Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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"Evening Bulletin Association."

PROPRIETORS.

GIBSON PEACOCK, F. L. FETHERSTON, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., ERNEST C. WALLACE, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 00 per annum.

ANOTHER AUCTION LOT of CURTAINS at One Dollar.
ap20-7t PATTEN'S, 1408 Chestnut street.

MARRIED.

BAIRD—BIDDLE—On the 17th inst., by the Rev. C. C. Townsend, assisted by Rev. E. E. Adams, D. D., Matthew Baird, Esq., to Elizabeth M. Biddle, both of this city.

FRAZIER—CLARKE.—On Thursday, April 19th, in Trinity Chapel, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Higbee, Benjamin W., son of the late B. W. Frazier, Esq., of this city, to Alice, daughter of William M. Clarke, Esq., of New York.

KNORR—BREADY—At St. Luke's Church, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. William Ely, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hood, Geo. F. Knorr, of New York, to Louisa Ely, daughter of the late J. Hall Bready, of this city.**

DIED.

ALLEN—On the 18th inst., Harriet Turley, eldest daughter of James T., and Harriet D. Allen.

The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Fortieth street, above Walnut, on Saturday afternoon, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock. Services at the Church of the Saviour, Thirty eighth street, below Market, at 4 o'clock.

CALVER—Suddenly, on the 18th inst., William G. Calver, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Crystal Fount Lodge, 110, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 North Second street, on Saturday, April 21st, at 10 A.M., without further notice. Services at the house.

FRYER—On Thursday morning, April 19, Armer Patton, son of George and Jennie Fryer, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 1306 Walnut Street, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

EYRE & LANDELL are prepared to supply families with Staple Goods, at the lowest prices.
LINEN SHEETINGS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
TABLE LINENS, DAMASK TOWELS,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES One Dollar. More of them a PATTEN'S,
ap20-7t 1408 Chestnut street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY.—This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable, trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz: to carry messages, packages, baggage to any part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clean offices, move furniture, watch Merchandise, Stores, Ships and Buildings day and night, &c.

The Company is responsible for the faithful execution of any order given to a Messenger, also for the safe delivery of Messages, Packages or Baggage intrusted to them. Especial care has been taken to engage none but men of good character and with good references, and the Company feels confident that their men may be relied upon with safety.

The Messengers wear a red Cap with the Number by which each Messenger may be identified, and a Badge with the inscription

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY.

Each Messenger is furnished with a printed Table of Charges and Tickets in place of written receipts, the Table showing the amount the Messenger is allowed to charge, and the Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time.

Every complaint against a Messenger must be proven by a ticket and the public are therefore earnestly requested to insist upon the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed, thereby guarding themselves and the Company against fraud. The advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are DESPATCH and SAFETY in the delivery of Messages or small Packages and facility in procuring the assistance of any Number of Men for any purpose. The Messenger-Corps being formed by RETURNED SOLDIERS, the Public will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to earn their livelihood by honest labor, at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in successful operation for years in all the larger cities of Europe. New York and Boston, and the company feel satisfied that their efforts to introduce in this city an Institution beneficial both to the working classes and the public generally will be appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

I. Single Errands with a Package:		II. Work for Certain Time.	
5 Blocks	5 cents.	½ Hour	20 cents.
10 Blocks	10 "	1 Hour	35 "
15 Blocks	15 "	1½ Hours	50 "
20 Blocks	20 "	2 Hours	65 "

Each additional hour 30 cents more.

Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, or from 1 P. M to 6 P. M. $1 25

One day 2 25

N. B.—When more than two men are wanted, orders should be left at the office of the Company on the previous evening.

W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent,
ap17-6trp§ Office No. 423 Walnut street.

LECTURES ON BOTANY.—The Eleventh annual course to ladies and gentlemen in the Scientific and Classical Institute, by the Principal, begins on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 5 o'clock, CHESTNUT street, N. W. corner of TWELFTH.

ap20-8t§ J. ENNIS, Principal.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA, April 20th, 1866.

Holders of twenty Coupons, and upwards, of United States Loans, due May 1, 1866, are hereby notified that they may present them for examination and count, at this Office, on and after the 23d inst., to be paid on and after May 1st, 1866. Blank Schedules may be obtained at this Office.

N. B. BROWN,
ap20-6trp Assistant Treasurer United States.

GAP MINING COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Gap Mining Company of Lancaster County will be held at the office No. 136 South THIRD street, on MONDAY, May 7th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

An election will be held for Five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

F. S. HOECKLEY,
ap20tmy8 Secretary.

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.—An election for nine DIRECTORS of the above Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office in Princeton, New Jersey, on THURSDAY the tenth (10th) day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M.

JOHN P. STOCKTON,
ap20-17t Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Schuylkill River Passenger Railway Company will be open at the Office of the Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway Company, Twenty-second street below Spruce, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 10th, 11th and 12th days of May, 1866, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

By order of the Commissioners.

S. GROSS FRY,
ap20-f,m,w,my12§ Treasurer.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED before the "Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia," by Hon. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, at the Hall of the University of Pennsylvania, Ninth street, above Chestnut, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 24th, at 8 o'clock.

Subject of Lecture—"Evidences of Christianity: with some notices of the Coins and money terms of the Bible, which corroborate its authenticity and credibility."

Tickets of admission, 50 cents. To be obtained at the principal Book stores, and at the University on the evening of Lecture. Doors open at 7½ o'clock [ap18-6trp

GERMANTOWN! 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.:

Stove or range Coal, $7 75
Broken and Egg for furnace, 7 50
Chesnut, 7 25

It is believed coal cannot decline further this season, therefore the present time seems the best for purchasing the winter's supply.

Adhering to one price, orders by letter will procure coal as low as a visit in person.

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

Box 62, Germantown Post office, or at the yard.

Green Lane Station, on North Pennsylvania railroad
ap2-26trp§ BINES & SHEAFF.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.
sep3

SUSQUEHANNA LUMBER.—The lumber of the upper regions is being rushed to the lower markets. Several hundred rafts pass here daily. We notice that a number have been purchased by our lumbermen, and are "tied up" at the river bank below the railroad bridge.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Academy this Year.

The annual exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts will open next week, but there is a private view to-morrow night. Philadelphia talent will be pretty fully represented, although a few of our most promising artists have declined to contribute, taking exception to the policy of the Academy in letting out the galleries for auction purposes, &c. This paltry use of their beautiful rooms is growing into a habit, and the hint is a needful one.

Rothermel hangs his interesting picture of "Paul at Athens." A large landscape, by Lewis—exactly like all his other large landscapes, and therefore beautiful—forms a centre on the southernmost wall. Near it is a picture by Rosenberg, the literary artist, of a Caravan in the Simoon; his large View of New York from the Bay is also on exhibition. Julliard contributes one of his game subjects, a crowded group of different sorts of birds, rather more sketchy in treatment than is usual with this very clever artist.

W. T. Richards sends a lovely Adirondack Valley, rather above his ordinary scale, both of size and excellence. Ferris's poetical picture of "Evelyn Hope," finished at last, adorns a favorable situation in the first room. The place of honor in this apartment is given to a large Dusseldorf picture, lately a gem in Messrs. Earle's collection—a view of Monte Morra; above it hangs the colossal representation of a lion—a very dangerous-looking acquaintance, coming right at the spectator from among the rocks—one of Bispham's *tours de force.* On either side of the doorway as you enter the next hall are two French pictures of great value; one a partially nude group of mother and daughter, and the other a cabaret-interior, especially fine.

Hamilton is wonderfully reticent this year, and we noticed, as his most pleasing utterance, a lovely little misty marine, in the left of the second room as you enter. G. B. Wood sends one or two landscapes, not very recent, and the interior of Frankinstein's Blacksmith-shop, dear to Germantonians. T. Henry Smith has contributed a few of his careful copies from commonplace female models. Coleman, of New York, sends a large view of a Spanish town, full of local truth, and painted with all the mature breadth of an Achenbach—a complete success for so young a man. We noticed a bad, blazing landscape by Williams, who is a real poet in dealing with quiet, noon effects, but does not succeed when he means to be ferocious.

E. B. Bensell has hung in the northwest room a fine little group of a beggar woman and child, his best achievement in color. His other picture, the "Sunset Inn," we were unable to estimate, a large, intricate and gaudy oriental bazaar scene putting it quite out with its ramping colors, as it hangs below it on the line of sight. This same unlucky glittering spectrum has also succeded in negativing another good picture close by—a representative of a fair equestrienne on a white hackney, meeting her lover in the woods under a pure afternoon light; this picture (by Galvan) being the artist's sole contribution, surely deserved a better fate than this kind of extinction.

There are the usual portraits—Hamilton by Connaroe among them—and the usual leakage from New York's last exhibition. We do not consider the collection a fine one, but apprehend that artists are now diverted by many other schemes of profit from their old faith in Academy shows as a means o self-assertion.

Facts and Fancies.

What is the difference between this week and a good dinner? One is Yearly Meeting, and the other is merely eating.

A celebrated composer wrote to a friend, requesting the pleasure of his company "to luncheon; *key of G.*" His friend, a thorough musician, interpreted the invitation rightly and came to the composer's house for a luncheon at *one sharp.—London Orchestra.*

Mr. Johnson informed the colored people yesterday that he had done more for them than all the world beside, "or any other man." Civil R. Bill, who was in the crowd, could not see it at all.

The Boston *Post* says: Ex-President Fillmore endorses the present Executive. So would ex-President Tyler, if he were alive.

Carbonic acid has been brought to bear against the cattle plague. We should have been disposed to recommend oxalic acid, in preference.

It was hard on Mr. Johnson, when he asked the crowd on Wednesday night, "What is the veto?" to have a rude fellow reply "It means putting down the nigger!" More truth than poetry there.

The diving bell has been abandoned on the Thames in favor of the diving dress, principally because the men employed were found, while the Westminster bridge was being built, to spend their time at the bottom playing cards. The bell, it is said, tolled on them.

A meeting of the civil servants of the Crown employed in the Inland Revenue Department, was held in London on the 4th, to enforce their right to the elective franchise. A meeting of civil servants in America would be a curiosity.

TRUTH PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.—A great many people make these inquiries in relation to Nitrous Oxide Gas—"Is it safe, and is it true that teeth can be extracted without pain?"

Now, if the testimony of scientific men is not sufficient, such persons have only to step into the Reception Rooms of the Colton Dental Association, 737 Walnut street, where they can satisfy themselves from those who speak from experience. Patients are constantly waiting to take their turn, and after being relieved of their tormentors without pain, are always but too happy to explain the *modus operandi* and answer any questions.

The gas is entirely harmless when pure, and to many the operation is delightful.

A JUSTIFIABLE DOUBT.—When the brave Corporal Caithness was asked, after the battle of Waterloo, if he was not afraid, he replied, "Afraid! why I was in all the battles of the Peninsula!" And having it explained that the question related to a fear of losing the day; "Na, na; I didna fear that. I was only afraid we should be a' killed before we had time to win it."

OVER THE PLAINS.

[Special Correspondence of the Bulletin.]

SOUTH PARK, COLORADO TERRITORY, March 24, 1866.—*Messrs. Editors:* Your correspondent, in his former letters, has has endeavored to give your readers a just idea of the value and richness of our mineral leads, and of the prospective value of the territory as a gold and silver producing country. The short description which I have given of the new processes for the treatment of our heretofore refractory ores, has, I hope, proved that we are not mistaken in our estimates for a large yield of bullion in the future. There now remains but a description of the territory at large, its people, climate, productions, &c., to complete the series of letters which you have so kindly given space for in your columns.

In considering the productions of our territory, it should be remembered that but seven years have elapsed since it was settled, and that we have had much to contend with, in the shape of Indian troubles, civil war, and the long and tedious journey necessary to reach here. Notwithstanding these obstacles, Colorado has in these seven years, not only raised three regiments for the national army during the war, but has had the energy to build the cities of Denver, Central City and Canon City, made roads to all parts of her domain, developed her agricultural resources, and in some localities thoroughly developed her mines. This has been done without any aid from the General Government, which, during the war, left us to our resources for protection, which we furnished for ourselves, and had it not been for Colorado troops, not only would this territory have been seized by the rebels, but that of New Mexico also, which for a time was in their possession, until they were compelled to leave by our volunteers. The inhabitants of our territory are mainly emigrants from the Western States, and have the same free, open and cordial manners for which those States are noted. Visitors here must not expect to find the same refinement and luxury as is to be seen in even the extreme Western cities. Denver, it is true, being a large city (for this territory) boasts of its churches, schools, theatres, and other social features which contribute to city life, but outside of that city they are not to be found, except to a small extent in Black Hawk and Central City. If the people of this territory are more open and free in their manners than would be considered proper in an Eastern city, it must be laid to the absence of that great civilizing agent—woman. Their mode of life, too, has been such as to perfect but the sterner trials of man. Frontier life is a poor school in which to learn refinement, and we accordingly find that Coloradians are to be distinguished not from their social culture, but by their hardihood, courage and endurance. More genuine pluck is here to be found than elsewhere in our country, the task of redeeming our territory from the wilderness and Indian rule could have but the effect of developing that valuable quality, with which our people are found to be abundantly supplied. Year by year as the country grows in population, we find that the refinements and graces of a more civilized life increase. This is to be more particularly noticed in Denver city, the Paris of Colorado. Within two years many families of means and refinement have come into this city, and with the erection of numerous handsome private residences and public buildings, it begins to assume the appearance of a fine city, and one worthy of the rich territory of which it is the commercial capital. In the mining districts, outside of the Gregory mines, which are quite as old in date of settlement as Denver itself, this change is not to be seen but to a trifling extent; log cabins are yet the rule, and frontier life is to be enjoyed to its fullest extent.

As regards the mines of Colorado, I can say but little more than I have said on this subject; my former letters have described their richness and value. Colorado possesses one great advantage over the mining territories lying to the westward of us: it is our comparatively close proximity to the manufacturing cities of the West. We have it is true, over six hundred miles of teaming to do, in order to bring machinery to the point desired; but then we are on the eastern side of the great snowy range, and need not cross it. The Pacific Railroad, the cars on which are now running to Topeka, Kansas, has shortened this distance over one hundred miles; and by June next, with freight brought to Fort Riley by steam power, its transportation to this territory will be both easy and rapid. Of the actual richness of our mines, there now remains no doubt; assays and the rude processes heretofore used to extract the gold from its ore, both prove the value of our property here. The new and improved processes are rapidly proving that it is possible to extract nearly all the gold the assay shows the ore to contain. When we can once prove this, to the satisfaction of the moneyed men of the East, it will be an easy task to obtain the necessary capital for the proper development and working of the thousands of mines which have already been discovered to exist in Colorado. It is capital and it alone that we want to make our young territory famous—we have the mines in the greatest abundance and of undoubted richness, with little means to work them. The climate is such, that it cannot but be healthy. Denver City is five thousand three hundred and seventeen feet above the level of the sea, and the mining localities which lie on the side of the great range are probably two thousand feet higher, with no large masses of water near us, and no low and swampy ground, the air is pure and dry—the heat of summer, owing to the mountain breezes almost constantly blowing, and to our high elevation is never oppressive, and the hot, sultry nights of Eastern cities are here unknown; indeed it is but seldom, during even mid-summer that a liberal allowance of covering can be dispensed with at night. The winter months, it is true, are cold, but there are no such sudden changes as you experience in the East, and which are so conducive to sickness. When snow falls here it remains as snow until spring, and not within twenty-four hours after its fall converted into slush. Contagious diseases here are few in number and of a mild type, disease of all kinds readily yields to proper treatment, and the nature of the climate is such that the patient once convalescent rapidly recovers.

Nature has been generous with us as regards fine scenery, lying as the territory does on both sides of the Snowy range, a few hours travel will take the pleasure seeker from the level of the plains to the rugged passes of the Rocky Mountains. Mineral springs of all kinds, both hot and cold, here abound. These together with grand scenery and the purest of mountain air, need but a communication by railroad to make Colorado as much of a fashionable resort as any of the watering places or summer resorts of the Eastern States. Of the political bias of our territory, without mentioning which no newspaper letter of our time would be considered as complete, but little can be said. So many questions of interest to the territory alone, have been made points of issue, that it would be somewhat difficult to say truly, with which party the dominant action would side. In the southern counties are a large number of Mexicans, upon whose vote no dependence whatever is to be placed, is being changed at the will and say of two or three prominent men who reside among them. The Senators which Colorado in anticipation of being admitted as a State, elected, were both Republicans in politics. But we were rejected, another election may, if in the future there be any probability of our being admitted, change this result. The attempt of Senator Sumner to force negro suffrage on us in opposition to the declared opinion of the people, has embittered many who were somewhat of his mode of thinking on this subject, the actual result of his motion, however, can only be learned by an election. The recent veto by the President of the Freedmen's Bureau bill is generally sustained here, all the papers of the territory, without exception, sustain it, and their influence can but be felt among a people who so universally read the public prints as do the people of Colorado. In a general review of the affairs of the territory, if a careful consideration be given to the means of wealth which it contains, and the amount of progress already made, under adverse circumstances, towards a development of those means, the observer can but be convinced that the destiny of this territory will be no trifling one. The abundance of her mineral deposits clearly show that she is destined to be one of the great mining States of the Union, and as such will, in a few years, produce an immense amount of bullion. The deposits of iron, copper, &c., which are here found, will not, in all probability, be worked for years yet, certainly, not until we have a railroad from the Missouri river to some point in the territory, the superior attractions of gold and silver mining are such as to divert public attention from all else.

Your correspondent is assured that Colorado will, within ten years, produce one hundred millions of gold and silver, and under these circumstances can safely recommend the Territory to the attention of all interested in mining. The actual product of the Territory for the present year will not be much less than $7,500,000, which is a large sum, when we consider it is not to be derived from gulch mines, but to be produced from our ore. In conclusion, your correspondent would say, that, despite the hardships and privations to be endured here, Colorado is not, by any means, an unpleasant place in which to reside. The almost certain prospect of rich returns in the future for all privations now to be endured, is sufficient to pay men for their present discomfort. With many thanks for your kindness in allowing me, in a humble capacity, to represent Colorado in your columns.

I remain very truly, yours,

KINGSESSING.

European News by the Persia.

The steamship Persia, from Queenstown April 8th, reached New York last night. Her news is three days later.

The German question was not materially changed. Prussia still maintained a firm war attitude. Notes charged with crimination and recrimination were exchanged freely as before. It was said that the Czar of Russia had taken the important step of tendering his mediation by autograph letter addressed to the King of Prussia and Emperor of Austria. The majority of the minor German States were inclined to take part against the Power which would first break the peace. England still hoped for a peaceful adjustment, and it is denied that Italy was aggregating her army or concentrating it at any given points.

Another French pamphlet on the era of great events, entitled "Napoleon III. et la Prusse," was just published in Paris. It reveals, it was thought, the grand idea of the Emperor on the German difficulty. The writer insists that an alliance between France and Prussia is "indispensable;" that united they may "defy" the other great powers; that Italy can "hurt nobody," England is afraid of the Fenians and India, Russia cannot leave the East, so that Napoleon and the King of Prussia may become "invincible in congress or conference," humble Austria, "rectify" the French frontier and obliterate the effects of the enmity to France expressed in the treaty of 1815. Minister Bismarck is termed the Richelieu Germany.

The French army will march from Mexico in the order lately announced. France will, however, hold Vera Cruz and the other principal ports to indemnify her war expenses. The Paris *Moniteur* hopes that the evacuation plan will be agreeable to the Cabinet in Washington.

A Fenian sergeant (English army) was sentenced to be shot for treason. Queen Victoria commuted his sentence to penal servitude for life. Fresh arrests of Fenians were being made in Ireland. An Irish volunteer in one of the London rifle companies was charged with threatening to shoot the Prince of Wales. Ten rounds of ball cartridge were taken from him. He pleaded being very drunk at the time, and was discharged.

Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, pledged the English Cabinet to stand or fall by the Reform bill.

The working tailors of London obtained a partial advance in their wages, and the great strike in England was at an end.

The colliers and iron workers of England and South Wales were rushing off to the United States in hundreds, sixty families leaving in one day—a fact greatly deplored by the London *Times.*

The French horse Gladiateur had a "walk over" for the Derby trial stakes at Newmarket, England.

Mr. Fairholt, the English artist, is dead.

Consols closed in London, April 7th, at 86¾@86½ for money. The Liverpool cotton market was easier, with little inquiry, and prices weak on the 7th April. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions had a downward tendency.

A TREE WITHOUT FRUIT.—An acacia of a rare species, of which the like is only to be seen in the Jardin des Plantes, has just been transplanted in Paris. It was planted as a "tree of liberty," in 1793, in the great court yard of the Imperial Library, in the Rue de Richelieu, where it has flourished ever since. In consequence of the great additions making to the Imperial Library it became necessary to remove the acacia. It was at first proposed to cut the tree down, but it was subsequently resolved to transplant it, and it is now to be seen in an adjoining courtyard.

ALLEGHANY VALLEY RAILROAD.—The cars are now running on this road to Ore Hill Furnace; and it is expected that they will reach Orrsville by May. A large portion of the road above Orrsville is under contract, and the ground has been broken on the same. Let the work go on. We hope soon to see Lake Erie and the Ohio river connected by the completion of this road.—*Pittsburgh Despatch.*

THE CHOLERA.

The Cases on the Steamship Virginia.

[From To-day's New York Tribune.]

The Virginia steamship, which has acquired the unenviable notoriety of having transported the cholera to our shores, belongs to the National Steam Navigation Company, and is said to be a first-class iron steamer. She is announced to leave the city of New York, Pier No. 47, N. R., on Saturday, the 21st of April, for Queenstown, but probably it will be now some time before she again points her prow to the Old World shores. Having on board a great number of German immigrants, she steamed down the Mersey from one of the Liverpool docks on the 4th of the present month, and careered along her watery way across St, George's Channel to Queenstown, where she touched on the following day and took in a large number of passengers, in all 1,043, of the usual class, with the exception of some in the cabin, that usually land at Castle Garden. She left Queenstown on the evening of the 5th.

On the fifth day, toward evening, there was considerable excitement on board.

Except the usual sea-sickness incident to a voyage, no symptoms of disease had up to this time been developed.

The ship's physician announced the next day three cases of cholera in that stifling, suffocating, ill-ventilated hold. The patients were, of course, removed to a portion of the ship fitted up as a hospital, and before evening two had died. The disease broke out among the German passengers, and was at at once pronounced as of a most malignant character. Other passengers were attacked one after another, and before the arrival of the ship in our harbor last Wednesday evening, 38 deaths occurred, two of the crew being among the number. The ship's doctor is a regularly licensed physician, and every thing that medical skill could do was done for the unfortunate victims. But all in vain; 38 bodies, now one, and now another, were encased in their canvas coverings, the weights attached to them, and, amid the prayers for the departed solemnly consigned to an ocean grave.

The Virginia reached the New Quarantine between 6 and 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and was soon after boarded by Dr. Swinburne, the Health Officer, and some of the other gentlemen connected with the quarantine office, who on entering the steerage, found 36 of the passengers sick. He soon found that they were the victims of the Asiatic cholera, and at once ordered the vessel to the Lower bay, about 20 miles from New York. Three deaths occurred in the course of the evening. The passengers who had escaped contagion were of course anxious to leave the vessel, but their demands could not be satisfied. Dr. Swinburne called on Mr. Curtis, the President of the Quarantine Commission, shortly after he left the ship, and arrangements were made to meet the emergency. The doctor pronounced the disease cholera, and immediate efforts were made to check its progress.

The hospital ship Florence Nightingale, with a large quantity of medical supplies, sailed at 7 o'clock yesterday morning from Red Hook Point, with Drs. Swinburne, H. Bissel and Harcome on board. The Illinois, which has been placed at the disposal of the Quarantine Commission by the Government, went down last evening. Such of the passengers as have not been attacked will be placed on board her; the other passengers are to be removed to the hospital-ship, and the Virginia will then be fumigated. The Empire City has also been sent down; and in consequence of the preparations which have been made, the disease will probably be confined to the Lower Quarantine and effectually checked.

Dr. Swinburne makes the following statement:

"The steamer Virginia arrived at the Lower Quarantine about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening. She was at once boarded and examined by Dr. Burdett, who, after making the usual medical examination, found 28 of the passengers in the steerage lying sick of cholera. The doctor immediately made a communication of the fact to me, and I went on board, and found the sick suffering from Asiatic cholera. They had all the positive symptoms of the disease. Their faces were of a dusky color, their eyes were sunken, and they had the purgings incident to the disease. Their hands and body were shrunk, and they had also all the other symptoms. The surgeon's assistant had been stricken with it, and his place had to be supplied. I immediately ordered Dr. Bissel to have the Virginia sent down to the Lower Bay, and not to permit the passengers to land under any circumstances.

In addition to those who were lying sick, I found ten or twelve others who were laboring under the disease in its incipient form. The passengers who had escaped the disease were full of apprehension lest their continuance on board might be the means of their taking it, and they were anxious to leave the ship. I found that three persons had died while the vessel was coming to the Lower Bay. After making the requisite examination, I left the steamer, and made the necessary arrangements to have the sick attended, and the disease limited to the vessel on which it broke out."

Mr. Hurst, the Agent of the National Steamship Company, states that the steamer left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 4th of April. Four days after the disease broke out on the Virginia. It was confined to the German passengers in the steerage. There were 100 cases of the cholera during the voyage, in 41 of which the patients became convalescent. Thirty-eight deaths had occurred and the bodies were buried at sea. When the vessel arrived at Quarantine 21 were found suffering from the cholera.

A large quantity of fresh provisions has been sent down to the ship, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

WANTS "THE SIDEBOARDS" ALSO.—The editor of the Rome (N. Y.) *Citizen* recently had a wheelbarrow stolen. He intimated in the next issue of his paper that the thief had better come after the sides, since they were no longer of use. The next day the following note was sent to the office:

"Rome, april 18 1866.—Mister Sanford deer ser i seen a notis in yure Paper That sumboody Stole yure Whelebarrow i Knowed that be Fore i seen it in the paper you sed That if The Man what Had it did not want to fetch it Back you would let him have The side Bords if you will leave side Bords right in frunt of the flower and feed store to Morrow nite i will caul and git them and mutch obligd the wheel was Brok But i got it fixt i pade 2 shillin to git it fixt could you leve a 25 cent stamp With the side Bords where i can find it i shall Want the Bords by frida morning fur i want to wheel some gravvle. yures Truely."

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Affairs at Eastport, Maine.

The Fleet in the St. Croix River, &c.

The situation at Eastport is still interesting. The Fenian schooner Pray was seized again and unloaded of her arms, a large quantity having first been spirited away in the night by a party of bold Fenians from immediately under the guns of the American war ship Winooski.

Major-General Meade had arrived at Eastport, with a few troops from Portland, and announced his intention to be the enforcement of the Neutrality laws. He then proceeded to Calais, where an enthusiastic reception from the citizens awaited him, and where he again announced his intentions. He had a private interview with General Doyle, the British commander at St. Stephens, on board the Regulator. The result of the interview is that the United States troops will prevent a disturbance in the vicinity of St. Stephens, and the British troops originally destined for that place will be stationed at St. Andrews. General Meade left again for Eastport in the afternoon, where he expects further reinforcements. It is stated that he had telegraphed for more troops.

General Killian is missing from the vicinity of Eastport, having gone off in the Boston boat, but to what point is not known even to the most prominent Fenians there.

The British frigate Duncan arrived on Wednesday in St. Andrews, having on board Admiral Sir James Hope and the 17th regiment of regulars. There are now three men-of-war at that point—the Duncan with eighty-one, the Rosario with sixteen, and the Fawn with eighteen guns.

The Lower Canada volunteers have been withdrawn, as the fears of the people have subsided.

The Cornwall trial is continued with closed doors, but enough has been elicited to show that the Crown counsel has failed so far to produce satisfactory proofs of guilt. Sheedy is not on trial yet, he being only a witness in the case of Murphy and the others.

A public meeting of the Daniel O'Connell Circle was held last evening at Tammany Hall, Centre Brosnan presiding. Addresses were made by Mr. S. J. Meaney, Colonel O'Mahony, Rev. Father Curley, Judge Connolly and Gen. W. G. Halpine, advocating unity of action in their undertaking, and giving assurance of a speedy struggle for Irish nationality.

It is generally believed that Head Centre Stephens has sailed from Brest, France, in the steamship Lafayette, which is due on Wednesday next, 25th inst.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"PHARAOH SERPENTS."—This curious but dangerous toy has been made the subject of a lawsuit in France. Mr. Barnett, the patentee, has sued an optician in Paris named Kulher, for imitating his trade-mark and infringing his patent. The name was changed to "serpents magiques." The defence was that the patent was null because the serpents were made of poison (sulphocyanide of mercury) and that the peculiar property of that substance—that of taking the form of serpents when burning—had long been known. The Imperial Court, on appeal, decided that the patent was null and void, as the peculiar property of the sulpho-cyanide had been long known; but that the charge of imitating the mark was established, and condemned Kulher to pay Barnett damages, with costs.

LIBRARIES IN ITALY.—Regenerated Italy has an inquiring mind. The people read, and libraries are springing up in all directions. The total number, three months ago, was 210; of which 164 are open to the public—46 not so. These 210 libraries contain 4,149,287 volumes. Emilia possesses more than a quarter of these. Lombardy is the next richest province, having 800,000. Tuscany comes next, with 600,000. The Abruzzi and Basilicata are the poorest. The total means possessed by all these libraries amounts to 746,317 francs, of which sum 87,770 francs are derived from endowments belonging to the institutions; 486,986 francs represent government grants; 90,444 communal grants, and 8,233 provincial grants.

POCKET PICKING A REGULAR TRADE IN BOSTON.—The Boston *Journal* remarks that few persons, except the victims, know to what extent pocket-picking is carried on in that city. It has become a regular branch of business, and there are a large number of persons who depend upon it for their living. They not only infest depots, places of amusement and rail-cars, but are continually prowling about the large dry goods stores. The police find empty wallets by dozens which have been thrown over fences or behind old buildings. Fifteen were found by an officer a few mornings ago in one place.

BURIED ALIVE—A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, a laborer named David Welsh, was buried upright fifteen feet below the surface of the earth. At the time of the accident he was engaged in putting a sewer pipe under the sidewalk, in front of 114 Washington street. The earth caved in, and he was under it for seventeen minutes before his head was uncovered. He was finally taken up not only alive, but without having sustained serious injury. While below he had succeeded in getting his mouth to the end of a detached service pipe, and was thus enabled to breathe until exhumed.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF COLORADO.—The section in which lumber is found in Colorado has twenty-five saw mills, and ten flour mills have been set up within the past few years. The quartz mills in the State are counted at over one hundred and fifty, costing $40,000,000. They should average, if all were running on medium ores, not less than $23,000,000 per year. Wages rule at five dollars per day. In addition, a resident of Golden City is soon to erect a blast furnace and rolling mill at that point.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—Rev. M. Jacobs, Professor of Mathematics in the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, has resigned that position on account of ill-health. He is to be succeeded by Rev. Mr. Crull, at present a Professor in a Western University. Rev. Mr. Stork enters the Faculty at Gettysburg as Professor of English literature.

SUICIDE.—A young man stopped at Adrian, Michigan, April 3d, and registered his name "George Keyser, Belvidere, New Jersey." He remained at the hotel on Saturday and Sunday without scarcely speaking a word, and on Monday shot himself in the forehead with a pistol, while standing in the bar-room. He had $394 50 about his person.