CRIME.

Horrible Domestic Tragedy-A Murder and Suicide.

The Utica Herald relates the following:borrible murder and suicide occurred in the village of Antwerp, Jefferson county, on Tuesday hast. The tragedy happened at the residence of a Mrs. Wait, a widow lady, living about two miles from Antwerp, and on the road leading to the viriage of Oxboro. The facts are these:

Mehitable Reynolds, wife of one Ensign Reynolds, was shot by her husband while in the act of carrying milk from the stable to the house, she being in the employ of Mrs. Wait.

It appears that domestic difficulties had for

some time embittered their union, causing them to live apart, and which had, on several occasions, caused Reynolds to threaten the life of his wife, a threat which she feared he would carry out. She accordingly refused to milk alone, as she had previously done. Two boys were assisting her at the time, who caught that the time who caught sight of the villain just as he was climbing over a wall, gun in hand. Su-pecting his errand, they threatened to stone him if he didn't leave. He paid no attention to them, but springing off the wall contronted his wife. Knowing his intention she threw up her arms, and implored a moment to say her prayers. "Not by a d-d sight," replied the brute, and he immediately

The first discharge (the gun being a doublebarrel fowling piece) tore the flesh from her arm and took off one finger. The second he simed with better care, entered the chest at the base of the neck, driving a small pin which she wore deep into the wound. The monster then walked unconcernedly away. He was followed by the boys to the border of a wood, where, it being dark, they abandoned the pursuit. One of them came immediately to the village and parties went in search, which they also abandoned until the morning following. About 10 o'clock on Wednesday a party in search were startled by the report of a gun a short distance in advance. On a nearer approach Reynolds was round lying on the ground, the victim of his own depravity. The charge, which he had intended for the heart, entered at the pit of the stomach and came out near the spinal column. He survived his wound one hour and a half. He confessed his guilt, assigning as his reason his love for his wife. He had so arranged his gun upon a little twig which he had trimmed for the purpose, that he could held the muzzle at his breast and by a sight twitch cause it to go off. Reynolds was about twenty-eight years of age and his wife two or three years his junior. They leave one child, a little girl, about three

A United States Soldier Attempts to Shoot His Captain.

The Savannah Republican of the 25th says: -About 6 o'clock on Thursday morning an at-tempt was made at the United States Barracks, in this city, to shoot Captain P. W. Houlinan, of the 16th United States Intantry, by a man named Fleming, a private soldier, and a member of the Captain's conspany. Captain Houlihan is under arrest and contined to the limits of his quarters, and on the morning in question was sitting upon a piazza, facing the parade ground and directly opposite the guard-bouse, where Fleming was confined, undergoing a sentence for desertion.

This man, Fleming, by some means obtained possession of one of the guns belonging to the guard, and aimed it through one of the guard-house windows at the captain, who saw the gun pointed in his direction, but did not move as he anticipated no danger. Fleming fired the musket, and the bad struck and lodged in the flagsrad, which was in a direct line with Captain But for this fortunate circumstance he would certainly have been wounded, perhaps

geant Chitner, in command of the guard was immediately outside of the guard-house and on hearing the report, he at once rushed inside, and tound the prisoner preparing the weapon for another shot. The Sergeant knocked him down and secured possession of the musket. Lieutenant Hames, officer of the day, also came

up, and the man was properly secured. Fleming bears a bad character, and is one of the prorest soldiers in the Company. Captain Houliban had him court-martialed and sentenced for two months at hard labor, on a previous occasion, for theft. Not long ago he deserted, was recaptured, and is now undergoing sentence

We congratulate Captain Houlihan upon his

Frightful Affair in Kentucky. On Monday, the 25th inst., Daysville, Todd county, Ky., became the scene of a most shock-ing murger. Daysville is a small village, and is situated on the road leading from Russellville to Elkion, and is surrounded by an enlightened and civil community. About 3 o'clock in the evening Mr. Rutus Morris rode into the place, armed with a double barrelled shotgun that he had borrowed on the day before, and on seeing Mr. William Cheatham, who was sitting in the shade talking to Mr. David Morrow (a brother of Rulus) dismounted from his borse and deliberately fired at Cheatham. At the report of the gun Cheatnam fell, and never spoke afterward. Morrow, after shooting him down, made ready with his other barrel, and walked up to him and looked at him until he saw that he was dead. His borse had in this time wandered a little way from the scene of action, and, with the threat of the contents of the other barrel, he ordered his brother David to bring him his horse. David, however, did not obey him, and he went for his horse himself, mounted h m and deliverately rode off. Morrow enlisted in the Confederate service early in the war, deed, and returned home and professed to be a Union man. He was married to a very worthy young lady, but she left him on a count of gambling, dissipation, and general recklessness, Cheatham had ermerly been a friend to Mor-row, but had shunned him on account of his bad habits. This is supposed to be the only provocation for the deed. If there was anything else between them it is not generally known, The community are amazed at Morrow's atro-He is yet going at large, but officers are making efforts to arrest him.

SPAIN.

An Exciting Score at a Bull Fight.

The Gibraltar Chronicle of June 30, contains the following:-"We hear that the buil fights on Sunday last at Cad z were so excessively bad that an emeule of rather terrifying limensions occurred in the builring. As iar as the caudrida was concerned, the audience had no cause for complaint. Girdito and Lagartija were both there, and the toreros were all above the average. Unfortunately, the bulls were considerably below par. The first two were third was so chicken indifferent, and the hearted that he was driven out of the ring by the execrations of the specta-ters, the *Autoridad* being compelled to give way before the vehement cries of 'fuera' which resonned from every bench.

Atthough the fourth bull required 'fuego,' it was eventually killed, but on the cutrance of fifth bull almost instantaneously the whole of the vast mass rose as one man, and, shouting fuera, tuera,' with stentorian lungs tore ribbons the whole of the woodwork of the Plaza. Everything gave way before their rage. Beats, barricades, and pillars were rent asunder to supply the infuriated populace with weapons. Armed with these logs, and placks, and spiniters, they descended into the ring, and for the space of ten minutes or more proceeded themselves to bait the built in amateur fa-hion, raining on him a torrent of blows and stupefyng him with their repeated assaults. Not that he surrendered at discretion. Several times he charged, but always without effect, and at last

stood at bay, cowed and terrified. 'It was now high time for the intervention of

FIRST EDITION | large body of Guardia Civil marching into the arena resolutely proceeded to clear it. Although brave shough before El Toro, the rictors did arena resolutely proceeded to clear it. Althourh brave enough before El Toro, the rioters did not dare to face the guardians of the peace. They turned and fled without striking a blow, leaving the ring empty, and the buil to be despatched by the new comer; for it is almost needless to state that the foreros -espades, picadores, banderilleros, one and all—bad disappeared at the dist symptoms of disturbance. The media luna was produced, and several un-killed and futile efforts were made to hamstring the enemy by the most barbarsus of weapons. It was eventually necessary to call in the assistance of some of the mozos of the company, who disabled the bull: yet, with tendons cut and limping painfully, he managed to hobble out of the ring. Long before this the bouse itself had been deserted by the most respectable of the audience, who had feared the most serious consequences. A further order was issued to complete the clearance of the

Pisza, which was effected viel armis.
"Outside the doors a strong force of infantry was formed in readiness to take an active part in queiling the disturbance. Nor had the dre engines, as coercive weapons, been forgotten by the authorities, who seemed to be well aware of the potency of cold water to allay the effervescence of rioters. However, the affair passed off quietly enough, and without further breach of the peace. It is generally expected that the events of Sunday would lead to a prohibition of the second day's built fight, which had been an nounced for Monday."

MEXICO.

Convents and the Convent System-The Ancient Monasteries of the Republic. Kane O'Donnell, writing to the New York

Tribune from Mexico, on July 10, says: -There are few live monasteries in Mexico at the present day, albeit the immense masonries and ruins that remain sufficiently suggest the extent and power of the conventual system. The old convent of Ensenanza, or teaching, is a large specimen of its class of structures. Half a dozen stone-paved courts with fountains, many corridors overlooking these paties, countless cells looking out upon the corridors, and heavy archways leading from one courtyard into another, describe the general character of such a building. As the name implies, children went to school in this convent. That of the Encarnacion illustrated a better principle in its structure and life. Instead of many little courts there was one large patio with two stories of broad corridors surrounding. In the centre a foundain played that now overruns its wide basin, and the space around was a broad garden, taid out in walks edged with tiles, and ergrown with the loveliest flowers of the clime, orange, lily, mono-tilo, campanella, trumpet-vines, and more than I can name. In this parch of Paradise, well-nested birds kept up a sweet, livelong jargon, Just as they care-lessly do now to the wonderment of the visitor who puts toot in the deserted garden. I sup-pose, too, the meck nuns did not cease to grieve for piety's or feeling's sake, unless the narrowing routine of daily duties set the mind in a mechanic groove of talth to the hymdrumning again of sentiment taith, to the hum-drumming away of sentiment. The chief inscriptions discoverable on the convent walls are rules in verse observing that a nun must keep tidy, be precise in her demeanor, and say her prayers regularly. The martinetism of the plous drill thus suggested furnished con-siderable part of the discipline of a prim, holy life, and was, of course, much of the life itself. The saintships drilled thereby might not have been as useful or as humble as poor Dame Durden. Yet the world knows that this penitentiary system of piety has maintained and educated women pure and good as ice in sum-mer, and to whose lives the exaltation of the holy St, Agnes was scarce a miracle. Chance led me the other day into the precincts of Santa Brigida. The entrance is secluded from the street, and it is to the rambler's surprise that he finds himsel in the walls of an old convent, tesselated with the little shabs of delf made in Pueula a century ago. Over the door leading out of the courtyard or pario, we see a relic of the intense zeal that raised such im-It was thought a manifestation of high spirit for Pere Duchesne to propose at the end of a cleri-cal sessions in Belgium cheers for the Redeemer. Here the cheers are written over the portal:— "Viva Jesus! Viva Maria! Viva Joss!" and the Viva is far from being profane, however it sounds to ears undevout. The Convent is now tenanted by families of simple folks, and its garden is reached by applying to one of these. It is the charm of the place-a wild convent wall such read of, where, in a brief space, all the floral colors run riot, as in some such day-dream blossoms and vines as grew out of the somnolent years of the Sleeping Palace. The foun-tain in the middle has ceased to play; a chapel at the side daubed over with red cherubs is in ruins; a little hermitage at the back wall, where a run might pray to a niched copy of Our Lady of Soltude, is dismantled. Lizards caper up and down the walls in the hot sun, or peep out of crevices, or vanish behind the rank overgrowth of nastursion flowers. The tarque or convent pool, once clear as a font, has become green by ill-use, and a little oratory near by serves a party of washerwomen. One is reluctant to leave this garden, and its scat-tered benison of flowers—tall, vari-tinted geraniums, campanellas, malvaroso, littes, and, if I mistake not, crown-of-thorn flowers, with spinescent stems and small blood red blossoms, the same whose wood Indians used to poison their arrows. Good St. Bridget and her devotees have been in this garden, and left it rosy, just as if in holier days its sisterhood of religious

boly water, and so grew in grace.

The principal convent of monks in Mexico was that of San Francisco, the runs of which have been adapted to a circus. It was an enor-mous establishment, occupying several large onares, Low intersected by streets and taken up by houses. Looking at the old gateway, one can still see the convent chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Aranza, with a sculptured pastoral on its facade, showing that the story of the heaven-inspired Indian at Gaudalupe was bardly unique. A shepherd is piping to his docks at the foot of a tree, and Our Lady, in an Elizabethan dress, radiated with glory, is descending upon or out of the tree. Wonderful to say this convent was built in 1531, on the site of an Aztec temple dedicated to the god of war, and was founded by Fray Pedro de Gante, son of the Engeror Charles V. The convent had churches awached to it, one of them of cathedral size.

blossoms had been regularly sprinkled with

OBITUARY,

Robert Monsey Rolfe, Lord Cramworth The Atlantic telegraph announces the demise at Lendon, yesterday, of Robert Monsey Roife -raised to the British peerage in December, 1850, by the title of Baron Cragworth-in the eventy-sixth year of his age, and the eighteenth of his baronial dignity. Lord Cranworth was born December 18, 1790. His father was Rev. Edmund Roite. His grandfather, Rev. Robert Roife, married to Alice Nelson, aunt of England's navel hero, Lord Nelson, Robert Monsey Rolfe received his education at Bury St. Edmund's, at Winchester and at Trinity College, Cambridge. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on him at the age of twenty-twe, and n the same year (1812) he was elected a Fellow of Downing College, Four years subsequently, in 1816. he was licensed a barrister; and in an xceedingly brief time be acquired a large pracrice, as much by the learning and soundness of judgment he early displayed in the solving of exceedingly abstrase questions of law as by his perseve auce. He was a man, in political as in judicial matters, of enlarged mind, and early expoused the liberal side, alming always at the extension of the privileges of the people, his cardinal axiom being that there should in the matter of government, be no difference between the poor and the rich, the weak and the power-ful, as all were necessitated to bow before the the authorities. The assembly sounded, and a 'majesty of the law. It was not, however, until

1832 that he could be persuaded to take a seat in Parliament, and by his industry and talents aid the liberal party in its efforts to reform many of the abuses which were an incubus upon the of the abuses which were an incubus upon the progress of the country. Accepting the nomination of the Penrhyn liberals in that year he was triumphantly returned to a seat in the Eritish Legislature. He remained in Parlament until he was created one of the Barons of the Exchequer. In the year in which he was chosen to represent Penrhyn he which he was chosen to represent Penrhyn he was appointed Counsel to the Throne, and two years subsequently, in 1834. Solicitor-General. The Ministry, however, changing shortly afterwards, he resigned his position, and held no office except that of a legislator until 1835, when, the Liberais being once more returned to place, he was reappointed, and held the office until elevated to the bench. Upon the resignation and retirement of Lord Coltenham, he was created one of the Commissioners for holding the great seal. This commissioner he was created one of the Commissioners for holding the great seal. This commission he held until 1850, when he was raised to the Vice-Chancellorship, as the successor of Sir Launce-lot Shadwell. In the same year he was created, as has been stated, a peer, and in that following was ramed one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeals in Chancery, and again, in 1852, was cuosen by Lord Aberdeen Lord High Chancellor of England. As Lord High Chancellor of England. Charcellor of England. As Lord High Chan-cellor Baron Cranworth succeeded in bringing in law practice many useful reforms, sanctioned by Parliament, and among other important ac s of which he was regarded the author, were of which he was regarded the author, were the Common Law Procedure act of 1854, the Charitable Trosts act of 1856, and the bill for the establishment of the Probate and the Divorce Courts, Having effected all the reforms it was possible in the them state of public collections on social and religious public culightenment on social and political questions—the Cabinet of Aberdeen being no longer sufficiently in force, although a pro-lessedly liberal one, to sustain itself against the repeated assaults of Parliament, went to pieces in 1865-he retired with his conclutors. He was shortly afterwards recalled to place by Lord Russell, who organized a coalition Ministry and worked faithfully as Lord Chancellor for the liberal interests, notwithstanding that Russell, Gladstone, and many others deserted him. On the collapse of the "coalition," Lord Cranworth attended faithfully to his duties as a legislator, refusing to compromise his high political character by entering into intrigues or aspiring to power; and when the Lord Chancellor Westbury (members of whose family were accused of certain hemous offenses that necessarily reflected on Westbury, and their publication certainly weakened the Palmerston-Russell Ministry) resigned, Lord Cranworth was again called to the Chancellorship in July, 1865, and upon the breaking up of the administration, caused by the defeat of Gladstone's Reform bill a year subsequently, he retired from public life full of years and honors. Lord Cranworth was in no sense of the word a gentus. Be had a comprehensive mind and was a hard His chief merit as a lawyer and a statesman lay in the purity of his motives. He was a reformer from conviction, and although it would have served his purp se better, had he been a secretly ambitious man desirous of place and pelt, to have professed and advocated the conservative side in politica, he yet advanced in the estimation of the public and of those with whom he was necessitated to associate in Parliament and elsewhere perhaps far more rapidly than any other man of his time. In his death the cause of human progress has lost a true friend—one not vainly puffed up by personal success—one who, with enlarged and triendly views, believed firmly in the elevation of the masses, and in their participation, so far as was masses, and in their participation, so far as was compatible with the permanency of British institutions, in the present state of entightenment among the lower orders of the people, in all governmental questions through their representatives. Cranworth's political life was a success, although he was not gifted with that quality of speech which adorns the Senate; but he was a shrewd, calm, and high-minded debater, on whose simple statement his opponen's could fully rely. As a lawyer his opinions are respected and often quoted; but his legal labors will never he placed on the same book shell with will never be placed on the same book shelf with those of St. Leonard and other great lights of English jurisprudence. Although exceedingly learned and thoroughly acquainted with the English classics, he never attempted to make for himself a brilliant name in the arena of literature. He was successful as a jurist and a politician, and in his lifetime received his reward. - N. Y. Herald.

A GENTLEMAN PUGILIST.

Whe Arrival of Jem Ward, the English Professional in New York.

The New York Times of today says:—A great many people will not feel enlightened to hear that Mr. Ward is in town. But wherever a twenty-four foot ring has been pitched the fame of Jem Ward is enduring. Jem was born in the opening of this century, Napoleon had signed the treaty of Campo Formo and the French republic was on its last legs when this renowned pugilist made his debut on this world's stage. For fourteen years he held the champion's belt of England, and held it with pluck and gallantry. Last evening the Old Bowery Theatre was

crowded, pit, parquet, and callery, by all the principal fancy men of New York to take a look at this great and polite pugilist. Everybody was anxious to see him, but for a long time the pleasure was denied them. The Buislay family of gymnasts had to go through their athletic performances and it was late in the evening before the ex-champion showed up.

Two or three farces were played with the refined and elegant action which is not to be found

outside of the old Bowery Theatre, and then Mr. Luke Welsh and Mr. John Dwyer were an-nounced to spar by Mr. N. B. Clarke, This gentleman is the only successful Ghost who has ver appeared in Hamiet at the Bowery Theatre. His manner is ghostly, his speech is ghostly, his walk is ghostly, and his frock coat does not belong to this world. His manner of aucuncing the two buffers was in itself a most supermatural thing. After being announced, Mr. Welsh and Mr. Dwyer got at each other in a most ferocious way. Mr. Luke Welsh is too heavy in the water line to be a good sparrer, but still he is a thundering big fellow, and with a scientific person like Mr. Dwyer he made a most beautiful set-to. The "Cribb" scene, which is, by the way, a most disgusting scene, as the men who sit in it are forced to drink from empty glasses, was opened for the purpose of showing the skill of Mike Coburn and Patsey Sheppard. These two light weights went at each other hammer and tougs, and the audieuce got wild at the splendid thumping they gave each other. Then Jem Ward, sixty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches, and weighing two hundred and two pounds, with his feet encased in india-rubber slippers, came on the stage with Joe Coburn, and they were both cheered to their heart's content. The dis play of science between the young American champion and the veteran ex-champion of England was really a fine thing to see. Neither of the men were anxious to hit each other hard, and consequently there was no blood drawn. After the set-to was over Ward and Coburn shook bands in an amicable manner, and the sparrists were dismissed. Mr. Ward fought twenty ring parties, and was beaten only once. He has come to this country to keep a porterhouse, and it is certain that a more elegant and polite fighter never landed in America than 'Gentleman Jem" Ward.

-Circulars have been issued by the great beetroot augar refinery at Itzehoe, in Holstein, to the farmers in the vicinity of Eutin, inviting them to cultivate beetroot on an extensive scale, and binding themselves to erect a new establishment in that town capable of working up 200,000 centners of roots annually, provided the proprietors of at least 1000 acres of land are willing to turn their attention to that species of cultivation. They offer to take any quantity at a certain fixed rate, and the cost of the new works at Eutin is estimated at \$200,000.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

A Suit Against General Butler for False Imprisonment and Extortion.

Affairs in Central Asia-Reported Peace Treaty Between Russia and Bokhara.

Star Etc., Etc., Sta., Etc., Etc.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Raported Peace Treaty Between Russia and Bokhara-English Opinion of the News.

By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, July 28 .- Telegrams from St. Peters' burg, dated in that city yesterday, state that the Invalide Russe, official organ of the Russian Government, publishes that private advices have been received there from Central Asia announcing that a peace arrangement had been concluded between the Czar's ge eral, on be-

half of his Majesty, and the Emir of Bokhara. The news is pretty generally credited in London, as it has been known in England for some time that negotiations tending towards a peaceful result had been entered on between the Russian authorities and the Emir during the last days of April. It is asserted that the Emir, atter witnessing the steady progress and war power of the Russians for some time, secratly encouraged their advance to Bokhara, and that the others of the Czar were well inclined to accept his friendly approaches, the Emir being alarmed at the flow of a discontented population towards the new Mussulman empire which is being established in Western China, and the Russian soldiers considerably harassed by the guerilla operations of Sadyk, the Schamyl of the Kirghiz Steppes, encouraged by the independent populations of Yarkhand, Khokand, and

Early in May Sadyk carried off a Russian officer with some of his mec. The Beg of Samar kand and the Emir of Bokhara were ordered to interfere, but without any effect. So Colonel Abramoff, of the Russian army, despatched a force of Cossacks, with guns and rocket stands. to punish the villages of Bogdan-Ata, and Umma, lying in the mountains about sixty-seven miles west of Jeesakh.

The inhabitants fled on his approach, and the commandant had to content himself with burning Umma. So it is regarded as very probable here that both the Emir and the Rus sians have made a peace looking to a mutual

FROM BALTIMORE.

General Butler Sued for False Imprisonment-W. W. Wooley and the Kimberly Brothers Complainants. Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimobe, July 28 .- Yesterday afternoon Colonel W. W. Wooley, of Cincinnati, who was lately in the custody of the Impeachment Managers at Washington, by his counsel, R. J. Brent and R. T. Merrick, sued out of the Superior Court of this city, a writ against General B. F. Butler for talse imprisonment, for incarcerating him before he had authority to do so from the House of Representatives, and also for seizing here the private telegrams of the Colonel. Damages were laid in this suit at ten thousand dollars.

Another suit was also brought in the same court by R. J. Brent and W. M. Addison, as counsel for Kimberly Brothers, of this city, to recover some \$31,000, or more, alleged to have been extorted from them by General Butler by duress while military commander at Fortress Monroe. Process in both suits was duly served on General Butler as he passed through here in the New York train last evening on his way to Massachusetts.

The City Council last night appropriated fifty the late flood.

Results of the Great Freshet. Thirty of the Ellicott City drowned bodies and seven of Baltimore have now been recovered-The City Council yesterday appropriated about \$350,000 towards repairing immediately the damages by the flood and relieving the sufferers. Thousands are still engaged in clearing away the debris, and repairing dilapidations-The Baltimore and Onio Railroad is busy repairing bridges, and will soon be in running order: also the Northern Central will probably be to-

Accounts still arrive of additional flood damages in the country and the vicinity of Frederick, Montgomery, and other counties. Business is generally dull and interrupted.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Governor Brownlow's Message to the Legislature.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 28 .- Governor Brownlow's message to the Legislature in extra session will be read to-morrow in Nashville. He trausmits the petitions of Union men from Middle and East Tennessee, reciting their wrongs, and leaves the question of arming the militia to the Legislature. Many committees and influential men have visited him, and urged him to recommend the enfranchisement of the non-voting whites; but he prefers to leave the whole ques tion to the Legislature, and refuses any recommendation. On financial measures he urges prompt action towards paying the July interest and the matured bonds.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 28.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Bock Island. 103%; Reading, 56; Cantou Company, 4734; Erie 69%; Cleveland and Toledo 163; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1 03%; Michigan Ceutral, 1835; Michigan Southern, 92%; New York Central, 1835; Hilmos Central, 180; Cumberland preferred, 1835; Hilmos Central, 180; Cumberland preferred, 1835; Vurginia 88, 51%; Glasour 68, 91%; U. S. 5-208, 1862, 114%; do 1864, 117%; do, 1865, 112%; new Issue, 109%; do, 1887, 109%; 10-408, 109, Gold. 143%; Money, 73% per cent. Exchange, 110%.

-A tunic, representing eighty years labor, was worn at the Turkish Ambassador's fete in Paris.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

The Baltimore American of this morning says:

The Freshet Near Baltimore - The Calamity at Ellicott City, Md.

The calamity at Ellicott City is described by Miss H. C. Adams, Principal of Western Female High School No. I of this city, with great clearness. Miss Adams was sitting with a child in the bouse of Mr. Gibnons, and looking up the river, called the attention of the child to the water, which was coming down in a wild man-ner, but which she supposed was not unusuat in a shower, although no rain had then fallen at Ellicott City, except a few pattering drops, since day-break. Within ten minutes of her first notice of the coming water, the houses on the tongue of made land between the race and the river were cut off trom all communication on eather side. Trees, logs, debris of every kind, and the bridge above, sacpt down the river on one side, and through the race on the other with fearful velocity, cut ting off all commun cation with the main land. Dr. Owings, whose house was on this tongue of the land, had but a tew minutes before left his amily, much against the remonstrances of his wife, who had become alarmed at the threatening as ect of the sky; and only after three messages were sent, he left—to return to it no more. He had barely reached the bridge on his return, then looking forward, he saw the flood coming down, and all he houses on the small breadth of land bet ween the raceway and the river, not only surrounded with water, but that the flood had already driven them into the second story. Dr. Owings took refuge in the house of Mr. Gibbons, not a hundred teet from his own dwelling, and called to his wife, advising her how she should act for the safety of herself and children by her side. Speedily the water drove her and the children to the root, where, clinging to the chimney, they emed somewhat secure, but the rocking of the house-a three-story frame-soon caused he chimney to fall. Meanwhile, Mrs. Mars chane, being in the house above, reached up to Mrs. Owings a baby three weeks, old, supposing would be sater there than in her own maternal arms. Mrs. Owings was seen to hold it as ong as she lived.

Dr. Owings, calling across the race, as his house floated from its foundation and lodged against the next below, directed that the walls of the adjoining houses should be cut through. This was done by Mr. Fountain, and thus, as one house after another fell, working most peroically, this noble man cut through the walls of seven houses, until they came to the last in the row. This house was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Patridge. who had sold it very recently, and were to leave it on the following day for a ew home in Virginia.

In this house all the occupants of the six houses above were assembled. All the other houses had fallen and drifted away, but this, for a time stood firm against the torrent, and there was a slight hope that it might be saved. Saddenly it was seen to waver, and in a moment more, with all its precious burden of children, women, and men-men powerless against that flood, although within a hundred feet of solid ground-it tell with a terrific crash, and not one oul was saved.

That Dr. Owings lost his reason and endeavored to 'brow himself into the current and was only held back by strong men; that men put their hands over their eyes as house after house fell, and could not look upon the terrible sight; that the last shrick of despair was too much for the loving, living friends, and they were forced to stop their ears, will give our readers but a faint idea of the horrors of this terrible calamity.
Miss Adams does not refer to anything except

what she saw, and the above, it must be re-membered, is only one of the incidents of the destruction of Ellicott City.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH Tuesday, July 28, 1868,

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices generally were firmer. Government bonds were 1@1 per cent. higher. 1154 was bid for 6s of 1881; 1084 for 10 40s; 106 for July 7:30s; 111½ for '64 5-20s; 109½ for July '65 5-20s; 112½ for '65 5-20s; 109½ for '67 5-20s; and 109? for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102%.

Railroad shares were the most active on the Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53 @534, a slight advance; Reading at 474; a slight decime; Minehill at 56, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 264@264, an advance of {: Catawissa preferred at 34@341, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 127, an advance of 1; 33 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; and 494 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 50 was bid for Second and Third: 67 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10# for Hestonville; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were drmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31; , no change. 60 was bid for Girard; 70 for City; 31 for Manufacturers'; and 60 for Commonwealth.
In Canal shares there was very little move-

ment. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 21½ no change; and Lenigh Navigation at 21½ 2½, an advance of ½. 11½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common. 15½ for Susquehanna Canal, and 50½ for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Bro-Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers. No.

thers, Gold, Street:— 105 S. Third street:— 1441 11:40 A. M. 10.02 ...: 1441 11·50 ... 1441 11·55 ... $\frac{1437}{1434}$ 1444 12:02 P M. 1445 143f 12:30 " Foreign Exchange on London:-60 days, 110 @110]; 3 days, 110/@110]. On Paris:—60 days, 5t, 15@5f. 12a; 3 days, 5f. 12a@5f. 10.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., -Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:— United States 6s. 1881, 115]@1154; U. S. 5-20s, 1882 1142@1144; do., 1864, 1111@1114; do., 1865, 1124@1121; do., July, 1865, 1094@1094; do., July, 1867 1091@1094; 1868, 1094@1094; 5s. 10-40s, 1085@1084; U. S. 7-30s, 3d series, 1083@139; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 1184@1184; September, 1865, 1182@1184; October, 1865, 1174@1174. Gold, 1434@144.

1431 @144. —Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 115†@115‡; old 5-20s, 114†@114‡; new 5-20s, 1864, 111‡@111‡; do., 1865, 112†@112‡; 5-20s, July, 109‡@109‡; do., 1867, 109‡@109‡; do., 1868, 109‡@109‡; 10-40s, 108‡@108‡; 7-30s, July, 109@109‡. @1093; 10-4 Gold, 1444.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 28 -There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Flour, which is entirely from the home consumers, who operate sparingly; sales of 500 barrels at \$7 50@8.25 for superfine; \$8 25@9 25 for extras; \$9@11-25 for spring

wheat extra family; \$10@1250 for old and n w wheat Pennsylvania and Onio do. do.; and \$12@ 14 00 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9.25 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is more wheat offering, and holders are firm in their views, but the aggregate business is small; sales of 3500 bushels new Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Oato red at \$2:30. Rye is selling at \$1 60 % 1 65 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former quotations; sales of Western mixed at \$1.18. Oats are without essential change; sales at 86@88c. for Pennsvivania; and 89@90c, for Southern, Nothing doing in Barley or Mait,

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quereltron at \$66 per ton.

Provisions are dull at previously quoted rates.
Whisky is in better demand, and we quote at \$4.50 in bond.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald of to day. "The gold market showed a strong upward tendency yesterday, ostensibly in consequence of the concurrence of both Houses of Congress in the report of the Conference Committee apon the Funding bill. As, however, the latter does not make conversions of outstanding bonds into the new stock compulsory, and as it failed to uplayorably affect Government securities in the least, the upward coarse of the premium Into the new stock compulsory, and as it failed to uniavorably affect Government securities in the least, the upward course of the premain must be attributed to general and speculative causes rather than the special one referred to. The fluctuations were from 133/2 at the opening to 144/4, with the closing transactions prior to the adjournment of the board at 144, following which the quotations advanced to 144/4@144/4. There was a moderately active borrowing demand for coin, and loans were made at two and three per cent, for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to \$28,106,000, the gold balancs to \$1.197,346, and the currency belances to \$1.735,708. The imports of specie from foreign norts at this port last week amounted to \$7.099, making a total of \$4.157,500 since the lst of January. The disposition to buy gold on speculation for a rise is more general than it has been for a long time past, and there is much in the commercial position of the country to sustain the premium at its present point and even to force it higher, while speculation under such circumstances never fails to stimulate its natural tendency. There is a large mercantile "short" interest outstanding, and the bulls make capital out of this, while they have a standing argument in their favor in the extent to which our securities are held in Europe, But for the westend financial policy of Cona standing argument in their favor in the ex-tent to which our securities are held in Europe. But for the wretched financial policy of Con-gress and the Treasury, however, since the ter-mination of the war, the premium would have been much lower than it is by this time. The disbursements of coin interest by the Sub-Treasury during the day amounted to \$241,000, and the conversion of seven-thirty notes to \$314,850.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day. "Money is abundant at 3@4 per cent. with the largest amount of transactions at 3 per cent. Government dealers are run down with appli-cations to loan at this rate, and some balances are left at 2 per cent.

are left at 2 per cent

"Sterling exchange was firm at quotations:—
London, 60 days, 110½; London, signt, 110½;
Paris, long, 5-13½,@5-12½; Paris, short, 5-10½;
Antwerp, 5-16½,@5-15; Swiss, 5-16½,@5-15; Hamburg, 36½,@36½; Amsterium 41½,@11½; Frankfort, 41@41½; Bremen 79½,@80; Berlin, 71½,@72.

'The Funding bill adopted in Joint Committee, and passed by the Senate yesterday, now only needs the sign-store of the President to become a law, having passed the House by a vote of 101 to 3). Its passage had no effect on the price of bonds, and it will probably become a dead letter. Perhaps it may be used or political buncombe by members of Congress, who will be the fore their constituents claiming to have buncombe by members of Congress, who will go before their constituents claiming to have used their best efforts to reduce the public purdens by a reduction of interest; but the bill will not satisfy the holders of bonds or anybody else that expected any financial sagacity from Congress. It appears to have falled entirely to comprehend the situation.

"The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were: Received Nor Contents."

Treasurer were: — Recetuts — For Customs, \$475,000; for Gold Notes, \$162,000; total Receipts, \$3,305,975-16; total Payments, \$2,883,501.39; Balance, \$81,786,948-19,

"In Freights—to Liverpool by steamer—7600 bushels Wheat at 5½1; 350 bbis. Flour at 1s. 7½4; and 2000 boxes Cheese at 253."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Por additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 28. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRLE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, St. John, N. B., R. Taylor & Co.

Brig Waltham, Lewis Portland, Geo. S. Repplier,
Schr Clara Rankin, Rankin, Lynn, Tyler & Co.
Schr John Tyler, Cook, Charlestown, Borda, Keller &
Natther Nutting. Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Boston, L. Audenried & Co. J. C. McShain Johnson, Richmond, do. Schr keading all No. 50. Corson, New Haven, Quin-tard, Ward & Co. Schr Polly Price, Yates, Beverly, Van Dusen, Bro. & Schr W. H. Tiers. Hoffman, Charleston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr J. S. Detwiller, Grace. Boston. Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr J. S. Detwiller, Grace. Boston. Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr W. Jones, Wouster Newburyport, Knigat & Son.
Schr J. D. Iograham. Dickinson Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr W. Watton. Reeves. Georgetown, Captain.
St'r Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

Schr W Waiton Reeves Georgetown, Captain.

St'r Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Norw, ship Columbia, Foss, 39 days from Liverpool, with salt to order; vessel to L. Westergaard & Co. Steamsbib Prometheus, Grey, 56 hours from Charleston, with cotton phosophate, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Off the Capes, saw a barque, supposed the Thomas, from Cardenas.

Barque Resim, Russell 57 days from Liverpool, with moss to John R. Penrisse.

Brig Waitham, Leak, from Boothbay, Schr D. Taibot Packer, 6 days from Charleston, with phosphate to S. Grant, Jr.

Schr E. A. Bartiett, Smith, from Calais, with lumber to captain.

Schr J. Forne, Rich, from New York, with mose, to Geo. B. Kerfoot & Co.

Schr W. R. Morgan, Blades, from Seaford.

Schr Cisra Raukiu, Kankin, from Fall River.

Schr Flight, Crowell, from Newark.

Schr J. B. Ingra am Dickerson, from Hartford.

Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, from Boston.

Schr M. E. Siner, Hundey, from Boston.

Schr M. E. Siner, Hundey, from Boston.

Schr M. E. Siner, Hunder, from Boston.

Schr Polly Price, Yates, from Boston.

Schr Polly Price, Yates, from Boston.

Schr B. A. Boice, Yates, from Boston.

Schr B. A. Boice, Yates, from Boston.

Schr G. R. Murney Murney, from Portsmouth.

Schr G. R. Murney Murney, from Newburyport,

Schr B. D. Schr H. Johnson from Richmond.

Schr W. H. Tiers Hoffman, from Portsmouth.

Schr W. H. Tiers Hoffman, from Portsmouth.

Schr H. Blackman Johnson from Richmond.

Schr W. H. Tiers Hoffman, from Salem.

Schr H. Blackman Johnson from Richmond.

Schr W. H. Tiers Hoffman, from Portsmouth.

Schr Reading R. F. o. 44 Trainer from Pawtucket, Schr H. Blackman Johnson from Richmond.

Schr W. H. Tiers Hoffman, from Salem.

Schr J. S. Detwiller, Grace, from Newburyport, Schr Reading R. F. o. 44 Trainer from Pawtucket, Schr H. Blackman Johnson from Richmond.

Schr W. H. Tiers Hoffman, from Providence.

Steamer A. G. Stimers, Koox, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tog Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange, Lewes, Del., July 27.—ship Electric for Hamburg; basque Atlantic, for do. both from Polladelphia,went to sea 20th inst. Basque Ann Elizabeth, from do, for Point Petre Guad, and schr John Snay, went to sea yesterday.
Ship Sansparell, for Antwero, is detained at the Breakwater by head winds. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Ship Westmoreland. Hammond, hence, at St. John, N. B., yesterday.

Schra Hunter. Crane, and N. Holmes. Arnold, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 25th lost.

Schr L. D. Small, Tice hence, at Danvers 20th inst, Schr Black Diamond, Young, hence, at Danvers 23d instant. Eteamer Bristol, Wallace, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

FORTRESS MONROE July 28—Arrived, alcop-of-war Dale, from a cruise brig Sir M. McCines, from Bio for orders. Passed up—Brig Chattanooga, from Porto Rico for Haltimore.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New YORK July 27,—Arrived, steamship Colorado,
Cutting from Liverpool.
Barque H. Vincentius Van Paulo. Nagel, from Pedang

Barque Balder, Andreason, from Bordeaux, Brig Fugenie, Holts, from Glasgow, Brig Haabet, Rasmussen, from Rosario, Brig Century, Morgan, from Rio Janeiro,