Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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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 15 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $6 00 per annum.

SUITS OF ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE. GEO. J. HENKELS, my25-1m Thirteenth and Chestnut.

MARRIED.

GIBSON—FRAZER.—At N.Y., May 24th, by the Rev. Street, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, John Graham, Esq., Mr. David Gibson, and Miss Jennette Frazer, all of that city.

HADDEN—STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, May 29, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Dr. A. N. Littlejohn, Crowell Hadden, to Lizzie H., daughter of Horatio Stevens, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ALLMAN.—On the evening of the 28th instant, Winfield Scott, only son of Thomas and Mary Ann M. Allman, aged 5 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 248 North Eleventh Street, on (this) Thursday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 4 o'clock.

COX.—At New York, May 29, Henry G. Cox, M. D., aged 47 years.

ELLIP.—On 30th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Ellip.

Funeral from her late residence, 1305 South Tenth Street, on Sunday next, at 3 P. M. [Jersey Shore papers please copy.]

O'DONNELL.—On the 29th inst., Hugh O'Donnell, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Hibernia Society and Directors of Mechanics Fire Insurance Co. Managers of Beneficial Saving Fund, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 826 South Second Street, below Queen Street, on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at Saint Mary's Church. Interment in Saint Mary's Cemetery. **

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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THE TOILET OF KINGS, QUEENS, EMPERORS and EMPRESSES is not considered complete without a bottle of Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian.

SEA SHORE. Prepare for the Ocean, in doing which, provide at least half a dozen bottles of Retrouvey's Bandolenian. You cannot keep your Hair beautiful without it; it neutralizes the saline particles, and prevents the dry, harsh appearance usual to exposure in a salt air.

THE BEST DRESSING, the best Tonic, the most certain remedy to restore the youth and natural color and beauty of the Hair, is RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

WATERFALLS, CURLS, PUFFS, &c., cannot be put up to look beautiful and keep in place without RETROUVEY'S BANDOLENIAN.

LADIES! If you wish to look beautiful, you MUST USE RETROUVEY'S BANDOLENIAN.

For sale everywhere. my28-s,tu&th-3t§

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.: ENGINEERING, Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, EASTON, Pa., April 4, 1866. Clerk of the Faculty. my5,4mo§

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office 227 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 21th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only.

ap28 to je1rp§ S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE DEDICATORY SERVICES of the New Chapel (Presbyterian), Broad street, corner of Oxford, will take place THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Addresses by Rev. Messrs. Barnes and Calkins, and Rev. Dr. Brainerd.

Select music by the Choir of Calvary Church, under the direction of J. B. Standbridge, Esq. 1t*

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Until further notice the Newspaper Reading Room will be opened at 7½ o'clock each morning.

my28-m,w s,w4t§ T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor. se23

West Virginia.

The returns thus far received from the recent voting in West Virginia on Constitutional Amendment denying the right of suffrage to Rebels show a large majority in favor of the amendment. We have the following:

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

Counties.	Maj.	Counties.	Maj.
Mason	375	Marshall*	684
Jackson	300	Doddridge*	42
Wirt*	136	Taylor*	211
Richie*	407	Jefferson	125
Morgan*	194	Berkeley	510
Preston*	794	Harrison	263
Marion	364	Wood*	461
Tyler*	71	Monongalia (part)	241
Hancock	85		

AGAINST IT.

Counties.	Maj.	Counties.	Maj.
Ohio*	344	Wetzel	100
Brooke	61		

*Official.

THE FISHERIES AT TOLEDO, OHIO.—It is estimated that there are from sixty to seventy fish ponds in Toledo bay and the mouth of the Wabash, and from Toledo to the foot of the rapids there are at least thirty seines, employing during the fishing season not far from one thousand men. One firm of fish dealers during the past season sold 626,150 barrel of fresh fish and 4,550 half-barrel pa ckages of salt fish. Another firm reports sales of fresh fish since the 8th of April 80,000 pounds. Shipped in one day (April 16th), 8,600. Another firm have received 265,000 pounds fresh, and salted 140,000 pounds; and another report that they have sold 431,518 pounds fresh and 1,859 half barrel packages salt.

THE CHOLERA.

The Peruvian Freighted with the Disease---Twenty-Eight New Cases at Quarantine, and Thirty-Five Deaths During the Passage from Liverpool--Two Cases Yesterday in New York.

[From to-day's N. Y. Tribune.]

The fact that the cholera has been raging violently in Germany, for some time past, has been well known in this city, so that the arrival of two ships on successive days, freighted with the disease, caused very little surprise. Cases have recently been reported here from the Health authorities in London, that occurred among emigrants from Rotterdam and other Continental cities, and the warnings that the epidemic was on its way to our coast have been unmistakable. The scattering cases that have occurred in the city were merely the vanguard of the enemy, developing his purpose and arousing the officers to such precautions as they were able to make to prevent his advent.

We have not doubted, from the first, that this disease would make its appearance among us in an epidemic form unless it could be thwarted by such measures as the Board of Health might adopt, nor do we doubt it now. The causes for apprehension have grown greatly within a day or two, and we therefore, more in warning than in fear, this morning place before our readers such news as we have been able to gather concerning the progress of the disease. We fully believe that with proper care most cases of cholera may be cured; and more with the hope of preparing our citizens for those insidious premonitory symptoms which always precede the attack, and to caution them against disregarding its warnings, than from any fear of a large mortality list from the ravages of the epidemic, even if it should occur, we announce the fact that it still exists in the city in scattering cases.

It is true that these occur every year, and during the healthiest seasons our physicians are called upon occasionally to attend cases that arise purely from local causes. Now, however, when they arise in different parts of the city, while at the same time the disease breaks out spontaneously, as it were, upon almost every emigrant ship that arrives, they are to be regarded in a different light, and every case is necessarily surrounded by a somewhat painful interest. Day before yesterday John Fitzgerald, residing at No. 14 Cherry street, was taken violently ill, and yesterday morning he died. His illness lasted scarcely 24 hours, and was accompanied by an unmistakable choleraic diarrhea. The deceased lived in a very insalubrious part of the city, upon the top-floor of a rear tenement-house, and in all probability lacked that intelligence which might have saved his life if properly directed upon the appearance of the first symptoms of disease.

The second case is that of a woman named Carrigan, residing at No. 803 Sixth avenue. The case is a mild form of cholera, or a severe one of cholera morbus, and had not fully developed itself when the report was made. It was regarded, however, as sufficiently dangerous to be made known to the Health Officers. The patient resides in the back room, on the second floor of the building, and immediately over a livery stable. In the former case a *post-obitum* examination will probably be held this morning; in the latter, it is possible the life of the patient may be saved.

The Peruvian, Capt. Salmon, arrived at Quarantine, from Liverpool, yesterday afternoon, after a passage of about 15 days. She had on board, at the time of sailing, 758 passengers, of whom 35 died from cholera during the passage. At the time of arrival, there were 28 cases on board, all of whom were transferred immediately to the Hospital ship, under charge of the Deputy Health Officer.

The deaths generally occurred in from one to two days after the attack.

The following letter from Dr. Bissel of the Hospital Ship Falcon, was sent to the Health officer yesterday:

DR. SWINBURNE: I have to report the arrival of the steamship Union, Capt. Palmer, from Liverpool, May 12th, at this station. She sailed with 434 passengers, and on her arrival here many of them were down with cholera. The first case occurred on the 13th, in the person of a native of Denmark, who died twelve hours after the attack. Thirty-three died on the passage, mostly of cholera. She had thirty-four sick on her arrival here, all of whom were at once transferred to this ship, many in a dying condition. Their names are as follows:

Neels Fransen, Petro Emilcliech, —— Herewerh, Hans Ipsen, Andrew Swensen, Mary McGettrich, Bridget Hupper, Barbette Mayer, N. Mayer, Christina Krumbacher, Anna Greta Swamdsen, Bridget Bealin, Jungen —— Petersohn, M. Masstador. John Connelly, Emil Bach, Andres Swendsen, August Anderson, A. Anderson, Geter Hausen, S. A. Hausen, Peter Hausen, Peter Bensen, Jorgen Olsen, —— Erichsen, Jens Peterson, Jacob Gottlieb, Inga Parson, Inger Parson, Else Jensen, M. Jensen, and two whose names are not known. The following died May 29: Neels Fransen, Bridget Bealin; 30th, —— Herewerh, and one name unknown.

I have also to report the arrival of the steamship Peruvian, Capt. Salmon, from Liverpool with 758 passengers; 35 died on the passage of cholera, and 28 are now on board sick; they will at once be transferred to the Hospital.

The hospital ship Illinois was towed up to and anchored in the North river yesterday, having on board the convalescents of the steamship Virginia.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.—Our readers doubtless read the letter of Petroleum V. Nasby, in our last issue, giving an amusing account of his visit to Gettysburg and Chambersburg. His proper name is M. Day. He hails from the State of Ohio, and is an ardent Republican. Visiting Gettysburg, he likewise came here on Saturday week and remaining over Sunday, wrote the article for our paper which bears his *nom de plume*. His letters are intensely democratic, "only more so," and no one can resist a laugh at his manner of presenting the farce that party is playing at the conclusion of the Tragedy, carried through so many acts by the Democracy of the South. *Chambersburg Repository.*

MURDERS AT MEMPHIS, TENN.—J. L Beardsley, a farmer, was robbed of $6,000 and murdered, near Memphis, recently, and Mrs. J. P. Cronin was killed, as is alleged, by her husband, in the city itself, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity.

CUBA.

Unjust Treatment of Captured Africans ---Serenade and Presentation to the Retiring Captain General --Preparations to Receive His Successor---Five Spanish Men-of-War on the Watch for the "Flying Dutchman."

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

HAVANA, May 26.—From an impartial source I hear of certain transactions which will attract the attention of your readers.

"Emancipados" or captured Africans have lately been receiving their *cartas de libertad* (certificates of freedom) on condition that they "contract" themselves for a fixed term of years, varying from six to eight, at a fixed rate of wages, say from $4 25 to $6 37½ per month. The negroes thus kidnapped, I may say, in dread of being sent to Fernando Po unless they submit to this newly discovered bondage, readily acquiesce.

It is rumored that a certain personage, still high in authority, has reaped nearly all the benefit of these transactions, although its agency was entrusted to subalterns. I give you these reports as I got them, from Cubans and Spaniards, without distinction; at the same time I may be permitted to add that a neighbor of mine assures me that he has himself made two such contracts in the space of two months.

The issue of the *Cronica* newspaper of New York brought by the Corsica has been suppressed here and its circulation prohibited, I am told, on account of an article against the censor here. The Cuban subsidy of $3,000 gold annually has also been for the time withdrawn from the *Cronica*.

A grand serenade was given to General Dulce on the 21st inst. by the bands of several regiments. The Plaza de Armas was illuminated with two electric lights. The crowd was immense and the streets were blocked up by carriages. His Excellency appeared several times on his balcony. There were no demonstrations of enthusiasm; it was a peaceful gathering, an expression of gratitude to his Excellency for his impartial administration. On the part of the Cubans this feeling was general. In the course of the evening a committee waited upon his Excellency, headed by Count de Cañongo, who presented him with a magnificent cross of the Order of Carlos III., ornamented with diamonds, as a memento of gratitude. The General appeared greatly moved by this evidence of esteem. In answer to Count Cañongo's presentation speech he replied as follows:

Gentlemen: I gratefully accept the friendly souvenir which you present to me. If, during the term of my command, I have endeavored to govern with justice and impartiality, I have in this merely observed the instructions of her Majesty, the Queen, as that august lady, with the elevated mind which distinguishes her, enjoined upon me at my farewell audience to govern the inhabitants of this wealthy province with the strictest equity, without distinction of parties, as she sees only Spaniards here and looks upon you all as the sons of one mother. With regard to the elegant present that you have made me, I shall preserve it with pride and bequeath it to my family as an honorable testimony of the affection and friendship of the noble and loyal inhabitants of Cuba.

The new Captain General is now hourly expected. The usual preparations have been made for his reception. The moment he arrives a committee will wait upon his Excellency to know his pleasure as to the hour, &c., when he may wish to disembark. The grand barge of the General de Marina will be placed at his Excellency's disposal. It will be manned by fifteen Biscayan shipmasters, and escorted by a large number of boats manned by Biscayan crews. You are aware that General Lersundi is a native of Biscay. Their country's banner, with the ancient motto of "*Irurac-Bat*," is to wave alongside the Castilian flag.

The United States steamship Muscoota, Commander Patterson, which arrived on the 23d from Key West, went to sea again the same day and shortly after returned, as far as the Moro Castle, where the Commander appeared to "parley" with the officer in command; but nobody was able to ascertain the purport of it. It must have been something to warrant the immediate departure of five Spanish men-of-war—the Carmen, Isabel la Catolica, Leon, and two others. All but one returned the following day, without anything being yet known as to what was the cause. All is wrapt up in mystery. I can scarcely believe the Peruvian Ironsides to be in these waters; they will have another fish to fry in the Pacific.

The French steamer Sonora, Capt. Lautineur, from Tampico and Bagdad, arrived in ballast on the 22d, five days out from the latter port.

The Spanish schooner-of-war Favorita, of three guns, 130 horse power and one hundred and three men, commanded by Lieut. Restori Butler, arrived at St. Jago de Cuba on the 16th inst., from Manzanillo.

Senor Vicente Galuzzo, one of our ablest sugar brokers, died last week at a good old age. Intelligent, active and honorable, he was the principal broker for years past to the houses of Fesser & Co. and Drake Brothers.

The half yearly interest of the third series of bonds for half a million—a municipal loan applied the Canal of Isabel Segunda—will be paid at the Town Hall on and after the 1st June next.

The government is now issuing a fourth series, of three millions, for government outlays, interest at seven per cent., payable every six months.

Markets.

The sugar market has been moderately active this week—far from animated; although some holders have accepted 7½ reals for No, 12; most of them demanded 7¾ reals to 8 reals. The last sales that have come to my knowledge embrace 200 boxes No. 12½ at 7¾ reals; 225 do No: 11½ at 7⅞ reals; 367 do No. 9½ at 7 reals, 40 do No. 8½ at 6½ reals. For the Spanish market fancy prices are paid for special qualities.

There is not much doing in freights. To Europe 42s. 6d. to 45s. are the current figures. There is a limited demand for the United States. $5 50 has been paid on molasses, coastwise, for a port north of Hatteras.

Exchange has moderated a trifle, but as the demand continues brisk, the actual rates are well sustained. Sterling closes variously at 17½ to 17⅝ per cent premium. Currency on New York at sixty days can be had at 18 to 18½ per cent, discount, and gold bills are held at 4@5 per cent. premium.

THE BOUNTY JUMPING CASE.

Further Examination---The Evidence of Mayor Cleveland and Others.

[From to-day's New York Herald.]

The examination into the case of James Reilly, who has charged James Hughes with having defrauded him out of $750 bounty money, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Betts.

Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City, was called, and examined by ex-Recorder Smith. He said: I had to do with the firm of Allen, Reilly & Hughes in recruiting matters; my dealing with those gentlemen was not direct; Peter Reilly was the party I talked to about the price to be paid for one hundred and sixty-eight recruits; the only knowledge I had of the parties who composed the firm of Reilly & Co. was from a card on which were printed the names of Allen, Reilly and Hughes.

Q. Did you have interviews with a person named Hawthorne on this matter? [Question objected to and ruled out.]

Witness—I never had a conversation with Marcus C. Stanley; I paid on one occasion $66,000 and on another $60,000, and got the receipts from Peter Reilly & Co.; the money was paid for one hundred and sixty-eight recruits; the credit was allowed at the time by the mustering officer of Jersey City; I would not have paid the money if I was not told by Colonel Ilgis that it would be allowed, and that he would deliver to me the muster roll; I got the muster roll at the time, with the allowance for one hundred and sixty-eight men; the muster roll was delivered to the Provost Marshal, H. J. Mills, of the Fifth district; I saw it before it was sealed; I have the receipt of the muster roll; the original was sent to Major-General Fry; I was told by General Fry that he had disallowed the credits because Col. Baker told him the men were deserters, he did not tell me that Colonel Baker got his information from Peter Reilly & Co.; after these credits had been disallowed the Secretary of War ordered them to be allowed.

Q. What persons called on you about the allowance after its disallowance by General Fry? [Question objected to, and ruled out.]

Q. What persons called on you in reference to this matter since the disallowance of the credits, and since the arrest of Peter Reilly & Co. [The Court ruled out the question as improper.]

Q. Did the counsel of Allen, Reilly, Stanley or Hughes call on you about the matter? A. One gentleman, who represented himself as counsel for Mr. Hughes, called on me in Jersey City about twice at the time of Mr. Hughes' arrest.

Mr. Stuart—That is Mr. Shupe.

Mr. Shupe—Yes.

Witness—I think Mr. Shupe on one occasion showed me a telegraphic despatch in the street; I do not remember that despatch was from the War Department; no one else, as counsel for Reilly & Co., called on me; I paid the $126,000 for one hundred and sixty-eight recruits for three years, represented to me by Colonel Baker as having been enlisted at Hoboken; a statement appeared in the papers that I had a contract with Peter Reilly & Co.; I never had a contract with them, either verbal or written.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shupe—My object in going into this matter was to fill up our quota; the Provost Marshal told me there was recruiting going on in Hoboken for the Fourteenth United States infantry, and I might get men there; I did not go there; the clerk of the Provost Marshal brought me the card of O'Reilly & Co., and I drove to their place; at Hoboken I found Lieut.-Col. Ilgis, who said he belonged to the Fourteenth United States infantry, and that he had been detailed by the Provost Marshal; the office was guarded by United States soldiers; they denied me admittance; I sent in my card; Mr. Allen came to the office door and admitted me, I inquired for the parties in charge, and Mr. Allen said he was one of them, and Mr. Reilly was there; they wanted more for the recruits than I was desirous of giving, and I went away; subsequently I was informed that if I called again at the office the price would be so adjusted as to meet my views; I did call again, and they declined to furnish the men at my figure; I did not like the look of the place; I asked if Col. Baker knew the office was open, and they referred me to him as the party who had ordered the office open.

A consultation here took place between counsel for the defendant, and

Mayor Cleveland said all he knew in the matter was stated in a printed pamphlet, which he produced.

Mr. Shupe said that if there was a fraud committed in this case it was committed, not by the defendant, but by Col. Baker. This was a prosecution to gratify malice and serve the purpose of gain. He contended that in this case Stanley, Reilly, Allen and Hughes were as free from any charge as any person on the island of Manhattan. If Reilly was not entitled to this $750 Hughes could not be held for keeping it from him.

The following is an extract from the statement of Mayor Cleveland as contained in the pamphlet which he produced:

I was referred to Colonel Baker, Astor House, New York, special agent of the War Department; drove over, and Colonel Baker told me the office was all right, and the recruits I would get there would be good; I remarked that I was afraid of the place, telling him who I was, and that I was acting for the public; Colonel Baker then invited me into his back room, requesting others to leave, and said he should so far inform me of the objects and doings of the office as was necessary to convince me that I need not fear to deal with it; he said that he had employed those persons, Allen, Reilly and Hughes, because they had been in the recruiting business, and understood it; that the whole object of the office was to catch men who had been dishonestly connected with the recruiting business in various ways; said he had great difficulty in laying a plan that would succeed; that General Fry had prepared a plan, but it would not work; and that he (Colonel Baker) had finally concluded to have an office opened outside of New York but near it, and that the only way to succeed would be to actually muster the men into the service and pay them a bounty, and to do that it became necessary to have an order sent to the Provost Marshal at Newark, and I think he said also at Morristown, by General Fry, ordering the men credited in New Jersey, as they would be mustered in in that State; that large "hand money" had been offered, but it did not bring them till he hit upon the plan of actually allowing those mustered in to bribe the guard to allow them to get away; the men on guard were so instructed; a number had been mustered in, the bounty paid to them, and they allowed by the guard for a consideration to get away, and the effect of this plan was as he had expected; the next day the office was thronged with them, desirous to be mustered in; that all were mustered that could be examined, till the crowd, finding none of those who went in got out, left, and those mustered in were at that moment in the upper part of the building at Hoboken, and would be moved to Fort Lafayette the next day (Sunday); that if I desired to satisfy myself further I could probably see the order that had been sent to the Provost Marshal, at Newark, by applying to him; I said I was afraid that persons in charge of the office would not give me the names of these men, but would give me false credits; to which he replied that they dared not do that, because he had control over them, the office being opened by him (Colonel Baker), and that they were afraid of him, but that, in addition, I had a perfect safeguard in the person of Colonel Ilgis, who was detailed there—a regular officer of the Fourteenth United States Infantry; that if he signed the muster roll it would be safe in any event.

Cross-examination of Mayor Cleveland continued—The substance of the telegraphic despatch I saw was that the credits to Jersey City were allowed; I received it as an item of intelligence interesting to Jersey City; my impression is that Mr. Shupe applied to me to know if I had applied to General Fry for these credits to be allowed, and stated my case to him, and I said I had; so many persons called on me about this matter it became a nuisance to me, and I said very little to Mr. Shupe about it; I regarded the transacting party as the mustering officer, and I did not deal with those parties at all; the statements that I did are entirely false; I paid $300 to Colonel Ilgis for each of these men, as he said he must get this sum as bounty for them before he delivered the muster roll.

Patrick O'Brien, examined—I enlisted on the 10th of March, 1865, as a volunteer; had never before been in the United States service; I have a character which shows that I worked for my living; got no bounty; was in Fort Lafayette eight or nine days; was taken there in shackles; saw Hughes at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken; he told me that I would get my money if I went up stairs.

Cross-examined—The man inside the door gave my name as James O'Brien; I am not sure that I signed the enlistment papers.

Thomas Murphy, examined—I was enlisted in March, 1865, at Hoboken; I had not been in the service before; was to get $750 bounty; did not get it; was sent to Fort Lafayette in irons; was there ten or twelve weeks.

To Judge Stuart—A dollar and eighty cents and a pocketbook were taken from me at Hoboken; I spoke to Colonel Baker about this, but he would not say anything to me; I enlisted under my proper name, Thomas Murphy; the reason I enlisted in Jersey was because I thought I could get the most money for my time; I saw a card in the paper.

David O'Brien and Pat Gleeson gave somewhat similar evidence.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned, the Commissioner stating that he would take bail in $15,000 for the accused. Bail to this amount was accordingly tendered.

THE FENIANS.

Seizure of Ammunition Belonging to the Roberts Party---The United States Marshal Claims it as Government Property--- History of the Case.

THE FENIAN TREASURY.

Resignation and Report of the O'Mahony Treasurer.

[From to-day's N. Y. World.]

By some means unknown to any one but himself, Marshal Murray, on Tuesday afternoon, intercepted the following letters:

GALVESTON, May 13.—*President Roberts*—SIR—I arrived in New Orleans after a tedious journey on the cars, occupying a ride of seven days and nights. I had the honor of seeing Dr. Wm. Cleary, who introduced me to the "inner circle." I explained matter to him as best I could. I assure you the men are very enthusiastic, and there is not anything would give them as much pleasure now as to receive that glorious command; "March to avenge your wrongs." This I say and state from personal experience and not from hearsay.

I found my friend, Captain McCarthy, the gentleman who was in charge of an English steamer, who expressed himself ready to exchange a Briton's flag for the "harp without the crown." He had given up the steamer when I arrived at New Orleans, and he told me that he would go back and take charge of the steamer again, providing that he received power to act from headquarters. I telegraphed to you for the aforesaid power on the 1st inst., and left New Orleans the same morning for Galveston.

I also telegraphed from Warrington Junction to my friend here at Galveston, and stated to him that we had plenty of "pipes" but not a sufficient quantity of "tobacco," and begged him, for God's sake, to obtain all he could of fifty-eight calibre. He, however, did not receive my telegram, therefore nothing was done until my arrival here. I telegraphed to you on Monday, the 8th inst., telling you that I could not do anything here inside of two weeks. There was not any ammunition here of that calibre, but I largely invested in 57 calibre. I shall tell you as nearly as possible how things worked. Myself and a friend, I might tell you at once, the secretary, went to the camp to see how things stood; got acquainted with the new sergeant, invited him into town that night, and the next day I sallied out and took away as much as the government wagon could carry, and the stuff deposited in a secure place, owned by a Swiss, a gentleman who is a great revolutionist. To make matters short, we took off our coats and went to work; got them securely boxed—ourselves being the carpenters; our secretary marked them all for the proper place, and finally left them ready for the dray. Our hard working treasurer, to whom a good deal of praise and respect is due; took us out to have a little refreshment, when lo! a messenger came and told us that the things were missed and that they were after us. Colonel Ellis, 17th Regulars, and Lieutenant Smith, of the 17th approached us, and told Mr. White they knew it was in a good cause, but nevertheless they should do their duty. We saved, however, from the whole, the following amount: Eight thousand rounds, and fifty Remington revolvers. We lost Burnside rifles, revolvers, &c. in abundance, and any quantity of ammunition. We invited the officers and gave them a champaigne supper. They expressed their sympathy with us, and under the circumstances we done as well as we could hope to do. They also released the giver from arrest. I shall stop here a week or so, and will try to do all I can in the case. If do as well as I expect, I shall go on myself with the articles.

I remain, yours fraternally,

THOMAS CLARK.

N. B. Those things go by the General Sedgwick, are conveyed to D. O'Sullivan, No. 706 Broadway, New York.

GALVESTON, May 13.—*To the Adjutant General, F. B.*—SIR: I have great pleasure in forwarding to you eight thousand (8,000) rounds of ammunition and fifty (50) Remington revolvers, and a box marked "D. O'Sullivan, No. 706 Broadway, N. Y." The whole goes by the steamship General Sedgwick, which left this port on the 12th inst.

Yours respectfully, THOMAS CLARK.

No sooner had the Marshal perused these detailed accounts of Mr. Clark's doings than he rode off to Pier 23, East River, where the General Sedgwick, consigned to Mallory & Co., had arrived that very night, and proceeding on board without ceremony, seized the box and cask labeled "D. O'Sullivan, 706 Broadway," as lawful property of the United States.

Financial Report of the Moffat Mansion Treasurer.

We give below the report of the treasurer of the O'Mahony organization, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Fenian Brotherhood, with the official correspondence between James Stephens, the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer, Mr. Griffin. The items of expenditure are not made public. Accompanying the report, Mr. Griffin sends in his resignation.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1866.—*James Stephens, Esq., C. O. I. R.*—DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—As you are aware, there are various rumors now afloat in the public press and elsewhere, to the effect that large sums of money have been embezzled and otherwise misappropriated by various parties holding office at these Headquarters; and as it is essential that the whole truth should be known, I court the most rigid investigation of my conduct as Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood.

I therefore respectfully ask that an honest, able, and impartial committee of intelligent men to be immediately appointed by you for the purpose of examining the books containing the receipts and expenditures, and all official documents in my possession, for the period commencing the date of my taking office to the present time.

I have the honor to remain, dear sir and brother,

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GRIFFIN, Treasurer, F. B.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MANHATTAN, May 26th.—*William Griffin, Esq., Treasurer, F. B.*—DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—We take great pleasure in communicating to you the fact that, after carefully examining the books, vouchers, and warrants of your department, and the financial management generally as attached to your own conduct of business, we find nothing at all reflecting disadvantageously or unfavorably upon your character, and we inform you, as we have done the Brotherhood, of our conviction that you were one of the very few whose character stands unimpeached from imputation or taint. Had the Brotherhood possessed many such gentlemen in positions of trust and honor, our affairs to-day would have been far more favorable.

John Rafferty, Chairman; D. A. Sutton, Secretary; Jeremiah H. Creed, John J. McGowan, Thomas Egan, Daniel M. Brosman; Patrick O'Connor, D. C. Manhattan; Patrick Dailey, D. C. Manhattan; John J. Duff, D. C. Manhattan; A. A. Griffin.

William Griffin, Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood, in account with the Fenian Brotherhood:

1866.		
Jan. 29.	To amount received from R. D. Killian per Assistant Treasurer	$12,296 45
	To amount of receipts from all sources from 29th January to 30th May, 1866	153,527 08
	Total receipts	$165,823 53
By amount paid warrants from 29th January to 30th May, 1866		$161,702 97
By amount of drafts in favor of P. O'Rourke and Post Office orders handed to Mr. Stephens as per receipt of May 23		3,420 71—$165,123 68
Balance paid James Stephens, as per receipt below		$699 85

(Copy.)

Received from William Griffin, Esq., Treasurer F. B., the sum of ($699 85) six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty-five cents for the use of the I. R.

JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

General Halpin was authorized by me to audit Mr. Griffin's accounts, and the report is highly honorable to Mr. Griffin. My own conviction is, that Mr. Griffin has discharged his duty as a faithful, honest man.

JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

James Stephens, C. O. I. R.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I respectfully *again* tender you my resignation as Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood.

I have the honor to remain, fraternally yours, WM. GRIFFIN, Treasurer F. B.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1866.

Facts and Fancies.

The Boston *Post* informs us that "George Sand has been to hear Theresa sing in New York." We fancy that it will be news to the Gothamites.

Semmes is said to be writing his life. We fear that it is past righting at this late hour.

Archibald McNeil, a porter in a New York store, stole a letter containing $10,000, and was arrested just as he was departing on a Quebec steamer. The detective who caught him said to him, very sternly, "You'll go to the States Prison for this as sure as your name's"—Archie bawled!

Otto Burstenbinder, the alleged New York shiper of nitro-glycerine, has been acquitted. Burstin-binder is a good name for a nitro-glycerinian.

Louis Napoleon has just given Patti a magnificent pair of ear-rings. The way Patti can make an ear ring, herself, is wonderful.

Why are the President's vetoes like Spaniards? Because they are Andalusians; that is to say Andy'lusions.

The bent and twisted rails from Southern railroads, the result of Yankee raids during the war, are finding their way to Northern scrap heaps. A cargo has arrived at Somerset, near Boston. Now that the South is rid of the Yankee raiders who riddled their railroads as they rode, they have to send to the same Yanks to roll the raided rails out into rail-roads again.

LOCUSTS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—The soil in part of East Tennessee swarms with locusts, and in the woods swine are busy rooting up the ground in search of them.