

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

# OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

# **VOLUME XX.---NO.** 22.

# PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1866.

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

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DIED.

BOWER.-Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on the morning of the 4th inst., Geo. C. Bower, Jr., in the soth

BOW Let. -Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on the morning of the 4th inst., Geo. C. Bower, Jr., in the 30th year of his age. Due notice of the funeral will be given. WOLBERT.-Suddenly, on the morning of the 2d inst., Mrs. Julia, relict of Frederick G. Wolbert, and daughter of the late Henry Molieve. The relatives and friends of the family are respect-fully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 2111-Spring Garden suret. on Saturday, 5th inst., at 2 o clock, without furth er notice.

E THE & LANDELL are prepared to supply fami-lice with Dry Goods, at the lowest prices. LINEN SHEETINGS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, TABLE LINENS, DAMASK TOWELS, HOUSEHOLD DRY GOODS.

WM. HEACOCK, GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, No. 18 North Ninth street. ap21-1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ST. PAUL'S P. E. OHURCH-Third street, elow Walnut.-Service every Evening this commencing at ½ before 8 o'c:ock. my2-3trp} HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1526 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med-stment and medicines furnished gratuitously ical treatment tethe poor.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOOK bolders of the COM MONWEALTH OIL COM-PANY will be held at the office of H. J. Fox, No 221 couth Figh street, on Saturday evening, 5th inst., at 7/5 o'clock. Delinquents invited to be present S. R. HILT, Treasurer.

PENN NATIONAL BANR' PHILADELPHIA May 1, 1866.

May 1, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CEAT., for the last six months, pay-able on demand, clear of taxes. JAMSS RUSSELL, My2 w.f.m.3t Cashier.

My2 wi, m. at BOCK WOOD OIL COMPANY, GFFICE, 230 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's office, On WEDNESDAY the 16th MAY next, At 11 of clock A. M. for the Election of Five Directors, to serve the ensuing year. GEO. P. LITTLE,

GEO. P. LITTLE, my4.7.10.2

my4,7,0,3 OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE. CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1836. Notice is hereby given that the several Ordinances relative to the taking up of all DOGS, HOGS, GOATS, and any othesanimals running at large in the city of Philadelphia, will be strictly enforced on and after MONDAY, May 7th. By order of the Mayor. BAMUEL G. RUGGLES, Chief of Police.

my3-3trp? Chief of Police.

April 27th, 1866. A general meeting of the stockholders in the Ameri-can Fire Insurance Company, will be held, agreesily to Charter, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock; M. The annual election for Directors will take place 'ammediately thereafter. ap27-f,m,w@my5rpi A. C. L. ORAWFORD, Sec.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM MITTEE will meet at the rooms of the Nations Union Club, No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on Vedgesday, the lith day of Feet y, the 16th day of May, instant, at three o'clock P. M.

The attendance of every member of the Committee is earnestly solicited

THE WALL STREET FORGERIES the same to Chapman & Scott, Counsel for J. S. Cronise & Co.: Curtin for the execution of the murderer of the Deering family; but it is probable that the period that will intervene before the expiation of the dread crime upon the, gallows will be brief. Probst, with the advice and approbation of his counsel and the priest who attends him, refuses to receive visitors, and he passes most of his time in the perusal of devotional books. He appears to be somewhat softened in his nature since his doom was fixed, and his early execution became almost a certainty. If he

The Murderer Probst.

No time has yet been named by Governor

has made a full confession thus far, it has been to his clerical attendant or to his counsel. Although no time has been fixed for the execution, Sheriff Howell has been literally

run down with applications for permission to witness the closing scene in the drama. The Sheriff turns a deaf ear to these appeals, and having put the strictest construction upon the law governing executions, he will adhere firmly to it. Only the persons named in the law, with a very limited representation from the press of the city, will be admitted. In 1860 the legislature passed an act supplemental to the law requiring that all executions shall be private. This

supplement law is brief and explicit. It is as follows: "Whenever, hereafter, any person shall be condemned to suffer death by hanging, for any crime of which he shall have been convicted, the said punishment shall be in-

flicted upon him within the walls or yard of the jail of the county in which he shall have been convicted; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the said county to attend and be present at such execution, to attend and be present at such execution, to which he shall invite the presence of a phy-sician, the district attorney of the county, and twelve reputable citizens, who shall be selected by the sheriff; and the said sheriff shall, at the request of the criminal, permit such ministers of the gospel, not exceeding two, as he may name, and any of his imme-diate relatives, to attend and be present at such execution, together with such officers of the prison, and such of THE SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES as the said sheriff, in his discretion, may think it expedient to have present; and it shall be only permitted to the per-sons above designated to witness the said execution: *Provided*, That no person under age shall be permitted, on any account, to witness the same."

## A Circus in a Storm.

A Harrisburg paper gives the following lively picture of a storm which oc-

curred during a circus performance: The King brothers had just com-menced their performance upon the tra-peze as the first flash of lightning danced around the enclosure, and penetrated every crevice and hole in the canvass. This was startling! only for a

moment, though, no attention being paid to it, as everything was dry and apparently secure within, and it seemed

Additional Facts and Figures--No Clue to the Whereabouts of the Alleged Criminal--Cronise & Co. Versus the Continental Bank ---A Question of Veracity, &c.

[From to-day's N. Y. Herald.] The forgeries alleged to have been com-mitted upon certain banks and firms by one John Ross, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange place, yesterday furnished topics of conversation to all the business men on Wall streat the facts apply business men on Wall street, the facts pub lished in the *Herald* having speedily en-lightened the community as to the magni-tude of the frauds. No further developments of importance, however, were brought about to the many inquiries of interested parties, and the statements with which the eader is already conversant were found to be decidedly accurate.

be decidedly accurate. Of the antecedent of the central figure in the drama there is still nothing known. His former residence and occupation, his na-tivity, his personal appearance and age were and are likely to be mere matters of speculation. A report found credence to the effect that Ross had been formerly em-ployed as a clerk by the firm of Samuel Hallett & Co., but this assertion could not be supported by any reliable evidence, and of the mary, items of information current of the many, items of information current few are really worthy of belief. There is at present no doubt that the forger had devoted much time to the laying of his plans, it being affirmed that he had just started in the brokerage business in June last. His bank account with the Union Bank did not then exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, but at later day amounted at certain times, to tifty-seven thousand dollars. A bankin account was also kept with the Continental Bank—this double display of resources being made with a view to dazzling his fi-nancially and speculatively inclined friends. A reward of twenty-five dollars was yesterday offered for such information as might lead to the discovery of the house at which the supposed forger had taken up his abode, but this liberal offer had not, at last accounts, been productive of any re-sponse on the part of those who are pre-sumed to be in the secret.

Upon the discovery of the forgeries the victimized parties at once communicated with the police. The English mail steamer Persia and the Havana steamship Moro Castle were thoroughly gearched; the ex-ertions of the officers, however, being fruitthat left this port on Tuesday, was not however, visited, and fears are entertained that the guilty party may have thus quitted

New York a. few hours previous to the gigantic frauds being made public. In the case of Groesbeck & Co., Ross, it the hrm twenty Michigan Central R. R. bonds, pur-porting to be the original documents he had purchosed from the same gentiemen a short time previous, but, in reality, cleverly exe-cuted forgeries. Upon their deposit Messrs. Groesbeck & Co. loaned, the man \$19,000, with which he decamped, the forgery being discovered some days later, The other items are correctly reported in yesterday's Herald. The entire amount of money fraudulently obtained amounting to \$355,187, and the

To the Editor of the Herald: Our attention has been called to a card signed "C.F.Timp-son, Cashier of the Continental Bank," and denying that a check drawn by John Ross on that institution in favor of J. S. Cronise & Co., and hearing the cartification mark of & Co., and bearing the certification mark of & Co., and bearing the certification mark of the teller, had been presented at the Conti-nental Bank by the payees previous to its deposit in the Bank of the Commonwealth. Without passing any comment upon Mr. Timpson's action in endeavoring to preju-dice the public as to the merits of a case that must come before the courts for settle-ment. and merely suggesting that the pubment, and merely suggesting that the pub-lished card would have carried with it a weightier argument had it borne the signa-ture of the paying teller of the Continen's ture of the paying teller of the Continen's Bank, we emphatically state that the check in question was sent by us to the Continen-tal Bank, and presented to the paying teller of said bank, before it was accepted by us. The said paying teller examined the certifi-cation and pronounced the same to be compute. Then, and only then religing

cation and pronounced the same to be genuine. Then, and only then, relying upon the certification and the above state-ment of the teller, we accepted the said check in payment of our gold. J.S. CRONISE & Co. New York, May 3, 1866. The much vexed question, as will be seen by the above printed document, is notlikely to be at rest for some days to come. Mean-time it is to be hoped that the community will await, with becoming patience, deve-lopments that the most prophetic cannot foreshadow, so positive is each of the parties of the falsity of the statement made by the other.

other.

Collection of Projectiles. A correspondent residing in Washington sends us a slip that contains the following

facta: A collection embracing all the different A collection embracing all the difference varieties of projectiles used during the war of the rebellion, has been made at the United States arsenal in this city, and sys-tematically arranged in an apartment in tematically fitted tematically arranged in an apartment in one of the arsenal buildings specially fitted up for the purpose. Shelves are ranged completely round the room, while the cen-tre is occupied by two stands, upon which the shells and other projectiles are placed in irregular order. In addition to all the pro-iscilles used by the Union forces the colirregular order. In addition to all the pro-jectiles used by the Union forces, the col-lection includes a great variety of shells, solid shot, &c., many of English manufac-ture, which have been captured from the rebels. Among those used by the Union forces we observed the James projectile, which was used to great advantage in the which was used to great advantage in the reduction of Fort Palaski, in the earlier days of the rebellion. The inventor unfor-tunately lost his life while engaged in ex-

tunately lost his life while engaged in ex-hibiting his shell to several foreign officers, and others. It appears that a workman attempted to remove a cap from a shell with a pair of plyers, when it exploded, in-stantly killing the workman and General James, who was assisting him, and severely injuring several of the bystanders. Several ingenionsly constructed torpe-does, designed to be used in destroying the vessels of a blockading squadron, are sus-

vessels of a blockading squadron, are sus-pended from the ceiling. Three of the torpedoes, taken from the James river, are constructed of common casks, with conical floats attached to each end. They were to be allowed to float down thestream with the current, until they arrived in close proxim-ity to the Federal ship-of-war, and were then be exploded by means of a cord attached Upon one of the shelves we observed a large number of singularly shaped project-iles, termed darts, invented by Floyd when Secretary of War, and by him forwarded to the arsenal for trial. A collection of hand grenades of different ratterns will engage the attention of visitors to the model room. One grenade is in the form of a hollow sphere designed to be filled with powder, from the outer surface a .00 ,062 ,125 number of common gun nipples project upon which percussion caps are placed. The grenades are to be used to repel an assault of an enemy upon a fortification, and as they explode with but slight concussion, they would undoubled up nove or conclusion do ,000 ,000 8355.187 ould undoubtedly prove exceedingly de structive to the assaulting party. The Adams renade is made in a similar shape, only differing in the manner in which it is ex-ploded. It is the invention of a private in the army, who had observed that the hand grenades in general use frequently failed to explcde. The hollow globe contains the ex-plosive matter and a common fuse, over which is placed a friction primer. To the primer a lanyard several yards in length is attached, one extremity of which is securely held in the hand of the person using the grenade. The projectile is thrown in any esired direction, and when it reaches the end of the lanyard, the friction-primer is suddenly jerked out, igniting the fulmi-nating powder in the fuse, and consequently exploding the grenade. The collection contains a single specimen of a fire-ball, composed of highly com-bustible materials, which, when ignited. produces a powerful white light. It takes fire when discharged from the cannon, and is intended to be thrown in the direction of any point where the enemy are supposed to be engaged in throwing up intrenchments at night, in order that their correct position and the number of troops engaged in build-ing them may be ascertained. The collec-tion also contains a number of Hale's war rockets, which were extensively used in McClellan's army during the disastrous campaign on the Peninsula. The model room has been fitted up, and the shells and other projectiles carefully arranged under the supervisions of Thomas Taylor, Esq., of the rifle-shell department. Every article in the collection is numbered, and Mr. Taylor is at present engaged in compiling a descriptive book to contain the names, distinguishing features, history, &c., of each individual shell or other projectile in the collection. We are informed that similar collections are being made at the Ordeneon Department and the Ordnance Department and Navy Yard which will undoubtedly prove of immense benefit to army officers and scientific men interested in the matter.—Scientific American, April 7. FEARFUL DEATH AT TIDEOUTE.-A shanty was burned on Dennis Run one day las week. and a helpless invalid who occupied it was literally roasted alive. It appears that one of the man's children, a little girl, attempted during the absence of her mother to start a fire. Remembering what she had seen others do, but knowing nothing of the quantity, she threw a quart of crude oil in the stove, and in a moment the place was in flames. The children barely escaped—the man was left to his fate, and soon a few bones only remained.—Meadville Rep. LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.—A correspond-ent writing from Jerseyville, Illinois, gives the details of the killing of five horse thieves, by a party of "reculators". The Sheriff of by a party of "regulators." The Sheriff of Jersey county tried to stop the bloody work, but failed. The "regulators" say that when they have killed three more of the thieves,

tion.

**DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.** 

The Cholera at New York. [From To-day's N. Y. Herald.] Another case of cholera made its appear-ance on Wednesday afternoon at 115 Mulance on Wednesday afternoon at 115 Mul-berry street, in a three-story double tene-ment house, occupied by sixteen families, in all one hundred and fifty persons, the premises being in a filthy state. The patient is an Irish woman named Mary Coyle, about thirty-five years of age. She is the mother of two children and wife of a sailor who arrived from a yourge on Wedgery who arrived from a voyage on Wedesday. The woman was taken ill at two o'clock in the morning, but neglected to send for medical aid until three o'clock in the afterneon, when Dr. Gomez, of the Sixth Ward Dispensary, was called in and immediately deciared the disease to be genuine cholera. The health authorities, on being informed of the circumstances, sent immediately two medical inspectors to examine the matter, and subsequently Dr. Howin middle the and subsequently Dr. Harris visited the patient, all of whom are satisfied as to the nature of the disease. Disinfectants have been freely dispensed through the house. Several persons have volunteered to act as nurses. Dr. Stephen Smith and two assistants are in constant attendance. Some slight hopes are entertained for her recovery. A tugboat was sent down to the lower bay yesterday for the purpose of bringing up to the city the cabin passengers of the steamers the city the cabin passengers of the steamers Virginia and England. It was impossible to obtain a list of their names, as they did not reach town until a late hour in the evening. They number about fifty, all told. Mr. Cyrus Curtiss, yesterday afternoon, received the following report from the Deputy Health Officer in charge of the hos-nital ebin.

pital ship: Total number of cases on board the hospital ship Falcon, May 2, -New cases, - - -- 101 · ....

Total, May 3, 103 The new cases were William Hill, aged 18, from Cavan, Ireland, and Patrick McGalvey, 36, from Dublin. The cabin passengers of the England and

Virginia have gone to the city. D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

May 3d, 1866. The Committee of the Health, Emigra-

tion, Quarantine Commission, recently ap-pointed for the purpose of conferring and adopting such measures as may be deemed advisable for mutual co-operation and unity of action in all sanitary matters with which these commissions are so closely allied met yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Health Board. The members of the press were informed by President Schultz, of the objects of the conference as above expressed, but were told by that official that reporters would not be admitted to the conference, which was merely preliminary.

nary. A correspondent suggests that as the pub-lic seem to be in favor of doing something to avert the ravages of cholera, bathing places might be built at the public expense in various parts of the city, where the water could be easily let in and out during the summer months, in which those unable to afford more private baths might enjoy the luxurv without money and without price. luxury without money and without price. He says there are various lots up town and sources on the east the city that could be readily used for this purpose. Lower down in the city, where our population is more dense, as in the vici-nity of Mulberry street and like quarters, ome spare lot might be obtained and used for the same purpose. The lots could be fenced in and persons employed to see order preserved. The writer also suggests that should the Health Commission provide facilities for keeping the poor in a cleanly condition, much would be done towards their salvation from the cholera. The suggestion is at least worthy of considera-

pcenas for District Attorney Hall and Re-corder Hackett, which were granted.-New York Herald, To-day.

A Queer Love Story-Operation of Two Bivals and the Denouement.

**Bivals and the Denonement.** [Correspondence of the Adrian (Mich.) Expositor.] An amusing incident in "love life" has transpired in the town of —, Lenawee county, which is too good to be kept from your readers, as it embodies some valuable facts and suggestive hints, that may, per-chance provense in to the rising generation chance, prove useful to the rising generation and especially those contemplating mat-

rimony. Mr. E., a steady and industrious young Mr. E., a steady and industrious young gentleman, at peace with his neighbors and most everybody else, has been paying his devoirs to Miss B., for some time, and with varying success; generally, however, pos-sessing a modest degree of hope. But alas! for human expectations! He too, like all who "love not wisely, but too well," was destined by capricious Cupid to taste the bitter cup of sorrow. Soon the black clouds of adversity grew dark and lowering over of adversity grew dark and lowering over his devoted head, threatening to obscure the hitherto clear and bright horizon of his life, and shut out the dazzling star of his hope and future anticipations.

Mr. H., a brave young soldier, having just returned from the wars, covered with fame and victory, made the acquaintance of Missand victory, made the acquaintance of mass-B, and was deeply impressed by her un-common beauty. Thinking everything fair in "love and war," the gallant son of Mars-"went in to win," and his handsome person and dashing air soon began to tell upon the susceptible heart of the fair one, much to the annovance and perplexity of Mr. E. who susceptione neart of the fair one, much to the annoyance and perplexity of Mr. E., who now kept himself secluded and aloof from his lost love, and in an abstract and be-wildered manner was often heard reciting. Hamlet's soliloquy, and mumbling some wes succeeding finely with his attack, and seemed likely to capture the citadel of Missobservations on the moral character of Miss B., which were certainly not to her credit. Of course this piece of information astonished the young warrior, and he was loth to believe the assertions of Mr. E., until he was told that Mr. E. was personally ac-quainted with the facts which he had just revealed. The result of the interview was that Mr.

E. returned home flushed with his success, and was once more a happy man. But as all roses have thorns, so his new-found hap-piness soon took wings and flew away. The ardent love excited in the heart of Mr. H. was not of a trifling nature, and he determined (which determination was afterwards broken) that he would never give her up.

"Though storm on storm around him burst, And waves dashed high and fierce." With this resolution firmly fixed in his mind, he visited Mr. E., and told him that become convinced of Miss B.'s im propriety, and that he (E.) would bitterly repent the day if he should marry her. This announcement fell like a thunderbolt upon the heart of E., for he had manufactured his statement out of whole cloth, and now the same testimony came to him from H. Shocked beyond description, he declared that he would never look upon her face again; and H., rejoicing at having beaten his antagonist at his own game, immedi-ately repaired to the home of the fair inamorata, and offered his heart and hand, which offer was duly accepted. Arrangements were made for the wedding, and the young lover, with a devotion unsurpassed, and a heroic magnanimity worthy so good a cause, gave the blushing bride-elect \$25 to defray As might be expected, this was a stun-ning blow to poor E. But with a tenacity unparalleled he directed his steps to the residence of the object of his heart's devo-tion. Here he encountered Mr. H., who was present making the final arrangements for the coming nuptials. The scene that for the coming nuprais. The scene that followed battles the power of our very limi-ted vocabulary to describe. They stared at each other with the greatest amaze-ment depicted in their countenances. The young lady's friends, fearing hysterics or some other dangerous demonstration, inter-fered, requested Mr. E. to be seated, and said the young men had better settle the matter personally, and come to some definite and rational conclusion. The young gentlemen, recognizing the justice of this parental advice, consented to an amicable settlement by referring the question to the lady herself. With this in view the con-fused trio went into the parlor, and being rested the gallant soldier said :

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thing about pistols, arsenic, laudanum, etc. Meantime the "hero of ahundred batiles" seemed likely to capture the citadel of Miss B.'s affections. But matters were scon to take a different turn. Mr. E. remembering that "faint heart;" etc., determined that his cup of happiness should not be dashed to the earth without one effort on his behalf" to turn the tide of affairs. With this object in view, he gained an interview with the young soldier, and regaled him with a few observations on the moral character of Miss

### FR. JORDAN. Chairman

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866. my1-14 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH WAYS, OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER S. W. COBNERF, FTH AND WALNUT BIREETS, PHILAPELPHIA, May 3, 1666. S. W. CORRENT F. May 3, 1868. —PRILADELPHIA, May 3, 1868. NOTICE.—Owners of Hacks and Carriages kept for hirs are hereby notified that they must renew their Licenses, on or before the first day of June, 1868. The peualty for t eglect is five dollars for each and every lime the vehicle is used after the above date and will and the peualty of the dollars for each and every lime the vehicle is used after the above date and will and the peualty of the set of strictly enforced.

# THOMAS M. TRIOL, License Clerk.

BECTION 1 of an Ordinance relating to the Hackney 'Carriages, passed May 9th, 1865: That every Hack, Stage, Coach, Cab, Charlot, Couche, Coupe, Barouche, Landon, or other vehicle, whether on wheels' or run-ners, except Omnibuses and Railroad Cars drawn by one or more horees or other animal power, which shall be used in the City of Philadelphia for the conveyance of persons for hire from place to place, within the said led used in the State of a charles, within the said city, shall be deemed a Hackney Carriage. within the meaning of this Ordinance. my+1,m,w,324 MATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTI-

SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. BROAD Street, below Walnut. The Swimming Department of this Instition will open the lat of MAY, with increased facilities and ad-clitional comfort in its accommodations. In consideration of the prompt and iberal support with which the programme of last season was received, no subscription lists have been distributed for this sea-son, but the Manager trusts that all those of his pa trons, desirous to encourage the same plan for the coming eesson, will enter their name at the office be-fore the 13th of May; bearing in mind that cleanliness, regularity of habits, daily serects and an easy heart has proved at all times the best preventive against disease. THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BATH WILL BE ALWAYS THAT OF SUMMER HEAT. The Institution will be open for public inspection, from 9 A. M. till 9. P. M., on TUESDAY, the ist of May, and its friends and the public are respectfully in-vited. Regular Instruction to begin on the Wednes-day following.

### Facts and Fancies.

The District of Columbia wants to be re presented in Congress. But the less can-not contain the greater, and as Congress is in the District, the District cannot possibly be in Congress. It would be radical and re volutionary.

Twenty thousand Poles want to emigrat to this country, and efforts are being made to settle them in Virginia. They would be useful on the line of the Pacific Railroad, for telegraph purposes.

Adelina Patti was so much affected by adverse criticism in the Paris journals that she went into hysterics, and had to be put to bed. She was so much excited that her heart could be heard distinctly going "Pit y heart co Patti."

A man named Fleming died at Lockport Will county, Illinois, recently, aged one bundred and two years, having been born in 1764. He was never sick in his life, not even to the extent of a headache or tooth ache, and was never a sufferer from anything in the way of accident. After that, it is needless to add that Mr. Fleming must have been a single man.

The fashionable collar for gentlemen in Paris is extremely large, with turndown corners, on which appear dogs' and horses' heads as large as crown pieces, and large black horseshoes half the natural size, These figures are repeated on the wristbands. The Collera is evidently still pretty bad in Paris.

The widow of Joe Smith, the Mormon, has just married again. Her late husband used to be doing that all the time.

Blackberries, as large as walnuts, have made their appearance in New Orleans, They are not even red about here yet.

D. C. WILLIAMS, Jr., of Jefferson county, Tenn., has been convicted of treason, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for fourteen years. This is the first case of punishment for treason adjudged by a civil Court of that

EIGHTEEN persons are missing since the great fire at Detroit on the night of the 26th April. It is supposed that they all were either burned or drowned. The loss is set down at one million of dollars.

but a storm without. The Kings finished their act, and Mrs. S. Stickney commenced her feat of horsemanship, when a torrent of rain began beating upon the canvas; frequent and vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied with rolling thunder and heavy gales of wind, at-tacked the "show" and seemed to threaten its destruction. The drums

were beating and the horns sounding as the little delicate creature was dashas the little delicate creature was dash-ing around the ring on her swift and spirited horse, amid the roaring of the storm and the surging of the huge can-vas as it bent with the gale. The au-dience became panic-stricken, sprang to their feet, and a scene followed beg-garing all description. The women shrieked and the children cried. Ring-master and clown lion-tamer and master and clown, lion-tamer and elephant-keeper, grooms, managers and attaches, did their utmost to allay the tumult, but with little avail. The surging canvas, the vivid lightning, the rolling thunder and the presence of so many wild and dangerous animals, was calculated to produce a scene of excitement difficult to allay.

The canvass now became saturatedthe rain began to penetrate it, and the advantages of safety really seemed out in the open air. A number of the "show people," seeing this, made large openings in the canvas for an easy exit of the frightened and bewildered people who rushed out into the storm and darkness in search of shelter-many be came entangled in the ropes and wagons and were thrown down. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, the rain fell in torrents, and the darkness was so

great that it was impossible to see a foot beyond you, except when illumined by the flashes of lightning. Our "local" having been present and carried out by the current of the crowd, was dashed up against the "side show," and finally within. Here was another scene of excitement. The lights had become ex-tinguised, "local" fell over several objects, whether fat women, little women, lean men, wax statuary, or organ, he cannot say, merely observing that he eventually secured a temporary shelter with others in the officers' quar ters on the barracks on the eastern side of Second street. How the rest of the throng saved themselves is difficult to tell, as each and every one were en-

grossed in their own safety; but, we presume, as we have heard of no serious accident, that the results were merely rights, damaged and saturated clothes The tents, which proved to be secure ones, weathered the storm notwith-standing its severity.

OUR TROOPS IN TEXAS.—The headquar-ters of the 17th infantry, and six companies of the regiment, Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, commanding, arrived at Galveston, Texas, on the 22d of April. General Heintzelman, who was in command in Texas before the way rations to the country of his former war, returns to the country of his fermen labors. He is the ranking officer of the regular army now in Texas. The troops of the army now in that State consist of the 17th infantry, the 4th and 6th cavalry, and two batteries of artillery. Most of the volunteers are being mustered out. The headquarters of the 17th infantry is to be at San Antonio.

WASHINGTON POSTAL AFFAIRS .- There are 100,000 letters delivered through the city of Washington monthly, and 60,000 to 70,000 collected per month.

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David Groesbeck & Co.	••	-	-	819.
Cronise & Co., -	-	-	<u> </u>	63
Black & Spaulding.	-	· -	<b>-</b> ·	63.
The Union Bank.	-	· •	- 1	120.
The Continental Bank,	,	-	-	90.

Total, The reader will remember that in a previous issue it was stated that Ross, having called upon the firm of Cronise & Co. to re ceive fifty thousand dollars in gold, had tendered in payment therefor a check for the sum of \$63,062, drawn on the Conti-nental Bank, and bearing what purported to be the certification mark of the first tel-ler. Messrs, Cronise & Co. affirm that they at once sent this check to the Bank, whenc was immediately returned, as alleged. it was immediately returned, as alleged, with the assurance that the certification mark was genuine. Apropos of this asser-tion a highly interesting conflict has been inaugurated. Messrs. Cronise & Co. re-assert that the oheck was received from the bank and declared "good," while Mr. C. F. Timpson, cashier of that innancial institution, quite as tenaciously maintaine that the check was porce acce maintains that the check was never see until it reached him through the exchanges from the Clearing House. The proclams tions of both parties were at first confined to mere verbal affirmations made by the dis-putants and given to the echoes of the street nasmuch, however, as the bank and the firm are alike interested in the affair, and to no inconsiderable extent, recourse was had to the press, through the medium of which either of the contestants took occasion to readvert to the truth of his version The Continental Bank was first in the field, and, in refution of the charge verbally made by the firm of Cronise & Co., sent us

To the Editor of the Herald.-CONTINEN-TAL BANK, New York, May 3,1866.—Please insert the enclosed slip in your money article, and oblige yours, respectfully. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

the subjoined communication:

The statement in newspapers of this morn-The statement in newspapers of this morn-ing to the effect that a check drawn by John Ross on this bank in favor of J. S. Cronise & Co., for \$63,062, with a forged certificate of our teller, and deposited\_by that firm in the Bank of the Commonwealth May 1, was sent to this bank by the payees before de-positing it, and the certification pronounced convine by the taller of this bank, is entirely positing it, and the certification pronounced genuine by the teller of this bank, is entirely false. The check in question was never seen at this bank until it came through the seen at this balk that it came through the exchanges from the Clearing House, and the forgery of the teller's certificate was then immediately detected, and a return of the amount of the check demanded by us from the Bank of the Commonwealth. The report that we refused to show our books is equally false, and our certificate book is open to any parties interested.

C. F. TIMPSON, NEW YORK, May 3, 1866. Cashiei Cashier.

The firm of Cronise and Company, as may be easily imagined, were not a little ag grieved at the blunt denial of their repeater statements. Desirous of asserting the truth of their charge, and of refuting the manifesto of the bank official, their counsel was directed to pen and forward the subjoined epistle:

To the Editor of the Herald-NEW YORK, May 3, 1866.—Please publish the accom-panying statement of J. S. Cronise & Co. in your money column to-morrow morning, and send bill [no charge-ED, HERALD] for

their work will be done.

INTERNAL REVENUE,-The receipts from Internal Revenue yesterday were \$2,236,853.

# Alleged Bobbery of Twenty Thousand Dollars in Gold. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Before Commissioner Osborn.-John Lambert was yesterday brought up before Commissioner Osborn for further examination on the charge of having stolen twenty thousand dollars in gold, the property of the United States. It is alleged that the prisoper, while a passenger on the steamer from Dergon to San Francisco, broke open a trunk in which the money was contained, and possessed himself of its valuable con-tents. The gold had been in care of a United States official on board the vessel

Captain John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Metropolitan police, was exam-ined at some length. He identified the prisoner, and said he had been arrested by his, instructions on information received from San Francisco. This information was contained in letters and telegrams sent to him during last month, by Mr. Lees, captain of the detective force in San Francisco knows Mr. Lees by repute, but not person-ally. There are papers in reference to this charge before District Attorney Hall and

Recorder Hackett, and these were the basis of witness' action in the matter. Captain Kennedy was cross-examined by Mr. Charles Spencer-Witness gave detectives Bennett and Coyle a verbal order to arrest the prisoner, and he was arrested on

the 12th of April and brought to Mulberry street; witness was there on the 13th; pri-soner was not taken before any magistrate or commissioner; a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Recorder Hackett, and served on witness; the arrest was made on the 12th, and the service of the writ on the 17th; witness made an affidavit before the Recorder. with the telegrams annexed; Mr. Spence with the telegrams annexed; Mr. Spencer told him that he was going to get out a ha-beas corpus the night before; had heard that the prisoner had been discharged by the Recorder; at the time witness made the affi-davit before the Recorder he knew proceed-incompany work proceeding before that gentleman: ings were pending before that gentleman about \$4,500 in gold came into witness' possession; this money was alleged to have been stolen by the defendant, and received by the United States Marshal under an attachment issued from the United States Dis-trict Court; the Marshal gave witness a re-ceipt for the money on the 20th of April last. John Coyle, a detective officer, deposed

that he arrested the prisoner on board the Santiago de Cuba, at the Quarantine grounds. he accused prisoner of stealing money, and told him he was arrested for the \$20,000; prisoner said, "I did not steal that money." witness said, "I that not start that money," this money," prisoner replied, "If I stole this money, it was not that money."

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman-Two weeks ago Mr. C. S. Spencer told witness he was counsel for the prisoner; witness told Mr. Spencer that Lambert had informed him that the many mark his (Lambert) him that the money was his (Lambert's). and that he was not afraid to go back; wit ness did advise him to go back and prove

the money was his. Mr. Robert Murray, United States Mar-shal; deposed that he had attached the mo-ney mentioned in the receipt, and that money was now in his possession and under his control; it was deposited in the First Na-tional Bank; he could not produce that property before the Commissioner without an order from Judge Betts.

Counsel for the prisoner asked for sub-

"Now, Miss B., you see us both; which will you have?

Mr. E. thinking his case rather doubtful. chimed in. "Miss B., remember that fine house I

"Miss B., remember that he house 1 built last summer on purpose for you." "Recollect," broke in H., "that I have followed the flag of your country over the sunny battle-fields of the South, to save you and your friends, and now will you cast me off?

"Bear in mind," said E., "there is one hundred and sixty acres of land; it shall all be yours if you will only say the word." This was too much for frail human nature o stand unmoved, and the bewildered damto stand unmoved, and her old lover, Mr. sel declared in favor of her old lover, Mr. E., contrary to all expectation. A smile lit up the countenance of the soldier, as he

up the countenance of the soldier, as he coolly said: "Mr. E., will you have the kindness to hand me that \$25 I gave Miss B.?" "Certainly," said E., and putting his hand in his pocket, he paid over the money. Thereupon they all shook hands and separated firm friends. Mr. E. and Miss B. are married now, and undoubtedly hanny. A. N. happy. A. N.

VERMONT SENATORS .- The next Legislature held in Vermont will have the unusual duty of making three elections of United States Senators. The first election will be States Senators. The first election will be to fill the unexpired term of Jacob Colla-mer, deceased, which expires March 4, 1867, and is now temporarily filled by the appointment of Judge Edmonds by the Governor. The second election will be for a Senator to fill the long term, beginning March 4, 1867. The third election to fill the unexpired term of Solomon Foot dethe unexpired term of Solomon Foot, deceased, ending March 4, 1869. The Ver-mont Legislature, upon which will devolve these important duties, will be choson on the first Tuesday of September next, and will meet on the second Tuesday of October,

SIXTEEN thousand barrels of flour are lving in the warehouse of one mill at Mintying in the waterboard of whiting the opening of navigation to be shipped East. Nearly three million bushels of wheat are in store at points of debarkation on rail and river awaiting shipment, which does not include the large amounts still held by farmers,