keeley was money-taker, and two dramas were enacted in high mock tragic style. Their names wil give the imaginative reader some idea of the thrillingly sensational, heart-rending, startling, and appalling scenes which were to electrify and territy the audience. The Mysterious Monk, or the Secret of the Iron Pillar, and The White Witness, or the Blood Red Gauntiet and the Maniac's Moan.

Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Sothern presided over "Original Aust Sally's." Mr. Felix Rogers very cleverly represented an "outrageous ourang-outang," and reproduced all the familiar gri-maces of the monkey tribe. Then there were "White Lilles of the Prairie," represented by nerro minstrels; a dog show and a cat show, and necromancy, and numerous other enter-tainments. Indeed, the multiplicity of amuse-ments provided was absolutely bewildering, and not to be brought within the compass of any reasonable description.

Mr. Watts Phillips' new play, at the Princess', The Huguenot Captain, must be chronicled as a

Soon after their flight the old man, whose mind must have become deranged, through the constant dwelling upon one thought-the unceasing effort to regain his youth-uddenly larsed into complete childisnness. He fancied bia self a child, and insisted upon being dressed and treated as a child. In the commencement of this delusion, when his companion had thwarted his wishes, and regarded his insisting upon being put to bed in a baby's cot by the fire as a joke, he grew furious, and, selzing a flam-beau, set fire to her hair. The flames caught her clothes, and her face and neck were fright tuily burned. She had become such a bideous spectacle that she was glad to accept the offer made by the Count's brother, to watch over the poor idiot for hts few remaining years. ANNA CORA MOWATE RITCHIE

## Canada-Discharge of Feniau Prisoners-

Movements of General Sherman.

TOBONTO, C. W., July 25.-Four more of the Fenian prisoners, natives of Buffalo, were dis-charged this afternoon. Their names are Dillon. Ellis, Carney, and Kirk. Several more of them who are American citizens, will probably be discharged in a tew days, the evidence against them not being sufficient to convict. General Sherman is expected here this evening. He will arrive in the 12 o'clock train.

side from the excessive crowd on board. [LATER.]

#### The "Hennebec" Arrived Safe-Detained by Rough Weather.

Yesterday an excursion started from this city under the auspices of the Scott M. E. Church. in the advertisements there were stated to be only a limited number of tickets to be sold, so that there need be no fear of being crowded. How well they kept their pledge, the deluded victims who relied on their versative can testify. Instead of not being overcrowded, the persons having charge of the affair had sold tickets ad libitum, and there were hundreds who were unable to go aboard, even after she was jammed with her human freight as to preclude all idea of the excursionists having any enjoyment in their trip. Those lett behind were doubtless the most fortunate of all, as from the noment of starting the miseries of the passengers began.

Owing to the overcrowded state of the vessel she was "listed" over to one side and rocked excessively. When they had got a few miles below the city and fairly into the bay, the weather became very rough, and the boat coul i hardly make any headway. Most of the passen-gers became sensick, and the usual pleasant scenes were beheld on the boat from the sufferers' endeavors to pay old Neptune's tribute.

The rough weather and the overloading the vessel, retarded her so much that she did not arrive at Cape Island until 6 P. M., being twelve hours on the way. Of course this ex-cluded every reasonable idea of getting to the hathing-place on the island, and most of the excursionists had to remain aboard.

Some who started off were left behind, as the Kennebec started to return at eight P. M. On her way up she experienced the same severe stress of weather, but if anything, more violent than in going down the bay. Part of the time she "listed" so badly that one wheel was almost entirely out of the water, and she could only along at a snail's pace. The passengers all this time were huddled together as close as they could crowd.

In this most uncomfortable manner she took about thirteen hours to reach the city, landing the Washington street whart about nine o'clock this morning. The passengers, as they landed, looked to be anything but in a happy trame of mind. Tired and jaded, and wearied with their long and uncomfortable trip, they came along in crowds. No one who saw their faces would dream of its being an excursion of pleasure. Too much cannot be said in censure of the

whole affair. It was gotten up in a manner that reflected great discredit on the projectors of it, if it does not subject them to a criminal prosecution. They defrauded the public alsely representing that there would only be a limited number of tickets issued, so as to insure comfort and safety to those going on the excursion.

E The anxiety through the city this morning was very great concerning the salety of the boat and passengers, as she was reported all around to be lost. The feelings of indignation were very intense, and justly so. Such outrageous frands will be sternly trowned down upon by the public. It was, to sum up everything, a most disgraceful affair. On her way up the Kennebec passed the Swan going down, also very much crowded.

#### The Storm in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 26 .- The was a terrific storm of rain, bail, and wind about Havre-de-Grace ast night, which did much damage.

It is rumored here that part of the temporary structure of the new railroad bridge across the asquehanna at Havre-de-Grace has been blown down, and other damage done. The same storm passed over Baltimore, but was not so destructive.

The painful rumor that the steamer Kent, which went out on a pleasure excursion with 600 persons aboard, had been sunk, proves who lly untrue. She arrived safely home this morning.

The Union Convention for the Hillsborough (Ohio) District nominated R. W. Clark for Congress yesterday.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 26 .- Cotton is buoyant but un-chauged. Flour duil; sales of 6000 carrels at unchanged prices. Southern easier; sales 250 barrels at \$9:40@15:80; Canadian nominally unchanged. Wheat dull; the inferior brands have a declining tendency. Corn is unchanged ; 46 000 bushels sold at 844@85c. Beef quiet. Pork buoyant at \$31 624@ Beef quiet. Pork buoyant at \$31 62j@ 81 70 tor Mess.

#### Letter from Harriet Hosmer.

Harriet Hosmer writes from Rome to a friend in Boston:-

"I have been a good deal amused at a cur sketch of me, which seems to be going the rounds of the American press-the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Fairfield, of Hillsdale College, dichigan, who says :- Harriet Hosmer is a fast Massachusetts girl, making \$10,000 to \$15,000 year by her chisel, but never succeeds in iving within her income, while she has long since exhausted her patrimony. She drives the fastest horses in the place, and she makes the most beautiful marbles ever looked upon. Now, so far as the patrimony goes, in spite of its having been long since exhausted, it is alla the present moment safely invested in America; and so far as the fast horses go (which is never very far), it is quite true that I drive them when I am not in a hurry; when I am I walk; and -and as to the marble-ahem! well, we will let that go; perhaps it comes near or the truth than any statement in the paragraph.'

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY SPECIMENS. - Trea surer Spinner is now prepared to supply apoli-cants with complete sets of specimen fractional currency issued since 1862. The specimens are executed in the neatest styles; have the faces and backs separate, and are printed on fine Eng-lish note paper, intended for the Confederate Government, which was captured on a blockaderunner during the war. The reverse of each note bears in water-mark the letters C. S. A. The specimens consist of one issue of the three cent, three issues of the five, ten, and twenty, rive, and four issues of the fifty-cent notes, and may be procured for \$4 per set. Those speci-mens printed on both sides will be sold at \$5.75 for a full set, and are redeemable at their full face value, while the others are redeemable at fifty per cent, discount. The specimens may be had by addressing Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States.

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT CULPEPER.-A site has been selected by Colonel M. 1. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washtor a national cemetery at Calpeper, ington, for a national cemetery at Colpeper Va., and a corps of workmen are now employed under the direction of Major James Gleason, A. Q. M., in laying out, grading, and fencing in the ground. The cometers is located on a rising ground aboutone-fourth of a milesouth of the fown, on the farm of Mr. Hill, and can be seen from the Orange and Alexandris Railroad at a distance of two miles above and below Col at a distance of two miles above and below Cul peper. It contains an area of six acres, and is intended to receive the remains of all those men buried between the Rappahannock river and Gordonsville, including those who fell in the battles around Cedar Mountain, estimated at about 4000 bodies.

SALE OF CAMPOBELLO.-We learn from the SALE OF CAMPOBELLO. — We learn from the Eastport (Maine) Sentinel that the Island of Campobello, the celebrated spot where Fenian squadrens were "first set in the field." during the late attempt to capture British North America, has been sold to a Mr. Seymour, of New York, for \$80,000. Mr. Seymour has been engaged mining upon the island-or rather in investigating the mineral resources of the island-for several years. Th esale includes the whole island, except about eighty acres owned by the Wilsons.

-Mrs. Mowatt Ritchle is coining money in London with her pen.

Sir:-f.atter-day correspondents are so active that a private conversation on the top of the Pyramid of Ghizah, or at the bottom of a Ballarat gold mine, you will no doubt report the next morning, when the cable is laid ; cut what is that compared with the above paragraph? Where a whisper in the antechamber of the White House s heard in the Tribune office the same day?

True, I met Vallandigham with his Ohio delegation, and expressed a hope that extremes would not ornament the Convention. He asked for names; of course present company prevented it: but I stated that if twelve-war a failurepeace at any-price gentlemen should consent to be shut out. I thought it would make a great difference to the success of the Convention.

Vallandigham replied that Prussia and Italy combined against Austria; so parties may alig to overthrow an enemy, saying that Stevens and Sumned were obnoxious to their party. Yet they unite. And there may be Democrats ob jectionable to their party. Why cannot they also unite for a common cause? Let us omit the past, he said, and commence de novo on the 14th of August.

I believe that if a few of the present Chicago leaders will agree to sink office, individuality, and personal ambition, this time the country will be better ifor it. If I am of sufficient importance to be offensive, I will willingly make rocm for others. As you were so kind in your recent leader ("How Train Would do it") not to everely criticise the platform of the National Union party of Nebraska, perhaps you will per-mit me to say that I would like to see a convention of delegates who could indorse the sixth resolution

resolution. Sizth. That we most fully and cordially approve of the stern and inflexible patriotism of President Johnson, displayed during the late Rebellion and warmiy approbate his untiring efforts in behalf of the vigorons and continued prosecution of the war under the war policy of irresident Lincoln's Admin-tration to its final result in saving the Union from disruption; and we also cordially approve the policy pursued by the President in his efforts to restore harmony and kudly relations between the different ny and kindly relations between the different States of the Union.

Mr. Blair's conversation with me yesterday leads me to suppose that be made no such observation as your correspondent states. I tope the delegates will go to independence Hall with the same nonest nurposes their ancestors did 90 years ago. America is surely large enough for all of us.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. Newport, July 26, 1866.

#### Another Letter from Ex-Postmaster-General Denison.

Ex-Postmaster-General Denison has written the following letter in reply to one from a friend expressing the opinion that he had withheld his resignation too long:-

WASHINGTON. D. C., July 18 - My Dear Sir :--Possibly it would have been better for me, per-sonally, to have resigned some months ago, but my sense of duty to other parties in the country would not permit me to do so While almost certain for several months that I could not long remain in the Cabinet, because of the differences of opinion on public questions between the President and myself, I determined, in view of all the circumstances surrounding the political situacircumstances surrounding the political situa-tion, not to withdraw as long as there was a ray of hope for a reconcilation between the President and our friends in Congress Not until the President's opposition to the Constitutional Amendment, and his approval of the Phiadelphia Convention were manifest, did I feel that all hope of reconciliation had failed. Then I acted promptly, and would have resigned, as I have, If I had known that I was to leave alone.

leave alone. I am satisfied of having resigned at the right time, and with the right spirit. Whatever may be the consequences to me personally. I have done my whole duty to our country, and I return to my home whole dufy to our country, and I return to my home with quite as much satisfaction as I had in coming

hy administration of the Post-office Department has been as successful as I could reasonably expect, and I am content. W. DENISON. Truly yours,

-"False Calves" (ladies' definition)-Jeceitful lovers !