Baily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XIX.---NO. 303.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 9 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted) at Mo. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

BY THE "Evening Bulletin Association." PROPRIETORS.

GIBSON PEAGOOK, F. L. FETHERSTON, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

TURNITURE SLIPS or LOOSE COVERS cut of made to order at PATTEN'S Uphoistery Store 1408 CHESTNUT Street. ap7,6t UPHOLSTERY.—Get PATTEN to do your uphols tery work, 1408 CHESTNUT Street. ap7-6t.

MARRIED.

O'CALLAGHAN-OLAY-At Chicago, on the 5th Inst., in St. James Church, by the Right Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, D. D., Courtenay M. O'Callaghan, and Anna G. Clay, daughter of the late Rev. Bennett Glover of Erie.

COWPLAND-WOODS-At St. Matthew's Church, Wheeling, Va., on the 5th Inst., by the Rev. Thos. Addison, the Rev. Joshus Cowpland, Jr., of Philadelphia. 20 Miss A. Martha Woods, daughter of the late Andrew P. Woods, of Wheeling, Va.

DIED.

COLLISSON—On the 9th inst, after a lingering illness Grant, youngest son of Wm. H. and Mary U.Collisson, aged 9 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectifully invited to attend the juneral from his father's residence, No. 111 Bowman street, Germantown, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. at 2 o'clock.

HACKER—On Sunday, 8th inst., George Hacker aged 81 years.

Wednesday, the 11th inst. at 2 o'clock.

HACKER—On Sunday, 8th inst., George Hacker aged 81 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attent his funeral from the readence of his son, W. P. Hacker, No. 800 Pine street, on Wednesday morning. 11th inst., at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

LEWRY—On 8th inst., 31st year of her age, Anna M., wife of the late Benj. L. Lewry, and daughter of John Horn, Eq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in law, W. R. Stewart. No. 1012 Wallscostreet, on Wednesday morning 11th inst at 10 o'clock ** NEWBOLD—On Sunday, the 8 h inst., Maria M., daughter of Charles and Margaret C. Newbold.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the fineral, at the Church of the Saviour. Thirty-eighth street, below Market. West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock precisely Interment at the Woodland Cemetery.

PILLEY—On the 8th inst., of measles, Robert Newton, youngest son of John H., and Clarissa Pilley, aged 3 years, 7 months and 15 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents. S. W. [corner Tenth and Green streets, on Tuesday atternoon, at a o'clock.

RISLEY—Drowned, while escaping from the burning

O'clock.

RISLEY-Drowned, while escaping from the burning steamer General Hooker. off Sullivan's Island. South Carelina, on the morning of the 21st uit. Miss Belle S. Risley, daughter of the late Eara B. Risley, of this city. Remains recovered and temporarity interied in Chayleston S.C. Remains recovered and temporation ****
Charleston. S. C.
REEVES—On the 9th inst., Arthur E. son of Rev.
Henry and Savah K. Reeves, in the 5th yeer of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fugeral, at the pare 1x residence No. 10 Woodland Terrace, West Philadelphia,

on Tuesday at 4½ P. M.
WENDEROTH—Of Diphthetia, April 9th, Frederick
A. Wenderoth, son of T. A. a.d M. Wenderoth, aged
4 years and 5 months.

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 GOODS,
FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICES. DR. PACKARD'S THIRD LECTURE, ON Fractures of the Clavicle and Scapula, will be red TUESDAY evening, April 10th, at eight

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and use Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitonal AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SWATARA FALLS COMPANY, will be held at the Office of the Company, 208 South FOURTH street, on SATUR DAY, April 14, 1866, at 12 O'clock, noon SHLAS YERKES, JR.,

aps-m,w,f,st Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE WOMENS' CEN IR AL
BRANCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA
FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will be
held at their Rooms, 418 WALNUT street, (up stairs,
on TUESDAY, April 10th, at 11 o'clock, instead of a
Horticuliual Hall as heretofore,
aps-2t* ANNA P, STEVENSON, Secretary,

ap9-m.w.f.st

ap:-N* ANNA P. STEV ENNOUR, ECLEDICAL, app. TREMONT COAL COMPANY—NUTICE.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at No. 23 Exchange Bailding on TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, M.. for the purpose of considering the proposed loan, and accepting the recent supplement to the charter.

GEORGE H. COLKET, and m w fat* ap9 m,w,f,6t*

BEV. G. D. CARROW will deliver his interesting and instructive Lecture on "Paragnat and its Prople," TO MORROW (Tuesday) EVEN ING in Union M. E. Church, FOURTH below ARCH street, at quarter to 8 o'clock.

Prof W. H. FENNEY, organisa for Epiphany P. E
Church, will give a voluntary on the new organ.

Tickets can be had at the door.

Tickets can be had at the door.

Ap9

WEST PHILADELPHI INSTITUTE,
Thirty-ninth above Market street.—Lecture on
TUESDAY EVENING, April 10th, at 8 o'clock, by
Prof. Fairman Rogers. Subject: "The Glaciers." To
be illustrated with experiments. For the benefit of the
Nightschool. Tickets for the Course, il; single tickets
28 cents. For sale at the Library Rooms of the Institute, at Mirks' Drug Store and Coombe's Drug Store,
and by any of the Board of Managers.

All:31: 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.:

87 75 Broken and Egg for furnace, 750 Broken and Egg for furnace, 750

It is believed coal cannot decline further this season therefore the present time seems the best for purcha sing the winter's supply. Adhering to one price, orders by letter will procur

Address office. Franklin Institute Building, 15 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.

Box & Germantown Post office, or at the yard.

Green Lane Station. on North Pennsylvania and contact the street. n Lane Station, on North Pennsylvania railroa Strp? BINES & SHEAFF.

POLITICAL COLORS. BY CHARLES GODFREY LELAND.

Blue is the holy color in which the Gods are se forth."—Eusebius prop. Evang. iii, 11.
Gray is the color symbolic of disaster and despair.
Hence the Phorcyades, the three greatest horrors of the Greek mythology in their worst name were know s "the Gray." "We would not endure such dreadfr beings in the worst of our hells," says Mephistophel of these primæval seceders, the children of Chaos

& Vide Faust, Second Part.) Two colors in politics Plainly we view: The gray of disunion,

The patriot blue. If blue cloth be shoddy And rotten, they say It loses its color,

And changes to gray. But if gray cloth be good When it changes its hue, By the side of the shoddy It looks like a blue.

The books of the ancients On symbols all say That had luck and despair Are both emblemed by gray.

But all that is fortunate. Noble and true Is presaged by the color,

Celestial and blue.

Wail, wail in your ashes, Ye traitors to-day! For the color of ashes And sack-cloth is gray,

FENIANA.

THE LATEST MOVEMENTS TO-WARDS CANADA.

Fenianism in the Old World.

HISTORY OF THE ORGAN-

IZATION.

What Head Centre Stephens Has Done,

Curious Parliamentary Speech. &c.

Fenian Movements Canada-ward. PORTLAND, April 8, 1866.—About seventy O'Mahony Fenians arrived here, from Boston, by the boat, this morning. About five hundred stand of arms, with accoutre-

ments and ammunition, have also arrived FREDERICTON, N. B., April 8, 1866.—There are new rumors of an intended Fenian invasion at St. Andrews, seventy miles above Campo Bello, in the St. Croix. No importance is attached to them in government circles, though all precautions are being

Fenjanism Abroad—Mr. Whiteside, M. P. on the Fenian Organization and British Spy System in America. In the House of Commons, March 22, Mr. Whiteside, in rising to put a question to the Government on this subject, said—it is not my intention, in dealing with the circumstances to which I am about to refer, to enter into any details with respect to the causes of the late Fennan conspiracy, which has done so much to distract the affairs of Ireland and to damage her interests. The notice which I have given relates to Mr. Stephens, and the first question which arises is, who is Mr. Stephens? I became acquainted with him-[laughter]-but not personally, during the trial of the late Mr. S. O'Brien, in 1848. I was engaged for Mr. Smith O'Brien and General Meagher. When I first heard of Mr. Stephens he was aid-decamp, I believe, to Mr. Smith O'Brien, and, together Mr. O'Mahony, he got into conflict with the police. Mr. Stephens was wounded, and then, with his accustomed dexterity, he managed to quit Ireland, and fixed his abode with O'Mahony at Paris. There, I am informed, he studied French and other revolutionary accomplishments [laughter]—and everything which a gentleman undertaking so serious a matter as the overthrow of the Irish government ought to acquaint himself with prior to embarking in so perilous and desperate an effort. [Hear, hear.] He afterwards returned and was introduced to many respectable families as a teacher of the French language and I have heard that he was much esteemed and admired for his qualifications. Towards the years 1858 or 1859 a conservative vative government was in power, and then Lord Eglinton, from his habit of reading the police and magisterial reports, perceived plainly the peril of a conspiracy in Ireland, and after some time it was found to be connected with persons in America. The member for Cockermonth Lord Nass recommended that a faithful man should be despatched to America, to discover whether any reality in the truth of the statement that the conspiracy had a connection with persons in that country, and the man returned and reported that it had, and that in his judgment there was a dangerous confederacy in America, in connection with the movement in Ireland. After a time it was discovered that Stephens was the person who organized this second conspiracy in the year 1858, and after full inquiry by

the government of that day, and in the case for the Crown, prepared by a most efficient officer, Sir Mathew Barrington, the following facts, which were afterwards proved in evidence, were stated:

It further appears that the members of this reasonable confederacy have bound them elves by oath to carry out their designs; but no trace of passwords or secret sign ias been discovered. The earliest fac which has been ascertained appears to be also known by the soubriquet of "Shuke." and who was implicated in the insurrectionary movement of 1848, was in this countries. try last summer, and that he traversed the localities mentioned organizing this society and giving to certain persons the form of oath which they were to administer to others for the purpose of extending the operation

That oath was proved on evidence, and the terms of it will give the House to understand what an unhappy event has been the escap of Mr. Stephens. The oath which these persons took was in the following terms: I, A. B., do solemnly declare, in the pre-sence of God, to renounce all allegiance to he Queen of England, and do my utmost endeavors, at every risk, to make Ireland an independent democratic republic; and that I shall take up arms and fight at a noment's warning, and shall yield implicit obedience to the commands of my superiors; and that I will preserve inviolable secrecy with regard to brotherhood; and, finally, I take this oath without any mental

Two or three witnesses proved the connection of Stephens with these proceedings; and to show the character of his friends, who acted with him to the last moment of his arrest, and were so properly prosecuted by the government, and I admit that from the time the government acted we have reason to be thankful for the conduct of the officers magistrates, juries and judges—[hear, hear,—I will read a short extract from a letter of

one of the conspirators: Dear Sir-I am ever ready to do my utmost to promote the cause and achieve the reality of nationality; I am, therefore, your servant in any undertaking to obtain that result; but I differ with some senti ment expressed in the seventh paragraph of your prospectus, inasmuch as I do not believe that the Saxon will eyer relax his grasp except by the persuasion of cold lead and steel. No, never! Cold steel; to that it must come at last, nor quake to hear it spoken; by the blow alone which we strike an the chains of the despot be broken, and f I take the liberty to offer another remark I would say that too much is said about the divinity of our own creed, and when a principal object is to promote union among Irishmen. Excuse the liberty I have taken, and wishing God speed to the cause.

I should mention to the House that the

following statement was made in 1859 as to It appears that a person, who I deeply lament to say has escaped the hands of justice, who was known by the name of but whose real name was Stephens, appeared about a year ago in this

country, sometimes in Skibbereen, some-times in Bantry, sometimes in Kenmare, sometimes at Killarney. He is described as one of the patriots of 1848, and therefore more qualified than another to guide the movement of 1858. I will prove that this man Stephens was the person through whom it was understood the Americans would come over to Ireland, aided by the French, to conquer the country: that the conspirators were to have money from America and soldiers from France. This man "Shuke" you will findly constantly referred to as the person through whom foreign aid was to be obtained, and that bears directly on theovert acts laid in the indictment.

The result of the trials at that time was

that the men who were tried at Killarney

were convicted, and the judgment, which

was not severe, considering their offences, was ten years penal servitude. A motion was made for the discharge of certain persons who were not tried which I though it my duty to resist, believing them to be all guilty of high treason, and the court refused to discharge them. Accordingly, they were left in custody until the government of Lord Derby was obliged to retire. The present right Hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies then became Minister for Treland, and I will then became Minister for Ireland, and I will ask him hereafter to explain his policy. The first thing that occurred was the discharge from custody of all those persons, who, alter pleading "not guilty," had withdrawn that plea and pleaded "guilty," and among them the writer of the letter I have read, and then, as we understood, Mr. Stephens fied the country and got away to America. After some little got away to America. After some little period he returned to Ireland for the third time. I do not make any charge of motives against the right honorable gentleman the Secretary of State for the Colonies. My belief is that he failed to comprehend the character of these men. The right honorable gentleman is amiable and courteous, accustemed to live among plausible politicians— [laughter]—and could not comprehend the character of Mr. Stephens. In one sense I have a respect for Mr. Stephens. He is a daring revolutionist and enthusiastic republican, and the right honorable gentleman was no more able to deal with such a man than a child would have been. [Laughter.] These men had a policy and a conviction, and I do not understand how the right honorable gentleman could have dreampt that he could ever succeed in changing their opinions. We did not hear anything of Stephens for some little time afterwards: but after the right honorable gentleman had been the Minister for Ireland for about fifteen months a grand demonstration was got up in honor of the memory of McManus, who was described as having risked his life for his country. That procession did take place. No prayers were said; but they did not want prayers said; what they wanted was revolutionary speeches, and these were delivered at the place of interment without

any interference on the part of the govern-

ment of the day.

The next thing we hear of Mr. Stephens was the formation of the present conspiracy which dates from 1853. In America its later development, I rather think, began in 1863. Stephens was there. He must certainly be and secrecy than any man who has been in Ireland since Wolf Tone. But it does also ppear that by means of passes he got acces to the troops. He addressed himself to the regiments of the American army, to a great extent composed of Irishmen, and he held out to them the prospect of paying us a visit and those compliments the result of which would be so very sagreeable to themselves. [A laugh.] Then we have an account of what he did in Ireland. A remarkable paper was produced at one of the trials in Ireland which gave a description of Stephens, from his own life. It said, "I dined at the tables of the rich; I slept in the cabins of the poor; I traversed the country from end to and I wish I could say I disbelieved him when he adds—"I enlisted, that is, rought into the Fenian conspiracy, about 60,600 men." He accomplished that in about wo years, from 1863 to 1865. He paid several visits to America. He organized a conspiracy there, said to consist of 250,000 men; and then he founded in Dublin what the honorable member from Kilkenny so described as the revolutionary journal, the Pcople, every line that appeared in which curing the two years of its existence was reasonable. I purchased one number of it; out the fact that Stephens was the conductor of it was quite enough to explain this. For 2 or 3 yearshe was estensible manager of that iournal. When I say "ostensible manager," whose names have been heard by the House The government of the country most pro-perly placed a detective, named Nagle, to 1865, to Cork, where he stated that Stephens ad no fewer than seventy visitors in one day from America, engaged in the concoc and development of one of the most testable conspiracies that ever existed in our own or any other country. While the conspiracy was thus developing itself every day, it did occur to the government, I be-lieve, in September, 1865, to act. I quite agree with the statements made by the judges and law officers, that there was over-

whelming proof of a general conspiracy among certain classes in Ireland—not, as in our time, confined to parts of Cork and Kerry, but a general conspiracy, composed of persons of a certain class—quite distinct from the middle class and the small substantial farmers—but a very large and effec-tive class, complaining of no particular grievance, but organized, controlled and in-fluenced by Stephens for one object—the overthrow of the British government in Ireland. Right honorable gentlemen opposite may talk as they please of the fiddle-faddle of reform to these men—they may offer them any reduction of the franchise; what they want is the country, the redistribution of the land, the abolition of landlordism, and the establishment of a system of republicanism similar to what exists in the United States. Well, when the government began to act hey acted vigorously; and when the disturbances connected with the election had subsided, on the 15th of September they made a seizure of everything that could be found in the office of the *People*. That office is within two minutes' walk of the head police office and within three minutes of the Castle. It was a weekly journal and had a circulation of eight thousand. It occurs to me here simply to say that I think as the seizure of Stephens would have been more advantageous to the country than that of ten thousand peasants, it does appear somewhat remarksble that when they had deectives on his motions it never occurred to

the whole movement. Mr. Justice is reported on the trial of Moore to have said of him: They had heard a great deal about a per son named James Stephens, and he thought there could remain little doubt in the mind of any one that he was the heart and soul of of any one that he was the heart and soul of for Normandy; the other that he got clean this confederacy; that he was even the prime off to Glasgow, and reached France via mover; that he was, in fact, its great execu-

tive officer, and, as it struck him, that those who were acting in America, even J. O'-Mahony himself, were acting under the suggestions and under the control of this very

That is the description which was given of him by the learned judge, and there can be no doubt of its accuracy. On the day on which the *People* was seized Stephens was in a house in Denzille street; and when told of the seizure he said he said he had always of the seizure he said he said he had always anticipated that would occur. He then pocketed his six barrelled revolver and went out. When he went he did not appear for nearly two months, Diligent search was made for him, but he was nowhere to be found. He had been three times engaged in insurrectionery movements equipat the ne found. He had been three times engaged in insurrectionary movements against the Queen, and while they had seized I do not know how many of his confederates, the great chief and head of this conspiracy was for a considerable time unheard of. He was lodged in Richmond Prison in November; and here I may be allowed to pay a pressing compliment to the advisor passing compliment to the admira-ble officer who conducts the Dublin police a force whose conduct has been most ex-emplary; and I take great pleasure in say ing so, because eleven twelfths of them are Catholics, and their fidelity has never in any instance been shaken. [Hear, hear.] One morning Col. Lake surrounded a villa about a mile from the town, and Stephens was arrested. Three or four other persons were in the house with him. I don't believe there was any cowardice in the case. Everything was done so suddenly that the whole party were taken as by surprise. There was a knock at the door. Stephens, who

had expected some one, came down in his shirt-sleeves. He was told that if he did not open the door it would be broken in. He knew his position, and accordingly he surrendered. I suppose the House never heard of such a scene as occurred when he was brought before Mr. Stronge, the magistrate. Stephens denied his authority. He told him with the utmost composure he could not recognize his jurisdiction, because the Queen had been deposed. Every word he used that day would have convicted him on his trial. They warned him that they would take down his revolutionary statements, but he met them with courteous defiance. He turned round to the detectives and told them what he thought of them and their schemes in arresting him, and under the circumstances with a defiant air he maintains his position. He was committed for trial. I think with such evidence as they had of his own language no jury would have besitated one instant in convicting him—for the conduct of the juries in Ireland deserves more respect and praise than they have received. In every part of the country their verdicts have been disriminating and firm. Stephens is lodged in Her Mejesty's prison, and he was as safe in Richmond prison as her Mejesty was in Windsor Castle. I have, I

think, sufficiently described the character of Stephens. He had been three times engaged in insurrectionary movements, and having been brought before the magistrate the responsibility of the executive govern-ment now began. That responsibility is a man of considerable ability, because he influences the masses with more success nate person. [Hear, hear.] The executive government cannot escape the responsi bilit of telling the House what was their conduct in the matter, and how it happened that Stephens escaped. He could only escape by a combination of three circumstances; first, that no military guard could be sent to the prison; second, if there was a sufficient guard of police it must have been withdrawn; and third, the inmates of the prison-I mean the officials-must have been greater traitors than the rebels they were intended to guard. These three circumstances must have concurred.

Mr. Lawson denied, with some warmth the insinuation that the general election had anything to do with delaying the breaking up of the Fenian conspiracy, and asserted that the Executive had done all they could to insure the safe custody of Stephens. Rich mond jail, he said, was not under their control, and, having offered the assistance of military guard, they were not responsible for its being declined. He created much amusement by the ridiculous light in which he placed the Phoenix prosecutions conducted by Mr. Whiteside, and contended that the Irish government had done all in their pow-

or to suppress the conspiracy.

Mr. George asserted that the Phoenix and the Fenian conspiracy were identical in origin, and censured the Irish Executive for its dilatoriness in making the ar-

Sir R. Peel protested against the assumption that this dilatoriness had anything to do with the general election, stigmatizing it as "mean and pairty," and challenged the fullest inquiry into the conduct of the government. He denied that the Executive had omitted any precaution in their power, they had offered a military guard and were not aware that it had been declined, and it was by internal treason alone, against which it was impossible for any government to guard, that the escape of Stephens was effected. He praised the conduct of the constabulary and of the juries.

Lord Naas and Mr. S. B. Miller vindi-

cated the conduct of the Irish Executive in Lord Derby's time, in regard to the Phœnix conspiracy, and censured the present government for allowing the conspiracy to run its course so long, and for not taking greater precautions to secure Stephens. Mr. Sullivan defended the government, and Sir G. Grey stated that Lord Wodehouse had acted with the entire concurrence of the Cabinet.

Mr. H. Baillie pointed out that the pub-

lisher of the Irish People had previously been convicted, and might have been called up for judgment at any time.

Stephens in Paris—How He Voyaged and How He is Engaged. [Paris (March 22), Correspondence of Dublin Express.] I write to give you positive information of Stephens, which I think will be the first authentic account of him since his escape from the jail. He embarked from Galway in a small sailing vessel, and, after being out some time, was driven into Belfas where he was detained by stress of weather for two or three days. From Belfast he sailed to Scotland, and from thence by pub lic conveyance to Dover, and on to Paris, where he arrived on Sunday the 18th of

March.
[Parls (March 22) Correspond'ce of the London Globe.]
For some days past subdued whisperings
were to be heard anent the presence of Head Centre Stephens in this capital, and on inquiry into the grounds of such a report, it was found traceable to John Mitchel. None of the French authorities seemed cognizant of the intelligence, and there were sufficient reasons for hesitation in forwarding to you tidings not perfectly authenticated. All them to arrest him first, because he was really the head-centre and leading man of doubt on the point is now removed.

It is openly proclaimed by Mitchel's sympathizing editor of the Opinion Nationals. But there are two versions of his mode of escape; one that he got on board a Galway hooker, and steered

Scotland. He is at present staying at Mit-

chel's residence, and means to take the first packet for New York, starting from Havre.
The Head Centre still Unshaved. [Paris (March 23) correspondence of the London Tele graph]

As I told you yesterday Stephens, the Irish patriot—that is, if he be a patriot who, by his machinations, puts back the clock of his country some quarter of a century—is here on his way to America. He must rather laugh in his sleeve at the Irish police who could not trace him. Mr. Stephens has not even shaved off his beard.

THE FLOOD IN WISCONSIN .

Dams and Bridges Over the Milwankee River Swept Away—Fearful Ravages of the Torrent—Loss Over \$1,000,000.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel of Thursday.] So far as we can learn in the present in-terrupted state of communication, the ef-fects of the freshet of Monday and yesterday throughout the State are very severe. From the southern counties, the interior, and the eastern shore, the accounts are the same—bridges and dams swept away, railroads flooded, and other havoc caused by the watery element. Here in Milwaukee the disastrous result has proved very extensive, the Milwakee and Menomonee rivers being higher, and the current more swift than has been known for many years. Im-mense ice gorges had first formed above the dam in the suburbs of the city, and afterward above Spring street bridge, menacing the safety of all the shipping and bridges in the stream below them.

This morning about 1 o'clock the dam just above the city on the Milwaukie river, gave way, letting loose an immense volume of way, tetting 100se an immense volume of water. It rushed through the gorge with a thundering noise, arousing the whole neigh-

The cataract thus let loose carried everything is its way—docks, boats and houses. In a moment the water raised the river over eight feet. Cherry street bridge was swept away like a straw, and a number of work-shops and sheds adjacent were also carried with it. The bridge descended the river at a tremendous speed, crashed into Chestnut street bridge, throwing it violently open, and almost demolishing it. Not hindered in the least by this obstruction, the mass of timber rushed down the stream with maddening fury, carrying everthing with it.

A vessel lying in its course was badly stove in. Coming to Oneida street bridge it crushed through, throwing the entire structure off its foundation, but happily not overthrowing it. In less than a minute it had struck Spring street bridge directly in the struck Spring street bridge directly in the centre, shaking it to its foundation. This checked its course, however, and after re-

maining stationary for a few minutes it was carried through, breaking its strong timbers like so many reeds. This ended its power for mischief, and the broken timbers floated down into the lake. At the hour at which we write, we can form no estimate of the damage done. Day-light will probably reveal more ravages of

the deluge. We will give our readers fur-ther particulars at the earliest moment. LATER-4. A. M.—Since writing the above we have paid a visit to the scene of the diswhole breadth of the river. The first rush of water and ice shattered the bridge just pelow the dam, and at about half-past 2 clock the whole structure gave way with deafening crash. Nothing but the stone abutments are left,

and they are very much shattered and may give way at any moment. The torrent in its course carried away several small buildings and out-houses on the banks of the

The Wisconsin Paper Company's barn, flooded to the depth of three feet, and form noosed to the depth of three leet, and four horses, which were in it, were only rescued at the imminent danger of the life of the workmen. The water flooded the lower floor of the mill to the depth of three feet, extintinguishing the fires in the furnace in an in-stant. The wreck of the old steamer Nile. which has been lying in the river above Cherry street bridge, was carried down against the east end of the bridge with such force as to sever it from its abuments, and sent it down the stream. This carried with it quite a number of shops and small frame buildings which were in that vicinity. Chestout street bridge was struck on the west end by the floating wreck of Cherry street bridge, and turned completely round with a whirl, which drove it off its centre. All of one side of the bridge is torn away. The piers of Oneida street bridge are considerably Spring street bridge is greatly damaged. The upper pier is completely demolished, and a part of the bridge torn away. Hunn street bridge is slightly demond. ron street bridge is slightly damaged. The wreck had become so much demolished by the time it reached that bridge that it sus-tained no serious injury. We have not been

able to ascertain in regard to Walker's Point bridge, but presume that the mass of ice and the violence of the current mus have injured it considerably or wholly swep it away.

It was a grand but terrible sight to witness the immense body of water bearing on its bosom, with resistless force, the dark masses of timber, houses and logs, crushing

everything in its path as if it were at sport The darkness lent additional terrors to the scene, and the shouts of those who had congregated to witness the destruction the torit was creating, added to the roaring and rushing of the mass of ice and water, created perfect pandemonium. The loss cannot be less than a million of

dollars, and probably will be double that amount. The ravages of the freshet are not yet finished, but will probably continue for everal days. It is supposed that Hum boldt dam, about five miles up the river, has been swept away. This, giving way first, sent a volume of water down upon the lower dam, which created too great a pressure for it to bear. We shall have fur-ther particulars as soon as daylight will enable us to discern with more certainty the extent of the devastation.

The railroads have suffered severely, the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien and Milwau kee & St. Paul worse than any others. The former lost two bridges near Milwaukee on Monday; and on Monday night, after two of the trains had been sent west, by using the east end of the St. Paul Railway, some bridges gave way between Brookfield Junction and Waukesha, again cutting off communications. Bridges are also said to be gone near Edgerton, but nothing definite can be ascertained, as the telegraph poles are down in many places and electric communication therefore impossible.

The same is true on the Milwaukee & St.

The same is true on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the damage by the flood being greatest in the vicinity of Columbus. The Western Division is all right, as is also the Eastern Division, or Milwaukee & Min-nesota road. Both the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railways are making the utmost exertions to repair damages, having sent out numerous work parties, and will probably have trains running to-day or to-morrow.

The Western Union has, we are informed by telegraph, lost a bridge at Beloit. Considerable damage to shipping occurred at Racine, which is recorded elsewhere. From the North we hear, by telegraph? that the mail communication has been cut off by the loss of bridges between Cedar-

burg and Port Washington. At the latter place the flood is described as being almost equal to that of last fall, which washed away mill dams, and carried houses into

Several members of the State Legislature are detained in this city by the impossibility of getting to Madison. Altogether, the flood is one of the most extensive that has ever visited our usually

very equally watered State.

Wonderful Freaks of Lightning.

The Lebanon (Pa.) Courier of Thursday ralates the following ourious freaks of light-ning: Sheridan, this county, was, on Satur-day evening last, the scene of the strangest freaks of lightning that we have ever heard or read of. It was about eight o'clock, just after the up train of passenger cars had passed the railroad station, and when, for-tunately, almost all in the vicinity were in their houses, that a startling flash of lightning broke upon the place, playing about, for a short time, with dazzling electric streaks and balls, and then all was as quiet in nature as before. But the effect was destructive to property, and it seems providential that it was not fatal to life. The reserved idence of Col. D. W. Leeds was struck, and it was left almost as if it had been gutted and abused by a mob. The porches in front and rear of the dwelling were hurled from their places, the floors in several of the rooms were torn up and all the boards left in flinders, the ceilings were knocked down, and much of the furniture knocked into a mass of debris. The lightning rod on the house was torn into four pieces. The house, inside of the walls, was pretty much a wreck. But the most astonishing thing was connected with the inmates. Mrs. Leeds and two children were the only ones in the house at the time. Mrs. L. was sitting on a rocking chair which was split in two by the fluid, but she received no injury further than being somewhat shocked. Willie, a lad of some fourteen years of age, was sitting on a chair which was knocked into a dozen or more pieces. His clothing was torn into shreds, leaving little on his person but some tattered remains of his coat. He was nicked un appropriate dood. was picked up apparently dead. Water was at once pumped on him, and he soon returned to consciousness, but was very so-riously burned from his breast to his feet. Lincoln, a little curly headed fellow, was sleeping in his bed, and awoke, entirely un-

harmed, to inquire what all the noise was But the effects of the flash did not end But the effects of the flash did not end with the residence of Mr. Leeds. The windows of the depot, fifty yards distant, were pretty much all broken, and Mr. Shultz's hotel, twenty-five yards yet further, was reached by the fiery visitor, to play about the building and astonish the resting inmates. There was a large table standing by the side of a window, and on it a person was lying conversing with a friend sitting by his side. That window was smashed to nieces. and the gentleman at the side of the table leaped through another window under the impression that the boiler in Mr. Kauffman's furnace had exploded and was coming through the house with all the force with which unchained steam could impel t. The hotel was not very seriously injured. but the marks of the lightning were in many places. A few persons who were out of doors in the vicinity at the time, were knocked down by the shock, and the

earth was torn up in many places. Facts and Fancies.

Fourteen millions of eggs per annum are consumed in Paris. Must be a mistake. All he eggs in Paris are not much more than un œuf.

A morning contemporary advertises the cap rack of a "superior barber" for sale. The same excellent journal also remarks that "one fourth of the postmasters recently appointed in the South are women."

Mrs. Pipp informed us the other day that her favorite cat had presented her with a fine lot of kittens. We were constrained to reply, "What a family of blue stockings you nust be, if you have such a Litter-at-yourbouse. Rev. Dr. Osgood, of the Church of the Messiah, in New York, was on Sunday last presented with a basket of flowers, in which

vas concealed \$1,530. Nothing new, to arrange flowers with a Green-background. It is said that Edwin Forrest never shows his great versatility of expression so perfectly as when he Metamoraphizes himself. The Chicago Opera House is to be disposed

of by raffle. The man that won the elephant in a raffle will be nowhere, after this. A French physician reccommends gargling the throat with lemon juice as a cure for diphtheria. The same gargle is extensively used in this country—with a stick

An exchange tells of a man who left off thewing tobacco several weeks ago, and has dready gained twelve pounds. Twelve pounds of what?

A legal wag calls his marriage certificate. strange to say, "a writ of attain'd her."

JEWELRY OF A PRINCESS IN THE INTERIORS of Africa.—Dr. Livingston, in his recently published account of his voyage up the great river of Eastern Africa, says the sister of one of the chiefs wore eighteen solid brass. of one of the data one's finger, on each legand three of copper under each knee; nineteen brass rings on her left arm, and eight of brass and copper on her right; also a large ivory ring above each elbow, or seventy-one rings in all. She had a pretty head necklace, and a bead sash encircled her necklace, and a beau sash encircled her waist. The weight of the bright brass rings around her legs impeded her walking and chafed her ancles, but as it was the fashion she did not mind the inconvenience, and guarded against the pain by putting soft rags round the lower rings. So much for

A North Carolina Rhine-Land,—In Chowan county, North Carolina, a gentle-man cultivates a hundred acres of vineyards, which embrace a large variety of the grape. His success has been remarkable. In one year he sold wine from his cultivated grape area to the extent of five thousand llars, and we are informed the annual expense was eight hundred dollars. He has been offered for his grape crop, on the vine, six cents per pound.

TRAIN up a child in the way he should TRAIN up a child in the way he should go seems to mean, in Pike county, Missouri, to teach a boy horse-stealing. Several cases have recently occurred in that section of this kind of thieving. The St. Louis Democrat explains it by referring to the State law which provides that any criminal under eighteen years, convicted of a penitentiary offence, shall merely be confined in the county iall. county jail.