## Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XIX.---NO. 300.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sundays excepted) at

源o. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. "Evening Bulletin Association."

PROPRIETORS. GIESON PEAGOOK, F. L. FHTHERSTON, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$3 00 per annum.

MARRIED -SIMMONS-On Wednesd LODGE—SIMMONS—On Wednesday morning, 4th of April, by Rev. G. D. Boardman, John W. L'dge, M. D., of Lower Merion, to S. Jennie, daughter of the late A. H. Simmons, of this city.

MATLACK—EAGLE—On the morning of the 4th instant, by the Rev. M. F. Martin, Isalah Matlack to Mary H., daughter of the late D. Eagle, of Philadelphia. phis.
WILT—DAVISON—On the 22d March, in the Kensington M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. H. Alday, John F. Wilt to Belle C. Davison, of Philadelphia.

BAILEY—At Pittsburgh, on the 2d instant, in his 74th year, George Bailey, Sr.
BARBER—On the 4th instant, Joseph Shermer, son of James and Susannah Barber, in the 13th year of his of James and Susannah Barber, in the 13th year of his sign.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 332 Lombard street, on Friday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 O'clock.

BEDELI—At Greenpoint, L. I., 4th instant after a long and patoful filness. Elizabeth, widow of Stephen Bredli, in the 78th year of her age.

CARR—On the 4th instant, Fannie Elizabeth Carr, daughter of Geo. W and Fannie H. Carr, aged 6 mos. and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend her funeral from her parents residence, No. 5360 Germantown avenue, on next Satheday afternoon, 7th instant, at 2 O'clock. To proceed to Scuth Laurel Hill Cemetery.

FOX—On the 3d instant, Haunah W., daughter of the late Samuel N. Fox.

MOTT—At New York, April 1, Eliza Mott, daughter of the late Dr. Henry Mott, in the 74th year of her age.

ter of the late Dr. Henry Mott, in the 7th year of her age.

NESBIT—In Allegheny City, Pa. March 30, Charles Wesley Nesbit, youngest son of E. J. and Rev. Dr. S. H. Nesbit. Editor of the "Pittsburgh Christian Advo-Cate." aged 2 years and 2 months.

PENN-GASKFIL—On the 3d instant, Peter Penn-Gaskell, aged 55 years.

His male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence. No. 1613 Chestnut street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St., Stephen's Church.

RUSSELL—On Wednesday morning, 4th instant, Miss Ann McNee'y Russell, daughter of James Russell, Esq., and the late Eliza W. Russell, in the 18th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her father's residence, No 1326 Brown street, at 3 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the 6th Instant.

WILLITS—On the evening of the 3d instant, Lydia S. Willits, relict of the late Joseph B. Willits, in the 75th year of her age.

EYRE & LANDELL' FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE
OPENING TO DAY FOR
SPRING SALES,
FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS,
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
NEW STYLES SPRING SHAWLS,
NEW TRAVELING DRESS GOJDS,
FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VULCANITE JEWELRY, CLARK & BIDDLE, 712 CHESTNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and

THE UNION SCHOOL AND CHILDRENS' HOME," Southeast correr of TWELFTH and FITZWATER STEELS, will be thrown open to the public on FRIDAY, April 6th, from 10 o'clock until 2, at which time there will be interesting Exercises and Singing by the Children. E. L. LINNARD, Singing by the Children. COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—The introductory lecture to a course of lectures on COMPARATIVE ANATOMY by DR. J. H. McQUILLEN, will be delivered at the Philadelphia DENTAL COLLEGE, No. 108 North Tenth street, at 8 o'clock, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 5th. The public generally invited.

GERMANTOWN! GERMANTOWN!
The undersigned are delivering to the residents of Germantown and vicinity the best quality of Lehigh coal, prepared with care for family use at the following greatly reduced prices, viz.:

The "Conservative" Party.
From the Clarksville (West Virginia) Telegraph.
We desire to call particular attention the fact that every returned rebel soldier, every draft dodger, every ex-Camp Chaseite and every rebel sympathizer is identified with the so-called Conservative party. We further wish loyal men to remember that aside from such as we have mortized aside from such as we have mentioned above, there are but few that belong to the

They must also remember that it is such men as we have described that are now denouncing the acts of our loyal Legislature as unconstitutional. Men who used every exertion in their power to overthrow the Constitution and laws. All the bush-whackers and raiders that during the war waylaid and murdered their fellow-citizens and raiders that their fellow-citizens. and stole their property, are now identified with this party

We ask loyal men if they can affiliate and co-operate with such men? Notwith-standing some of the measures of the Union party may be objectionable, for all things human are attended with some degree of imperfection, yet can they possibly be as objectionable as the infernal schemes concocted by the rebels and their sympathizing .We ask Union men to ponder these matters seriously. They now have to cast their lot with the men who stood side by side with them in sustaining the vernment during the war, or with the rebels. The alternative is presented to them, and we are happy to believe from the indications which we have seen, that the honorable discharged soldiers and Union citizens almost to a man will co-operate with the Union party, and will aid and sustain our loyal Legislature in carry-

They fought the rebellion during the war, and they cannot sympathize with those who murdered their sons and other relatives and who destroyed their property and did all in their power to destroy the Constitution

Tough Swallow .- Hon. Chas. James Faulkner, quondam lieutenat-colonel in the late Confederate army, has been admitted to practise his profession in the Circuit Court of Berkeley by Judge Hall. In order to do this, Mr. Faulkner has been obliged to take the strongest West Virginia test-oath—has had to swear that he has not, since the 20th day of June, 1863, "voluntarily borne arms against the United States," including a declaration that he had never aided or sympathized with rebellion, &c.—Richmond Dis-

TRADE IN THE FAR WEST.—The Missouri Democrat of the 27th ultimo says: Within two weeks from to-day, two thousand passengers, principally miners, and three thousand tons of freight, will have left this port on steamboats for the Montana and Idaho mines.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Cuba. Death of the Ex-Queen of France.

ESCAPE OF STEPHENS CONFIRMED.

The Austrian - Prussian Troubles, THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL

Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, April 5th, 8.30 A. M.-The steamship Cuba has arrived with Liverpool dates of March 24th, via Queenstown, March

The advices from Germany continue warlike. It is rumored that England and Russia will tender mediation.

Head Centre Stephens is the guest of John Mitchell, in Paris. The North American reached Liverpool on the 25th.

The ex-Queen of the French, the widow

of Louis Philippe died at Claremont on the 24th.
The French Corps Legislatif adjourned on the 24th till the 4th of April.
The Bourse was dull at 68f45c.
The Belgian chamber, by a vote of 59 to 45, has adopted the reform bill increasing the number of Senators by four, and the representatives by eight.

entatives by eight.
Shanghae advices to Feb. 21, represent the

Shanghae advices to Feb. 21, represent the Nienfi rebels less threatening towards the northern parts. They have occasioned great alarm, and various plans have been made for resistance.

The French Municipal Council of Shanghae has been imprisoned for refusing to give

up certain documents.

Arrived from Philadelphia ship S. L. Tilley, at Antwerp.

The Vienna and Berlin journals continue full of warlike rumors of military prepara-tions, etc. It is reported that England, France, and Russia have resolved to tehder mediation, and it is asserted that an Engish note has already been sent to Berlin in the interests of peace.

It is positively asserted that Stephens is the guest of John Mitchell in Paris, and will the guest of John Mitchell in Paris, and will leave Havre for New York shortly. He left Ireland in a sailing boat via Galway. Fenian affairs have received some attention in Parliament. The Attorney-General for Ireland said with respect to the parties under arrest who had come from America, he was ready to give a favorable consideration to their applications for release on their promising to leave Ireland and reon their promising to leave Ireland and re-

urn whence they came In the House of Commons, Mr. Watkins asked if any discussion had taken place be-tween the English and American governments relative to Mr. Chase's proposal for an international coinage between England France, and America. Mr. Gladstone said he could find no evidence of any such question having been raised.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government intended to proceed with the reform bill, regardless of suggestions and proposed amendments. They would resist Grosve-nor's amendment, as it implied a direct vant of confidence in the Government. The House adjourned until the 9th of April, for the Easter holidays. The stock of the Anglo-American Tele-

graph Company, £600,000, is all subscribed, and the books closed. The cable progresses at the rate of nineteen nautical miles per The great annual University boat race re-

sulted in a victory for Oxford over Cambridge, by three lengths. Napoleon received the address of the Napoleon received the address of the Corps Legislatif, and made a speech, accepting the vote of the great majority as a continued endorsement of his policy, and spoke in favor of the extension of liberty calculations. lated to strengthen and enlighten govern-ment; not a liberty which may become an arm to undermine and overthrow it.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a gain of 22,500,000f in cash. The bank has reduced the rates of discount from 4 to 31. Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton.—The market is dull and declinng. STATE of TRADE.—The Manchester advices are unfavorable.

Breadstuffs very dull.; Corn firmer. Messrs. Waterfield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour heavy; Wheat heavy and unchanged; mixed Corn has an upward tendency; sales at 28s. 6d.@ Provisions.—The market is declining.

easier at 2s. 6d. decline; Bacon inactive and 2s. lower; Butter dull; Lard 2s. lower; Tallow steady. PRODUCE.—Ashes firmer, pots,34s.; pearls 35s. 6d.; Sugar easier; Coffee steady; Rice firm; common Rosin has an upward ten-

Beef quiet; at a decline of 2s. 6d. @5s.; Pork

lency; Spirits Turpentine quiet; Petroleum firm at 2s. 2d.

London Markets.— Breadstuffs quiet.
Sugar quiet and 6d. lower. Coffee steady. Sugar quiet and od. lower. Coffee steady. Common Congou tea steady. Spirits Turpentine firm at 49s. for American. Tallow irregular. Petroleum firm at 2s. 3d. for refined. Consols for money 864@87½. U.S. 5-20s, 71½@71½; Illinois Central, 79½@79½; Erie, 55½@55½. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £127,000.

Three Spanish screw frigates are in Cadiz. harbor, ready for sea, in case of Chilean privateers appearing.

Latest Commercial Intelligence. Laverpool, March 24th, Evening.—Cotton dull and declining; sales of 6,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters; Middling Uplands, about 191d. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged, except corn, which is firm. Provisions inactive. Tallow easier. London, March 24th, Evening.—Consols, 86\(\frac{2}{3}\)@87; U. S. 5-20s, 71\(\frac{1}{3}\)@71\(\frac{1}{3}\); Illinois Central, 79\(\frac{1}{3}\)@79\(\frac{2}{3}\): Erie shares, 55\(\frac{1}{3}\)@55\(\frac{1}{3}\).

DATH OF AN AGED COUPLE ON THE SAME DAY.—On Wednesday week, in Mount-Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa., Mr. Peter Weaver and his wife breathed their last, within a few hours of each other. They had been married about fifty years; and dying on the same day, their remains were eposited in the same grave. Mr. Weaver was in his 77th year, and his wife in her

Unimproved Lands in Iowa.—The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette says that at least twelve million acres of arable land yet lie untouched by spade or plough, within the boundaries of Iowa.

THE FENIANS.

Startling Reports of Aggressive Movements.

Threatened Invasion of New Brunswick, Bermuda, &c.

Two Expeditions Said to Have Started.

Organization of the Fenian Army, &c.

[From To-day's N. Y. Herald.] The Fenian circles are in a ferment over the rumors of warlike movements on the part of the O'Mahony party. It is difficult to ascertain the truth of these reports. Fenians shrug their shoulders and appear so full of important pages and appear so nians shrug their shoulders and appear so full of important news, when asked any questions on the subject, that our reporters are bewildered and shrug their shoulders too, and appear ready to burst with something startling for John Bull. Here are the rumors which they report to us, and which form very sensational reading matter.

form very sensational reading matter:
On Monday night last, at twelve o'clock,
B. Doran Killian sailed with an expedition
for the capture of the Island of Bermuda,
and on the following Tuesday night, at
about the same hour, Col. P. J. Downing
sailed at the head of another expedition
destined for the same place. Mr. Killians destined for the same place. Mr. Killian's expedition was composed of three magnificent iron steamers, with altogether three thousand desperadoes, all of whom had been soldiers in the United States Army. Col. Downing had two steamers and two thousand five hundred men. Not a single man went with either expedition who bedeet man went with either expedition who had not been a tried soldier. Strange to say, the matter had been arranged so cleverly that nothing whatever was known of it until all was completed. The name of the steamers have not as yet been ascertained, and whether they sloped off without clearance or under very pacific names, is not yet known. So many times have strange rumors been circulated in connection with Fenian ships, that the present matter is looked upon pretty generally as sensation only. All the offices in the upper part of the building occupied as headquarters were yesterday empty of officials, and during the greater portion of the day locked. Pens, ink and paper lay about idle in all directions, and the headquarters altogether presented a gloomy and lonely look. However, other officials are destined to fill the places of those who are gone, and probably in the course of a day or two the scene will be as busy as ever. Early in the morning and late at night wagons were coming to and from the Moffat mansion, bringing areas. from the Moffat mansion, bringing away large cases of arms and amunition, or something else, and were observed going in the neighborhood of the North river. It was nly too plain that something of a very orgent nature was going on, judging from the amount of whispering and the excited manner of all the former officials in the ivil department who have now bid farewell, probably forever, to their laborious duties in the Moffat mansion. Bermuda, and not Canada, it is said, is destined to be pounced upon by the Fenians, in order to make it a basis of supplies, and as a means of destroy-

ing a large portion of British commerce. There is a good deal of disappointment among those who were left behind. However, they were somewhat consoled by the intelligence at headquarters that ere long another expedition would leave, followed by another and another, so that all, or at least a large number of them, would have in opportunity of getting the worth of their

money in fighting.

It is asserted at headquarters that the steamers are able to run eighteen knots an hour. The rumor about Stephens being in New York was without any foundation, and and been thrown out by the Fenians themselves, in order to try and put the British authorities off the scent. The most efficient seamen that could be secured are on board the vessels. Expeditions are reported to have sailed from other ports in the United States, all bound for Bermuda, from which point the final expedition to Ireland will be tarted, commanded by Colonel John Mahony. This is the O'Mahony side of the situa-

ion. Now for the Sweeny view.
There is rather unusual news going the rounds of Fenianism. It was started by the official organ of the Killian-O Mahony party, which declared that "the actors were getting in their places," and the curtain would rise at once and show action to the bondholders, when it was assumed that another large sale of bonds would result. The public comment is that the Killian party gave up the idea of fighting in Ireland, and seeing that the Roberts-Sweeny Canadian policy is going to be the winning one after all, determine to checkmate that movement by making a sort of premature rush on the intended theatre of Sweeny's operations, thus forcing that movement to strike before thoroughly prepared, and hazard defeat. It is the common talk about town that the announcement of O'Mahony's organ vesterday means that O'Mahony's organ yesterday means that these leaders are actually at this business and really give up Stephens and the I. R.B. after all. Before the lapse of a week it is assumed that the press will be sending Killian's proclamations from some patch of a snow peak where the two or three hundred of the forlorn hope will camp until the United States Government is provoked to paralyze the military movement so well elaborated and so nearly perfected by Gen. Sweeny and his veterans. The temporary 'sensation," however, is set down as for the sale of another million of the Killian O'Mahony bonds. The military movement

will strike home at an early day.

(From Today's N. Y. World.)

In all probability before this morning's edition of The World can reach its subscribed to the strike of the world can reach its subscribed to the world can re bers in the more distant portions of the United States, the American people will hear of the long-expected and often-deferred invasion of British soil by the military forces acting with and by order. forces acting with and by orders of Head Centre John O'Mahony. However, by a little strategy, our Fenian reporter succeeded yesterday in obtaining information of the most startling nature, in regard to movement now on foot against the British empire. Plans have matured, and forces organized, and it is probable that the first blow has already been struck.

The point of attack is the island of Cam-

po Bello, in the Bay of Fundy, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay. The Island of Campo Bello is about eight miles in length by three in breadth, and is a part of a territory of New Brunswick. St. Johns, with its rich shipping and commodious harbor is about forty will. modious harbor, is about forty miles distant from Campo Bello, and can be reached in a few hours by means of steam communiction Directly opposite is the coast of Nova Scotia in nineteen boxes.

thirty-six to forty miles distant, with good harbor for light yessels capable of transporting two or three hundred men each from Machias, Belfast, Cortine, Baton, Bangor, Portland, or the small cluster of islands in Penolscot bay.

The plan of operations, as far as can be ascertained in the hurry of the moment, is to have five or six hundred men transported, in small squads of a hundred each, by railroad from New York and the Eastern States, in order to prevent notice by the United States government, to Machias, Maine, and to march the men, who are to be well mobilized, to Machias during the night for embarkation at Machias, where several schooners are waiting. As soon as the men are embarked the night for embarkation at Machias during the several schooners are waiting. As soon as the men are embarked, the vessels will leave Machias for Campo Bello Island, which is about 25 miles distant, and a landing will be effected. Should an army interfere to prevent the sailing of the vessels, the march will be made overland along a point of land to Eastport, 12 miles distant from Machias, or to Perry, directly opposite the island of Campo Bello, where the ship schannel about three miles in width, will afford easy means of landing by means of small boats, or a bridge of boats as the case may require. A couple of printing presses will accompany the raid, and as soon as a landing is effected in Campo Bello, proclamations will be issued and telegraphed throughout the United States. landing is effected in Campo Bello, proclamations will be issued and telegraphed throughout the United States, calling upon the Fenian Brotherhood to respond to the call, and it is expected volunteers in great numbers will flock to the standard of O'Mahony, who is not to accompany the expedition in person. It is also expected that the occupation of British territory by armed Fenians, will cause an immense sale of Fenians, will cause an immense sale of bonds, to to the amount of two or three millions of dollars.

But it is not expected by the Fenian leaders in command of the expedition that Campo Bello can be occupied by their prees without a fight, and a first engagement may be expected when the landing is attempted with the British troops already stationed there. It is the intention of O'Mahony to attack and defeat the inadequate force stationed at Campo Bello, and then hold the island and wait until reinforcements can be obtained from the United States.

obtained from the United States.

The government of New Brunswick have been in possession of information in regard to the proposed attack on the island of Campo Belio for ten days past, and as a precaution, have sent a small body of troops to defend the island. Major-General Doyle, in command at Halifax, under the instruction of Sir William Fenwick, Williams, has detached a body of volunteers and regulars to Campo Bello, it is understood, and field artillery and stores have also been and field artillery and stores have also been sent to that point. How the Colonial authorities became informed of the movement thorities became informed of the movement is unknown, but it is claimed by the Canadian journals that information is furnished regularly by some person at Union Square, who is in the confidence of O'Mahony. It is also said that a highofficial of the O'Mahony government is a most intimate friend of Thomas Darcy McGee, and that the movement has been planned by the high-contracting powers, in order that the Roberts-Sweeney movement may prove abortive or ey movement may prove abortive, as it is expected that President Johnson will issue a proclamation enforcing the neutrality laws between Great Britain and the United States, and by doing so effectually put a stop to all future Fenian aggressions on English territory. It is the intention of the Fenian leaders,

immediately on securing the island of Campo Bello, to organize a provisional government, and proceed to the election of a President. New Brunswick is to be conquered and held by twenty-five thousand Fenians from the United States, and as soon as St. Johns is in the possession of the revo-lutionists, John O'Mahony will undoubtedy be chosen head of the new republic, which is to be called "The Republic of Emmetta," in honor of the Irish patriot, Robt. Emmett, who sacrificed his life in an atempt to liberate Ireland. New Brunswick will be divided into four provinces, after the manner in which Ireland is divided. The provinces will be named as follows: Mahonia, Killiana, Stephania (in honor of lames Stephens), and Fenia. There will be House of Congress composed of two bodies, Seinte and House of Representatives. All offices will be elective, and the President will bold office for eight years. It is supposed that the greater part of the Irish population of the United States will settle in Emmetta, and thus a great power will be formed on the border of this republic, friendly to

America and Americans.

The army of invasion will be under the command of officers who have won for themselves imperishable renown on the gory fields of battle during this war. Lieutenant-General B. Doran Killian will command the expedition, and will be ass by a magnificent body of officers. The officers will be assigned as follows:

Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Chief of Artillery, Major-General Edward Murray. Chief of Ordnance, Major-General James

Adjutant-General, Major-General P. Mulcany. Chief of Staff, Major-General P. J. Down-

ag. Chief of Supplies, Major-General James

McDermott.

The army, after leaving Campo Bello Island for the nearest point of land in New Brunswick, will form in the manner of the Macedonian Phalanx, and will move forward on the enemy's forts, unless they pre-fer to make an unconditional surrender, in which case they will have allotted to them liberal grants of land. The Lieutenant-General in command will be attired in a gorgeous suit of snuff-colored velvet, trimmed with green silk, and will ride a splendid horse presented to him and now awaiting transportation in this city. The army will deploy on St. John's in three columns, while a fleet of Yankee skippers columns, while a fleet of Yankee skippers will follow with arms and ammunition. It is understood that the principal officers in command of the expedition left last evening for the scene of hostilities, and it is expected that President O'Mahony will follow in the grand us scene as Compa Ballo is gaprear guard as soon as Campo Bello is captured. It is claimed by the Lieutanant-General in command of the expedition, that "he is able to organize a revolution at any time, with the aid of the printing press and the telegraph." Ere this week has passed the people of the United States will have grand sensation to add to the innumerable ones which have already transpired.

But a few days since orders were published in the Canadian journals, by official authority, disbanding the greater portion of the volunteer forces, but already they have repented of the hastiness of the order, and new orders have been promulgated by the government recalling the volunteers. This is an intimation that stern and bitter work is in store.

THE CHICAGO TELESCOPE.—Chicago has at last received its great telescope, the largest ever made. The aperture of the object glass is 181 inches. The instrument was packed

We have already published accounts of the tornado which lately visited Southern Indiana and Illinois. The Connersville (Ind.) Times thus speaks of its progress and its

ravages: The first notice we have of the tornado is thal it crossed the Connersville and Rush-ville turnpike road, two miles west of Vienna. From thence it proceeded southeasterly, crossing the county line road nearly one mile south of Vienna; thence to the Justice farm, where it took a northeast course until it reached the farm of Thomas C. Marks. From reached the farm of Thomas C. Marks. From Marks's farm its course was almost due east until it reached the hills west of Connersville, which the tornado rolled over and came down like an avalanche upon our devoted little town-booming, dashing, tearing, hurling fragments of trees and buildings in every direction. Beginning at the south end every direction. Beginning at the south end of town, which is inclosed within an acute angle, wedged in between the hills and the river, the storm seems to have divided, part of it taking a northerly course, until it passed beyond the town, the centre of it striking the foundry of Messrs. Roots, sweeping up the river and taxing away part sweeping up the river and tearing away part of the railroad bridge; while the right wing crossed the river, bearing about due east. Had the entire force of the storm passed through town, we have no doubt that its site would now be marked only by ruins.

The heaviest loss has been in the way of timber, and the damage, which is as extensive as irreparable, is hard to estimate. Much of the fallen timber will probably be est on account of the inability to procure hands to work it up into such a shape as will make it available for the market.

The track of the storm through the timbered land is as clearly marked as if the trees had been felled for the purpose of opening an unusually wide public road.
Long aisles have been cut through the
woods, on a grander scale, such as a reaping machine would make through a wheat field. A sight of these immense aisles alone can give an adequate idea of the tremendous power of the tornado.

A correspondent of the Chicago Republican, writing from Shelby, Ill., says:
On Wednesday afternoon last, about five or six o'clock, the citizens of this place saw a singular, dark, funnel shaped cloud, which passed about five miles north of this place, going from west to cost. place, going from west to east. This seemed, on inquiry, to have been a very unusual whirlwind, which had started fifteen miles west (that being as far as heard from in that direction,) and passing north of this place over a space varying from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width, and going east, we know not how far, but widening and extending as it went. Literally, nothing was left in its track, except the drifts of timber and other things left in the way after being whirled and tossed about in every direction. Houses, trees, rails, timber, horses, cattle. west (that being as far as heard from in that Houses, trees, rails, timber, horses, cattle, sheep, and men, women and children, were ip by the storm and dropped down in that mysterious manner, which none but the God of the storm understands. Trees the God of the storm understands. Trees were pulled up by the roots and carried away, while others appeared to have been twisted off and borne along in the current. The ground is described as appearing as if it had been swept, but occasionally the hurricane seems to have let go its hold and unburdened itself by leaving immense quantities of timber in its wake, looking like drift wood in a river bottom. rift wood in a river bottom.

It is impossible to describe such a storm, to estimate the extent of the damage done. Suffice it to say that literally nothing is left uninjured in its track, except in isolated instances. There were some strange instances, however, such as lifting a stable up and carrying it away, every stick of it, the horses remaining in the stable unin-Persons looking at the cloud at a distance

describe the scene as terrible in the ex-reme. Occasionally a portion of the cloud would shoot off, like an arm, for a mile. It is said that the Okan river, which was high at the time, was swept dry of its water, and the smaller streams were also empted of their contents. It is said that even the grass was sometimes carried away, and huge timbers of immense weight were picked up and dropped down, as chance eemed to dictate. Chaos, or worse than chaos, seemed to reign supreme.

A farmer by the name of French was

A farmer by the name of French was among the sufferers. His house was torn down, and his son, who was thirteen years old, was killed. He seems to be the victim of the storms, having lost one son before by lightning, about a year ago, and another son killed in a storm about two years ago, making three deaths in all in one family by similar providential occurrences. Another farmer by the name of Niles lost one his who was mortally wounded, and childre

A Late Virginian View of the Capitol.
[From the Richmond (Va.) Despatch.] It is stated in the notices of the death of

Senator Foot, of Vermont, that just before his death he requested to be lifted up in bed that he might take a last look at the capitol. He was gratified, and just as he had raised himself so that his eyes rested on the building, he expired. This lingering sentiment, at the verge of the grave, is not by any at the verge of the grave, is not by any means wanting in dignity or patriotism. It is entirely worthy of one whose education and opinions placed the Central Government and its power, its palaces and temples mentand its power, its palaces and temples uppermost and supreme in his affections and reverence. Nor was Mr. Foot singular in this feeling. The force and tenacity with which it was blended with his nature and predilections do not surpass the strength and endurance of the same feeling in the hearts of the great mass of the Northern people. State Rights, which originally were stronger in New York and the New England States than they were even at the South, have been dead there for fifty years. The people there from pear the fifty years. The people there, from near the beginning of the present century, have subsided into Federal notions, which have grown stronger and stronger with time until the State Governments have sunk into insignificance, and have attracted little more notice or respect than county courts. Mr. Lincoln's idea, originating from Patrick Henry, that a State was no more to the Federal Government than a county was to a State has beginning impressed from the a State, has become impressed upon the public mind, and the Federal Capital is the Mecca which all desire to visit before dying, and the capitol the building which they would like to look upon as they die.

We speak of this very calmly as a simple political feature of the nation. While the sentiment here described has grown in strength, the Federal Government—the obect of it-has grown in power until it has become, at least in vigor and grandeur, worthy of the devotion paid to it. The two forces, centrifugal and centripetal, State rights and centralization, which were developed in the convention which framed the Constitution, have struggled against each other ever since with unabated ardor. But

thirty-six to forty miles distant, with good harbor for light yessels capable of transporting two or three hundred men each from Machias, Belfast, Cortine, Baton, Bangor, Loss of Life and Great Destruction of Pro
States which the fathers of the nation had fondly hoped would keep up the balance of States which the fathers of the nation had fondly hoped would keep up the balance of power in the system they established has failed. So that the sentiment so touchingly exhibited by the dying Senator is not at all inappropriate to the times, but really a striking illustration of the present moral and physical condition of the nation. Should there be no unforeseen change in the affairs and physical condition of the nation. Should there be no unforeseen change in the affairs of the nation to alter this tendency, the disposition to look to Washington, for everything will grow upon the people, and after a time it will be no uncommon aspiration of the dying citizen "for one last look at the Capitol!"

Facts and Fancies.

"A man with an empty pocket can defy the world, the flesh and the devil!" (Sco-vel's Letter.) Sehr gute! But if the party of the first part defies the party of the second part to fill the aforesaid empty pocket, there can't be much doubt who will win. Toast for the next meeting of the New Jersey Agricultural Society: "James M. Scovel—the Cattell Plague of the State."

THE TURN-COAT.

"The Times change, and the fashion of our gar-ments changes also." Said Sumner to Stevens, "can this be the Raymond W o served us so warmly but two years ago?"
"Its, only," said Stevens, "a changing of Raiment, Done by the great tailor, that turns his old clo'."

The price of tobacco in Montana Territory has recently been as high as five dollars a pound. It must be a consolation to the Montanese that they need not buy it unless they chews. Princess Louisa of England has a bad cold

in her head. The consequence has been to make the Princess Lou wheezy. In view of the closeness of the Connecticut contest, the New York Times advises Congress to conciliate the President, Another planwould be for the President to conciliate

Congress. A Richmond paper states that Castle Thunder is being thoroughly repaired, preparatory to being turned into a "grand inercantile theatre." We can't imagine what sort of a building that is, but Castle Thunder during the war was a series of Thunder during the war was a series of cells all round, which may be another term

for "mercantile amphitheatre." A bill passed the State Legislature yesterday incorporating The Citizens Inebriate Association. This is the first time that drunkenness has been legalized in this State.

How do we know when there has been a new discovery of Petroleum? We know it by the term-Oil. It is said that the Fenians have sailed for

Bermuda. Very likely, for the Bermuda potato is one of the finest in the world. They will almost persuade themselves that their feet are on their native soil and that their name is Micawber. It was Brown who asked Robinson "what

two words in the English language begin with Sco and end with et?" Robinson, after studying several dictionaries, said that one of the words was Scoundrel, but he could not guess the other, and gave it up. So do

AN EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—The English papers received by the City of Paris contain the following: Captain Morse, of the ship Syren, Boston, United States, which re-cently arrived at Birkenhead, states that on the 18th of November 1882. cently arrived at Birkenhead, states that on the 18th of November, 1865, at 6 o'clock, A. M., in latitude 24°S.,longitude 173°30' W. while on his passage from Baker's Island to the port of Liverpool, he experienced what he supposed to be the shock of an earthquake. At first was heard a heavy, deep, rumbling sound, accompanied by a vibration of the ship, which increased in violence until the vessel seemed as though driving over a reef. There was a strong breeze, with rather heavy clouds; the sea in the vicinity of the ship appeared as if sudthe vicinity of the ship appeared as if sud-denly fixed, a phenomena which lasted apparently between three and four minutes.

The compass card during the time of the shock was rapidly revolving. The man at the wheel was violently and visibly shaken, and those on deck generally were scarcely able to keep their feet. One man engaged able to keep their feet. One man engaged in connecting the hose pipe to a force pump upon the topgallant forecastle was thrown backwards against the bits. The sound at first resembled distant thunder, and increased in intensity till at its height if creased in intensity, till at its height it could only be compared to the deafening roar of innumerable pieces of the heaviest artillery. Two sailors on the fore royal yard at the time stated afterwards that they did not hear the noise nor feel the vibration." A PETRIFIED AUSTRALIAN.-The London Daily News says that a petrified Australian male aboriginal has just arrived in England. This singular specimen of petrification was found in one of the stone caverns which abound at Musquito Plains, South Australia. It was lying in a natural position, as if having fallen asleep; and a Mr. Craig, who was in the colony at the

time in search of curiosities, got possession of the "black fellow" for the purpose of adding him to his collection. Travelling with his singular burden wrapped in a blanket for nearly one hundred miles, he reached Mount Gambia, where his movements attracted suspicion; and the Crown Lands Ranger ascertaining that his bargain was a human being, sought the advice of a was a numan being, sought the advice of a higher power and relieved him of his prize. An action of trover was immediately com-menced, and Mr. Craig succeeded in ob-taining a verdict, with damages one farthing. The government, however, refused to give up the "stone or other material," which was again placed in the cave. Mr. Craig, however, again went to work, and despite the heavy iron bars with which it was guarded and the hardships he endured, managed to regain it and managed to regain it, and brought it in safety to England.

THE M'KEAN ESTATE.—On the death of Governor Thomas M'Kean, he left, among other estate, twenty-four hundred acres of land in Sewickly township, Allegheny county, Pa. This was inherited by his only county, ra. This was inherited by his only child, a daughter, who married a Spanish gentleman, and became a resident of Madrid. It seems that in default of issue it has become an escheat to the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania. Mr. Samuel P. Ross, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed escheator on the property to attend to the interests of the State.

GAS MADE FROM PEAT.—Superintendent Hanford, of the Lansingburg (N. Y.) gas works, has recently made some interesting experiments in the manufacture of gas from peat taken from a bed in this State. The peat used was dried in the sun, without pressing, and then thrown into a retort. The gas was pronounced to be in every way superior to that made from the best coal. It gave a whiter, clearer and much stronger light, and stood the chemical test well.

WHEAT NOT KILLED IN GEORGIA.-The Athens (Georgia) Watchman of the 14th ultipreports that although the very cold weather, some weeks ago killed everything green, the wheat crop of that section now gives promise of doing well.