Bain Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

VOLUME XIX.---NO. 295.

New Publications. Mr. Towle's "History of Henry the Fifth,"

just published by D. Appleton & Co., is at-

tracting much attention. The rapid increase

of standard works of this class is a pleasing

indication of the growth of a purer literary

taste, both on the part of writers and read-

ers. We might name a dozen or more of

books issued from the American press within the last year, all of which have met with

the most flattering success, which, a few

years ago, would have fallen perfectly dead

upon the hands of their publishers, from a

sheer want of appreciative taste upon the

part of the reading community. Mr. Towle

has engaged in the work of giving us a his-

tory of "Prince Hal" with a warm enthusi-

asm, which, at times, tempts him to strain

an argument in his favor, a little beyond

the bounds of good philosophy or logic,

There are, moreover, occasional slips of his

pen, by which errors of persons and dates

have crept into his narrative, as, for instance,

the case in which he ascribes two dates, ten years apart, to the death of Mary de Bohun

Henry's mother, We cannot subscribe to the line of argument upon which he justifies

the persecution of the Lollards. The trial

and execution of his old friend and boon

companion, Lord Cobham, are excused on

the ground of the conscientious scruples of

Henry, and upon the charge that he com-

mitted political treason, which he certainly

did not do, until after his first sentence of

death, and his escape from the Tower.

Wycliffe's enlightened principles had been disseminated throughout England for twen-

ty-five or thirty years before Henry's acces-

sion, and we are unwilling to admit the plea

of ignorance in justification of the cruel

Mr. Towle has been criticized for calling

Henry "Heir of France," aud somewhat

elaborate disquisitions have been written

to dispute the claim. Of course he was not in truth the heir of France, but the fault-

finding reviewers have lost sight of the fact

that, by the treaty of Troyes, he was entitled

The historian has, in spite of minor defects, given us the best account we have yet

as he was in all kingly qualities, no one can

age in which we live. Henry the Fifth,

leading his forlorn hope from Harfleur,

through Normandy, surmounting the diffi-

of his opponents, upholding his little army,

table courage, and then crowning it all upon

the glorious field of Agincourt, is a charac-

ter in history well worth our most careful

study. We cordially commend to our read-

ers, a perusal of Mr. Towle's most interest-

ing work. For sale by Ashmead & Evans.

The disciples of Emanuel Swedenborg

will be glad to hear that J. B. Lippincott &

Co. have issued a new life of the celebrated

founder of their peculiar faith. It is a re-

print of a recent English work by William

White and embraces a well collated synop-

sis of Swedenborg's writings. The Ameri-

can edition is introduced by a preface from

the pen of Mr. B. F. Barrett, who has

brought together numerous testimonies to the wisdom and value of Swedenborg's char-

acter, from writers of various shades of re-

ligious faith. As a biography of a very re-

markable man, who has exercised a deep

influence upon the hearts and minds of men,

Messrs. Appleton have just published a

little volume of essays on the proper use of

speech, entitled "The Idle Word." It is

from the pen of Rev. Edward Meyrick

Goulburn, D.D., whose writings are rapidly

obtaining a wide popularity in this country.

There are few topics of more universally

practical importance than the government

of that "little member," the tongue, which

causes so much mischief in the world, and

Dr. Goulburn's treatise abounds in most

excellent suggestions upon the subject. His

style is pleasant and attractive and his

views are most honest and liberal. The book

A DEAF AND DUMB WEDDING PARTY.— On the 5th of March a large number of per-

borough, to witness the marriage ceremony of a deaf and dumb couple, the bridegroom

ASTRONG ROOM.—A strong room recently

lined throughout with wrought iron half an

traordinary strength, with two locks throwing ten bolts. A safe placed inside, weigh-

ing eight tons and throwing twenty bolts,

the outer door is opened a gong is set going. A porter sleeps on a bed in front of the outer

door, and by pulling a handle he can set the alarm off if necessary, and there is a watch-

is for sale by Ashmead & Evans.

this volume is well worthy of attention.

hy his own indom

dealings with his followers.

England, Heir of France."

weariness of the march.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(Sundays excepted) at Mo. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. BY THE

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MARRIED

CONDA—BARNUM—On the 28th instant, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. James Pooley, 2037
Ridge avenue, by the Rev. John Crowley, Mr. Jesse
Conda, of Saratoga, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth J. Barnum, of this city. No cards,
RUNYAN—THOMAS—In Belvidere, on the 1st
instant, by the Rev H. S. Osborn, Mr. Stan D. Run
yan, of Philadelphia, to Miss Anna B., daughter of
Mr. Alfred Thomas, of Belvidere.

DIED. ALEXANDER - At Bergen, N. J., on the morning 29th instant, Thomas A. Alexander, President o tha Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., forof 28th instant.; Thomas A. Alexander, President of 28th Instant.; Thomas A. Alexander, President of Etha Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., formerly of Philadelphia.

Funeral services will be teld at St. Matthew's Church Jersey City.; N. J., on Saturday, 81st instant, at 3 P. M.

CRAIGE—On Thursday, the 29th instant, J. Lindsay Craige, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 323 South Eighteenth street, on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

CRENSHAW—At Germantown, on the ovening of Wednesday, 28th Instant, Anne Robinson, youngest child of Edmund A. and Mary C. Crenshaw, aged six years.

years.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Saturday morning, at ten (10) o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery. Richmond Virginia) papers will place conv. Woodlands Cametery. Richmond Tyrighila, paper will please copy.

FLETCHER—On the 29th instant, of congestion of the brain, James W. Fletcher, in his 55th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, Eastern Star Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 186, and Controllers of Public Schools, also, the School Directors of Third Section, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence. No. 751 South Ninthstreet, on Monday afternoon, April 2, at 3 o'clock.

KIRK—On the 35th instant. Ideila Louisa, daughter of James V. and Mary Hally Kirk, aged 3 years and 6 days.

of James v. and many itally latery age of days.

'he relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Peter Hally, No, 1002 North Second street, on Monday next, April 2d, at one o'clock, P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

SHARPLESS—On the 24th instant, Lyman Van Buren, infant son of Mary V. B. and Henry H. G. Sharpless. Buren, infant son or man, Sharples, Sharples, W. BBMR-On the 2sth instant, Lucy A., wife of John Wabber, Gunner U. S. Navy, in the 5th year of

her age. "Gone but not forgotten."

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to atten 1 her funeral from her late restence. No. 389 German street, on Sunday, April 1st, at 4 o'clock, P. M. [Norfolk, (Virginia) papers please

MASONIC NOTICE.—The Officers and Members of Eastern Star Lodge. No. 186, A. Y. M.; the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. and the Members of the Order generally, are fraternally requested to meet at the Hall, Chestnut street, on MonDAY next, at three o'clock, P. M., to att nd the funeral of their deceased Brother, P. M. JAMES W. FLETCHER.

By order of the W. M.
2t GEO. P. LITTLE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE LAST REHEARSAL OF HUMMEL'S MASS IN D. will be given in St. Augustine's Church, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, m.s-2trp HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med-

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COM-PANY.—PITTSBURGH. March 29,1865.
The Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 2d proximo. will be paid on presen-tation at the Office of TOWNSEND. WHE LAN & CO., 309 WALNUT Street. mb30-612 JNO. BALLANTINE, Treasurer.

mh30-5t? JNO. BALLANTINE, Treasurer.

FENIANS. ATTENTION!—A beautiful Card
Photograph of the IRISH FENIAN EX ECUTIVE comprising likenesses from life of STBPH ENS.
LUBY. O'LEARY, MULCAHY. O'ONNOR, ROAN.
TREE, KICKHAM, O DONOVAN (ROSSA), together
with a fac-simile of the Bonds of the 1rish Republic,
mow published and ready for sale. Every Fenial
abould have one. Single copies, 25 cents. The trade
stypplied at \$15 per hundred. Orders accompanied with
the money will receive prompt attention. Single
copies sent post-paid. Copyright secured. Address
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mh30-3t

Philadelphia.

mb30-3t
Philadelphia.
Philadelphia.
TIVE ANATOMY.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
By Prof. H. ALLEN, M. D.
The first lecture of the course will be delivered on
MONDAY, April 2d, at 5 0'c'ock P. M.
In addition to a general outline of the Animal Kingdom, especial attention will be given to the consideration of the parasites of man and to Medical Zoology
proper. proper. Tickets can be obtained at the Hall of the University, or at 21 North Tenth street, between the hours of and 9 A. M. or 2 and 3 P. M. mh30-2trp* SEMINARY OF ST CHARLES BORHO

Of the new Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo will be laid to law WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 4,

At 3 o'clock.
Addresses will be made by
THE RT. REV. BISHOP WOOD,
THE REV. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, S. J., Formerly Rector of the seminary,
THE VERY REV. DR O'HABA, V. G.,
and others.
Most of the Reverend Clergy of the Diocess will be
present.

Will leave the Pennsylvania Railroad Station across
the Market Street Bridge on Wednesday afternoon,
April 4th, at 2, o'clock, for the grounds of the new
Seminary, and will return to Philadelphia at haif-past
4 o'clock.
Can be had at any of the
Enurches.

Governor Curtin and the Orphans of Our

The New York Tribune pays the follow ing just tribute to our faithful and excellent Governor. Although slightly in error concerning the organization of the schools, the noble work done by the Governor is not over-estimated. The Tribune says:

being Mr. James William Hardy, photographer, of this place, and the bride Miss Hannah Simmonds, a bookbinder, from London. The necessary questions and answers were put and returned in writing, and "Pennsylvania had a celebration in Har risburg recently which should not escape attention. During the latter days of the the entire ceremony was gone through, with an occasional sign made by the fingers. Not only were the principals deaf and dumb, but the bridegroom's man and the brideswar, Governor Curtin of that State made arrangements to educate the children of its fallen soldiers. Schools were established in various towns, and an appropriation made to carry on the work. The schools have but the bridegroom's man and the bridesmaid, and also two young gentlemen who attended the wedding as witnesses. The father of the lady and the uncle of Mr. Hardy were present, the only persons of the wedding party blessed with the faculties of speech. The infliction in the case of both bride and bridegroom resulted from illness.—Bury and Norwich (England) Post. been in operation for some time, and with great success. A number of the scholars went to Harrisburg on a frolic, and had what we presume the boys themselves con-'a jolly time." They met in the capitol building, sang songs, made speeches, and were talked to by Governor Curtin in a very pretty way. The example thus set by Pennsylvania should be followed in other States. Governor Curtin decorates the second states. ASTRONG ROOM.—A Surong room recently constructed for a London bank is thus described: The walls, two feet thick, are formed of hard bricks laid in cement, and with hoop iron worked in. The room is nor Curtin deserves the rare honor of having led in the movement. He is now in the last years of his administration, and is, we believe, the senior Governor in point of inch thick. There are two doors—the outer a strong iron one with two locks, and the inner one of combined steel and iron of exservice in America—the last of the gallant magistrates who surrounded Mr. Lincoln when he entered upon the stormy duties of the Presidency—and among the ablest, most active and popular men in Pennsylvania. If he did nothing else but found schools for If he did nothing else but found schools for these bereaved darlings of the nation, the measure of his credit would be full." contains the cash and securities. An alarm in the resident clerk's bedroom is attached to the inside of the strong room, so that if

AT THE late "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES," the Willcox & Gibbs gained the Highest Premium.

THE American Consul at Liverpool had THE American Coasul at Liverpool had ordered a ship-broking firm to dispose of the ex-cruiser Shenandoah as she lies in the Mersey.

WILLOX & GIBBS improved raining Bounds in grandoah as she lies in the points of superiority over all others. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 30 1866.

Progress of the War.

A Paraguayan Victory on Parana River.

Official and Other Accounts, &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.] RIO JANEIRO. March 3d, 1866.—Information is being continually received here of the crossing by the Paraguayans of the Parana, and depredations committed by them, in the form of cattle lifting on the Argentina side. On the 25th of the reactions of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation. gentine side. On the 25th of January 400

gentue side. On the 25th of January 400 crossed over on a raid, but they were driven back by Colonel Leyes.

But by far the most important news is that of a fight that took place on the 31st of January between the Paraguayans and the Argentines. The accounts received here are very cloudy, as it seems that the allied governments are not disposed to governments are not disposed to enlighten the public in regard to their operations. From all I could gather however, it seems that force Be however, it seems that a force of Paraguay-ans numbering about six hundred men crossed over to the Argentine side. These were promptly reinforced till the total number of the invaders amounted to from three ber of the invaders amounted to from three to five thousand. The Argentine General Hornos, with only a division of cavalry, met the invaders, when a sanguinary conflict ensued. General Hornos was subsequently reinforced by a Bnenos Ayrean division, commanded by Colonel Conesa, and after the fight had lasted some hours the paragraphyse represed leaving saving savin Paraguayans recrossed, leaving several hundred dead and wounded on the field. the Battle Between the Paraguayans and

the Argentines at Passo de la Patria.
The fight was intensely hot, the Paraguayans holding their ground with great tenacity, giving way only inch by inch, and profiting by all the difficulties in the form f bushes, swamps, lakes, &c., and at night they sought shelter in a mountain by the bank of the river, whence it was found very bard to dislodge them, as they had been re-

Finally they were compelled to recross the river, leaving on the Argentine side two bundred killed and a number of wounded, "our most illustrious son, Henry, King of ariously estimated at from one hundred to ix hundred.

The Argentines had several officers killed had of Henry's brilliant reign. Illustrious and many wounded. The loss of men placed hors de combat is between five hundred and rise from the perusal of the gallant chivalry six hundred. This loss is severely felt in Buenos Ayres, as the principal troops enof his career, without a sigh for a return of gaged were from that city.

This is the Argentine version of the affair. at least that one element of the period in

which he lived, which is so swallowed up in The Brazilian account differs from it materially, and if all the statements received from the practical and progressive spirit of the the latter source are to be believed the conduct of the Argentines in the fight was not very flattering to them. While it cannot be denied, on the other hand, that they defended themselves bravely, it must be admitted, on the other hand, that they fell ingloriously, without the slightest advantage to their cause, through the negligence of the general commanding the various culties of the country, baffling the strategy amid the wasting of pestilence and the neral commanding the vanguard

General Osorio, in command of the Brazilian forces, having heard heavy firing in the direction of the river, sent to General Hornos, offering reinforcements, which were Hornos, offering reinforcements, which were declined. The consequence was that the Paraguayans, in their onset, created great confusion in the Argentine ranks, and although this is denied, it is substantiated by letters received from surgeons of the Brazi-lian army, who declared that they found al-most all the Argentines that they attended vounded in the rear. This circumstance is mentioned with the utmost politeness and varnish; but it is certain that the Argentines were completely routed.

A great cry has been raised in Buenos

Ayres against the Brazilian army and navy, but more especially the latter, for their inactivity when they were within hearing distance of the conflict. It is believed oy impartial persons, however, that as far as General Osorio is concerned no blame attaches to him because he did not send troops to the scene of strife, because they were delined by General Hornos. As for the inacivity of the Brazilian squadren it is accounted for on the suspicion that some greement exists between Admiral Tamandare and the Argentine commander-in-chief. Brazilians very naturally ask, in presence of the blame imputed to their countrymen, what was the bulk of the Argentine army doing? Being so much nearer the field of battle than the Brazilians, why did it not support the division from Buenos Ayres?
And they think, with reason, that the And they think, with reason, that the Argentine forces, amounting to ten thousand men, on their own soil, were quite sufficient to arrest the progress and punish the foolbardiness of five thousand Paraguayans. Some officers even think that the nelp of Brazilians in this case would be considered more in the light of an insult than as an advantage to their allies. Be this as it may, it is a stubborn fact that the Argentines have been tremendously whipped, and that the moral advantage gained by the Paraguavans is immense

The newspapers do not mention a word about the destruction of the flatboats and other means of transportation in the course of construction by the allies, on the Argentine side of the Parana. Private letters have the sade of the Farana. Frivate letters have been received here, however, stating that the Paragvayans had set fire to everything of the kind that they found on the bank of the river they could not quickly carry away with them. All this ought to lead the allies to exercise more vigilance and to be always on the quic view to repel the enemy positive. on the qui vive to repel the enemy, particularly when he attempts to cross the river, as he did then and had done twice before, in canoes, which can be easily riddled by ordinary musket bullets.

Official Report.

To the President of the Republic and General-in-Chief—I have the honor to advise your Excellency that, in consequence of a descent of the enemy as far as the Peguajo on the 30th ult., and of the encounter mentioned in the enclosed despatch of General Hornos, a reinforcement was sent to the vanguard, according to your Excellency's order, composed of the 2d Division (Buenos Ayres), under Colonel Coussa, with a de-

tachment of artillery. The vanguard being thus strengthened the vanguard being thus strengthened the enemy returned yesterday, in the same force, to Peguajo, bringing with them a howitzer. Our guerilla cavaly attacked them on the flank, while the infantry, under Colonel Coussa, fell on them in front with vigor, driving them back and pursuing them hotly as far as Passo de la Patria, although the circumstance of our men having to wade across two creeks and a large marsh, up to their hips in water, prevented the pursuit from being as vigorous as it might have been, and the small number of might have been, and the small number of the enemy taken prisoners is owing to the rugged defiles which covered the retreat. At the Passo de la Patria the enemy endeavored to reform, under cover of a reserved force stationed on the beach and

some artillery mounted on an island, which commands both banks of the river, within half cannon shot range; while, at the same a considerable number of canoes came to reinforce them

reinforce them,
Nevertheless our infantry pushed into the thicket, which skirts the coast for about a thicket, which skirts the coast for about a league, swimming across two large marshes and advancing by the forest openings, wherever practicable, till they came on the enemy's flank, cutting their line in two with a vigorous charge, and causing them to abandon several canoes, which floated down the river, the rest escaping in boats, or swimming over to the Paraguayan side. [A likely story, seeing that the river at the Passo is, in consequencs of its flooded state, now two thousand yards wide, with a three knot current.—Cor. Herald.]

now two thousand yards wide, with a three knot current.—Cor. Herald.]

The result of the day would have been decisive, and the destruction of the enemy complete, had not two chiefs of battalions and several officers just fallen, which somewhat damped the ardor of our men, and permitted the enemy, under protection of their island battery of eight and twelve pounders, to recover themselves in the impounders, to recover themselves in the impenetrable wood bordering on the river, where they also a received a reinforcement of a fresh battalion, and were able to maintain their ground, although suffering heavy losses of killed and wounded, in bayonet kirmishes with our men.

Soon after the First Division, under Col. Rivas, arrived, as I had moved them up, pursuant to your Excellency's order; but it was impossible, as General Hornos testifies in his despatch, to make use of this reinforcement, as it was now past nightfall.

Theoperation would have been completely successful, as I have already told your Excellency, but for the impatience of our soldiers to contain the containing cellency, but for the impatience of our sol-diers to get under fire, and the consequent want of a compact reserve force, which per-mitted the enemy to reform on the river's side, under cover of the woods and protect-ed by their island battery, where they were reinforced and enabled to hold their ground for the night. Nevertheless, the enemy's loss is computed at more than two hundred killed and tour hundred wounded (according killed and four hundred wounded (according to reliable accounts), besides nine taken prisoners, and among these latter two officers. But these advantages have not been obtained without severe loss on our side, Majors Serreng and Majors Serveng and Majors Serreng and Majors Serveng and Majors Andread and Majors Serveng and Majors Andread and Majors Serveng and Majors Andre

Majors Serrano and Marquez being among those killed in action, and Commanders kear and Martinez de Hog, wounded, besides 90 rank and file sent to the hospital, and about 20 officers of the various battalions engaged. The large number of offi-cers hors de combat is owing to the valor of the troops in rushing on the enemy's ambuscades when the chiefs and officers led the way. It was the first time these batta-

lions were ever under fire.

Col. Conesa being at present with the vanguard at Passo de la Patria, I have not yet got a list of the killed, but learn that the number is small, most of our casualties being "slightly wounded." Col. Conesa received a slight contrain. Gen. Harris, in ceived a slight contusion. Gen. Harris, in his active duties with the vanguard, has not had time to give me other than a verbal re-port, which I shall transmit to your Excellency in due time, with other details.

JUAN A GELLEY Y OBES.

Why the Allies do not Advance.

swollen state of the river, which necessitates the construction of what are called in the language of the country "chatas," to ferry the troops over. A "chata" is thus described by an intelligent correspondent of the Buenos Ayres Standard—Chatas have no spars, keels or rudders. Their extreme length is forty-five feet; their breadth of length is forty-five feet; their breadth of beam is twenty-five feet, which is the same at the bows, amidships and astern. The depth of the hole is 5 feet. The deck is upon a perfect level. A line of stanchions goes around the hull, to which ropes are fastened as defences to keep the passengers from falling overboard. They have stout bits, intended to make fast a tow-line from. In fine, imagine a huge box, whose opposite sides are equal and box, whose opposite sides are equal and parallel, with either end beveled to an angle of forty-five degrees, and you have a "chata," meant to carry four hundred soldiers, or sixty oxen, and to be towed by steam. The planking is of American pine, two inches thick, and strongly fastened. The timbers are made of the hard wood of the country, very stout. It takes as many operatives as can conveniently be at work at the same time to build one in two

In consequence of this delay it is believed that the alies can undertake no important operations till the end of this month; but the officers and soldiers of the allied army are sanguine of ultimate success.

Movements of the Baron Porto Alegre.
On the 13th of January the Baron Porto
Alegre, with an army of Brazilians, numbering some fourteen thousand men, began

to cross the Uruguay river, at the ford called Garurchos. His army is reported to be in good condition, well equipped and armed, and ready for immediate action. It is to be feared, however, that by the time they cross the Parana at Itapuia their condition will he very different. Heavy Loan by Brazil to the Argentines

A few days ago a loan of one million dol-lars was contracted between the Argentine republic and this empire, in favor of the former. Brazil has been extremely liberal to her allies, and this is another instance of her generosity. It is to be hoped that the Argentines will be grateful for so seasonable a supply.

The arrival of four hundred men, en-

gaged in Europe, is daily expected. General Mitre.
The distinguished commander has been sick. It was even said that he had been poisoned; and really the symptoms seemed to favor the supposition, consisting of to favor the supposition, consisting of violent vomitings and kindred affections.

Mysterious Murder. A most mysterious case of murder occurred near Olmstead Falls, Ohio, on Saturday It appears that a man, named William Colvin, left his house on business on Saturday, for the purpose of visiting Berea, and was accompanied part of the way by his wife and a man named McConnell, who hoarded with Colvin's family. Colvin continued on his way after he parted with the others, who returned home, and at night got back in company with a man named got back in company with a man named Miller, when they found the house locked and tenantless. Upon examination the walls and floor were found stained with blood, and a bloody axe and club were found in one of the rooms, but no traces of either the woman or McConnell could be found. Colvin and Miller were arrested on a charge of murder and were held to await a charge of murder, and were held to await the result of the search being made for the remains of the supposed victims. Though these parties are field as the murderers, there is a strong conviction that the blood found was that of the woman, who was murdered by McConnell, who first secreted the body, and then fied.

Since the above was published, the body of the woman has been found, horribly mutilated. McConnell is still missing.

THE flogging of young lads in the British Navy is prohibited henceforth.

THE FENIAN CHIEF: Reports About the Movements of Head Centre Stephens.

[From To-day's N. Y. News-] There was considerable excitement in this

There was considerable excitement in this city last evening, among Fenian circles, owing to the circulation of a rumor to the effect that James Stephens had actually arrived in this city, by the steamship Fulton, from Havana. The news soon spresd abroad, and, as a consequence, the Fenian head-quarters in Union Square and the various newspapers offices were besieged by hundreds of anxious inquirers. As to his actual arrival, we were not able to learn up to a late hour last night. If he did come, and had his whereabouts been made known, he would have undoubtedly been the he would have undoubtedly been the recipient of a popular demonstration. The greatest importance is attached to his arrival here, as it is supposed that the affairs of the Brotherhood will become more settled and their alone. tied and their plans made more effective. The excitement was kept up till a late hour, the impression being that Staphens must the impression being that Staphens must have arrived. We understand a nocturnal visit was paid the watchman on board the Fulton by a posse of anxious admirers of the distinguished Head Centre for the purpose of gaining information, but they had to return without obtaining anything satisfactory. At the headquarters in Thion square westered satisfactory. At in Union squar in Union square yesterday, the greatest reticence on the subject prevailed. It is well known that Stephens

has passed in and out of Ireland upon more occasions than one since his escape from Richmond Prison. It is thought his pre-Richmond Prison. It is thought his presence here will result in settling the existing differences between the two branches of the organization. It is said that previous to leaving Ireland Stephens made all necessary arrangements to keep the organization in good order while he is absent, and that in a short time he will be ready to strike a blow for Irish independence. For all of those reasons, therefore, his arrival here is those reasons, therefore, his arrival here is a matter of considerable importance to the

Verdicts Against Hailroad Campanies.

[From Todays N. Y. Times.]

The case of Eugene B. Overton against the Long Island Railroad Company, reported in the Times of Thursday, was concluded yesterday by the jury bringing in a scaled verdict, awarding to the plaintiff \$5,000 damages. Our readers will remember that, as the plaintiff was riding into New York on an express train on the morning York on an express train on the morning of the 28th of August last, this train, when a little this side of the village of Jamaica, came into collision with a mail train run-ning in an opposite direction on the same track 32 minutes behind time. The result was the loss of four or five lives, and was the loss of four or five lives, and serious injuries to many other passengers. The plaintiff, who was riding on the rear platform of the third car from the engine, had both of his legs broken. For this he claimed \$50,000 damages against the Company. One of the questions which the Court submitted to the Jury was whether, at the time of the accident, there were not more seats than passengers on the train? The Jury answered there were not more seats than passengers. So far as their verdict goes, the jury have also decided another important question involved in the case. important question involved in the case namely, that the plaintiff, being on the platform, contributed to the extent of his injuries. The Justice, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, granted an extra allowance of 21 per cent. The case will be taken to the Appellate court by the defendants.

A verdict of \$9,794 83 was rendered yes-terday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice James, against the Hudson River Railroad Company, at the suit of one Marcus Ball. The cause of action arose out of the alleged transfer of some five hundred and ifty hogs, said to have been shipped for the New York market at some point on the New York Central Railroad, and re-shipped at Albany to come down on the defendant's road. Important questions as to a bill of sale, and as to whether Ball was the real party plaintiff in interest, were raised on the trial. The case will be taken to the Appellate Court on these and other questions of law involved. of law involved.

Elias Birchall brought a suit against the Casaden and Amboy Railroad Transportation Company, to recover the value of three cases of woolen goods, alleged to have been destroyed by the fire of the 11th of July, 1864, by which the Company's property at Pier No. 1, North River, was consumed. The Jury rendered a verdict of \$1,041 29 for the plaintiff, that being the full amount claimed with interest. The Court gave an allowance of tive per cent. allowance of five per cent. There are some important points of law in this case, and a motion has already been made for leave to take it to the General Term.

The Agassiz Expedition in Brazil.

The Boston Transcript publishes several letters relating to the Brazilian expedition of Professor Agassiz. Among them is a note from Agassiz to Gov. Andrew introducing M. Azambuja, the Brazilian minis-

ter, and adding: The Emperor, has overwhelmed me with attentions and given me the most substantial assistance in the way of a steamer placed at my disposal upon the Amazon; so you see that the liberality of Mr. Thayer has already produced more results than any of us could have expected. I only hope that, now that the war is over, the means of the now that the war is over, the means of the Museum may be so enlarged as to make that institution the most important in existence, within as short a period as possible. We have vindicated our political institutions, let us now place our social condition and our means of intellectual and moral improvements for above those of other improvements far above those of other nations." A letter from one of Agassiz's assistants contains the following interesting informa-

"During three days we spent at the Lake Hyanuary, we caught seventy-six different species, most of them new. The most important was a new genus of the Chromides, with a tail ending in the shape of a lance, which Professor Agassiz called after Dr. Coutinho. We were accompanied by the president of the province, who afforded us all conveniences by his secretary and other gentlemen.

"Our collection is at the present time seven hundred and seventy-six species, of which six hundred and fifty are new. Prof. Agassiz said before entering the Amazonas, he would be satisfied if he could obtain two hundred and fifty species. The result, as you perceive, is beyond all expectation. The Professor calls it a true revelation for

"The species of Para are entirely distinct The species of Para are entirely distinct from those of Tajaparu; the latter from those of Gurupa, these from those of Monte-Allegre, and so on—even between neighboring places the difference is great.

"Besides, the Amazonas contain a large number of provinces inhabited by distinct provinces."

species. The discovery of this important fact opens a new horizon to scientific investigations, and is the safest basis in the study of the distribution of species. This great principle being established, tron, missing for a year,

the number of the ichthyological provinces remain to be known and the extension of their limits as well as the causes of their difference. These questions require much labor and study, but their result must be

extraordinary, and perhaps the most inter-exting in the study of nature."

Another letter, dated November 25, says that the number of new fishes found is eleven hundred and sixty-three.

How it Looks from a Virginia School-

A brave young woman, of education and refinement, who has left her home in Brook-lyn to devote herself to teaching the freedmen in Virginia, gives, in a private letter-to her brother, from which we are permitted to make extracts, some interesting inci-dents in her daily life. She writes, March

"To-day, as I was quietly returning from school alone, I was saiuted with such a volley of oaths that I involuntarily turned my head to see the speaker. A man instantly retreated within a gateway, repeating: 'God damn you and send you to hell, you cursed bitch of a Yankee teacher!' Some colored people, who had evidently heard, said: 'Do you know who that is?' I replied, 'No; but I should be glad to know.' They then mentioned his name. When he saw me speak tioned his name. When he saw me speaking with them he renewed his curses. I went on, and meeting the Major (of the Freedman's Bureau), of course told him. He will see what he can do, but not much I expect: He says he was beset on Friday night by a rowdy mob, who woke him up with the cries, 'Wake up and come out, you damned Freedmen's Bureau;' some shouting 'Kill him I others (Toorkinsteedment). ing, 'Kill him!' others, 'Tear him to pieces!' All this, however, is perfectly natural. I looked for it, and look for much more. It is the first time in my life I have had the honor of an open curse, and I do feel it an honor in such a cause.

"9.45 P. M.—Just in from school. * * *

We went on quietly with our work as usual, when at 9 o'clock a great crash came against the window, and a large rough stone (which is now on the table before me) fell on the the window, and a large rough stone (which is now on the table before me) fell on the floor. It came exactly in a line with the spot where I was standing, and I think we have to thank the calico window-blind, in part, fer preventing further damage. Something has been thrown nearly every night lately, but this is the first time a window has been broken. I see they want to frighten our scholars away. Do you think we are reconstructed down here? Ask Mr. Beecher to come down and protect us. Perhaps a little of his smooth eloquence might soften those hard 'loyalists.' The colored people want to celebrate the anniversary of the fall of Richmond, because it is their Independence Day. They are told if they celebrate it at all, it shall be with blood. One of the young men says he will celebrate it, if he does it alone. What do you think I should advise him? Of course I hold it to be their right to celebrate their freedom, and I don't like to see them cowed down by the whites. Yet I don't like to risk bloodshed, though I seriously believe that more blood will have to be spilt before these people will be free."

The writer of this letter little expected it would ever find its way into print. Its simple, unaffected statement, given in an unreserved, sisterly communication. simple, unaffected statement, given in unreserved, sisterly communication, worth a ten-column speech of ever so able a member of Congress on Reconstruction. The writer incloses in the letter an article from a Richmond newspaper, which she had picked up somewhere, written during the war, "On the Treatment of Prisoners," Its first sentence is—"Yankee prisoners who fall into our hands have no right to expect from the sure manufacture. pect from us any measure of sympathy."
They are no longer rebels in Virginia since Lee surrendered, but the "cursed Yankees" then are "cursed Yankees" now.-N. Y.

Facts and Fancies.

The Boston Post says: "There are mad dogs in Georgia." Probably mad because they cannot bite humans any longer. A Canadian named Rankin is George N.

Sanders's principal creditor. Rank-ingratitude is what might be expected from the fellow who found asylum in Canada during the war. The season is over at Washington, and the low-necked dresses are all packed up. They don't need much packing, because

they occupy such a very small portion of the

A good comparison: Fish, Bone-us; Potatoes, meal ior; Beer, Hoplimus. Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, has been hobnobbing with Henry Ward Beecher, and likes him. A Pollard is any tree that has had its head cut off, and as Henry Ward seems to be losing his head, we may fairly define a Beech-or-Pollard as

one and the same thing. The Canadians continue to keep a watchful eye on Fenian movements. Did not know there were any to keep an eye on. At this distance Finniganism is a decided invisible Green. Mrs. Jeff. Davis has gone to see her chil-

dren in Canada. They are sojourning there on account of a slight misunderstanding between their papa and their Uncle.

Four hundred false eyes are sold every week in Paris. Paris is a curiously constructed place. As the Italian Opera House the sopranos all sport false calves, and the tenors walk round with their false-ttos in their mouths. A man in Paris undertakes to relate the

past, present and future of people by a simple inspection of the foot. He is called a pedomist. Walker!

A "boiler insurance company" has been formed in New York, the object of which is to insure against all losses from the explo to insure against an iosses from the explosion of boilers under the inspection of the company. As the company will take precious good care that the boilers shall not explode under their inspection, it will probably be a safe business—at least for the company. "Seems to me," quoth Brown, "I remember a text in Scripture where it says: As for this Moses, who brought us up out of the land of Egypt, we wot not what has become of him." The New York Post gets

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND GYPSIES IN ROUMANIA.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that there are three hundred thousand gyp-sles in the Danubian Principalities, those countries having been the first and main European camping ground from which the wanderers were afterward diffused all over the West. One has only to look at any modern Wallachian, it adds, especially of the upper or town-reared classes, to be convinced of the strong dash of gypsy blood in his veins, so speaking is the languid lustre of his eye, and so much darker is his complexion than the of any of his neighbors. of his eye, and so much darker is his complexion than that of any of his neigbors. But his moral nature is yet wilder and more Bohemian than his physical. Prince Couza's minister of police, who shared his master's downfall, seems to have been neither more nor less than a mere receiver of stolen jewelry. When his trunks were opened they elry. found the diamonds of a great Roman ma-