# Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XX.---NO. 68.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

## MARRIED.

K—BEDORTHA.—At Oberlin, Ohio, June Rev. Prest. C. G. Finney, J. Lewis Van adelphia, to Abble A., daughter of Hiram sq., of Oberlin. No Cards.

# DIED.

BRADY.—In Tomales, Marin county, California, May 18th, Francis E. Brady, formerly of this city.

FUSTER.—At St. Augustine, Florida, on the 16th dinst., Thomas S. Foster, formerly of the firm of Barcroft, Beaver & Co., of this city.

KENNABD.—Suddenly, on Sunday, 24th instant the Rev. Joseph H. Rennard, D. D., in the 68th year of his age, Pastor of Tenth Baptist Church, of this city.

The funeral services will take place in the Meeting House of the Tenth Baptist Church, Kighth street, above Green, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'Cock, precisely, where the friends of the family are invited.

The clergy of the city and victinity are invited to assemble at the house in order to accompany the remains of our Brother, with the family, to the church. Carriages will be provided for the clergy. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

LINOK.—On the 25th inst., John Linck, in the 22d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son 'allaw, Geo. Beck., 1965 Parrish street, on Thursday after 1000. at 4 o'clock.

astend the funeral, from the remained of his sold in law, Geo. Beck, 1908 Parrish street, on Thursday after moon. at 40 clock.

SCHIVELY.—On Sunday, June 24, 1886, Anna T. infant daughter of William H., and the late Anna T. Schively, aged 7 weeks and 6 days.—WAYNS.—OB Monday morning, 25th inst., Henrietta wife of Edward C. W. yne.

Funeral services at the Church of the Nativity, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 40 clock, precisely. OBITUARY.

BRUNER—Margaret Naglee Bruner.—Ere the first flowers have withered o'er her grave, let one more tribute be rendered to the rare womanly virtues of the dead. It would have been sweeter to have more quickly paid the sad homage to her worth, but alsa! seas are as inexorable as the Conqueror who possesses the beloved clay of the lamented mother, wife, sister and friend. In all these characters she was so lovely, sacrificing, true and tender, of such a sweet and simple nature, so trustful and reliant, so ull of reverent faith, that the grace of a true Christian enveloped her with inexpressible charms. Retiring in her manners, and only seeking happiness in the quiet paths of life, she invested Home with all that should render it beloved, escred and sweet to the memory of husband and children. With a rich fancy and keen wit, ner letters were treasures; and in them the full sweetness and strength of her womanly nature stood revealed, while a keen appreciation and reliah for Art rendered her surroundings harmonious and refined, and displayed more than aught else the beauty of her soul. She passed into the shadows as into a dreamless sleep. The change was quick and pa'nless; but though the warm heart coased to beat, and the dear voice was stilled, the sweet record of her life is with "Him, who doeth alt things vocth," and her gentle spirit shall still be guavdian, monitor and friend.

WEISHADELL, Fourth and Arch streets, have

EYRB& LANDELL, Fourth and Arch streets, have Buff Linens, for Ladies' suits. Pongers, light shades, for do. Crape Eugenlas, for do. Pearl-colored Mohair, for do. Light Lenos, new goods.

PROM JUNE 28TH TO AUGUST 25TH INCLU-sive, our store will be closed at 5 P. M., and on Saturday at 3 P. M. BE-SON & SON, je25-4t, Mourning Store, No. 318 Chestinut st.

SPECIAL NOTICES. SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS—There will be eleven hundred Children of the deceased soldiers of Pennsylvanis from their schools in distant counties, in this city on the 4th of July, upon the occasion of restoring to the State the Figs, in the defence of which their brave rathers fell. They are from nine to sixteen years of age. Of these six hundred and fifty are boys, who will be entertained at the SOLDIERS' HOME, corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. The four hundred and fifty girls being yet unprovided for, the hospitalities of families in the vicinity of the Soldiers' Home are asked for in their behalf, from the afternoon of the 3d till the morning of the 5th of July. A number of the Lady Managers of the Home have kindly consented to receive the invitations; which will state the number each can take.

number each can take.
These girls are neatly clad and well behaved; and it is believed that they will prove pleasant guests. If a large number—say eight to twelve—go to the same family, a teacher or elder publi will accompany them.

\*\*THE COMMITTER, VIZ:

Mrs. Daniel Haddock Ir. 806 Pine street,
Mrs. James C. Hand, 830 Pine street
Mrs. John Carrow, 1502 Spruce street.

Mrs. Jonn Carrow, 1892 Spruce street,
Mrs. Henry C. 70 wasend, 8:1 Arch street.
Mrs. Caleb L. Hallowell, Twentieth, below Chestaut,
Mrs. Henry C. Blait, S. W. cor. Eighth and Wainut,
Mrs. H. P. King, 322 Spruce street, and
Miss. M. Hardie. 633 Market street,
will attend at the Foldiers' Home on FRIDAY, the
29th, and BATURBAY, the 3sth of June, from 10 A.
M. till 6 P. M.. to receive applications; or, they may be
addressed in writing, earlier, at the Home or their respective residences.

THOMAS H. BURROWES,

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1866.

La Pierre House.
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PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

### IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of anowiedge and scholarly culture, students can pursue chose branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.: ENGINEERING, Civil, Topographical and Edechanical, MINING and METALLURGY, AROHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special sundy of TRADE and COMMERCES, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILLIOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of Officer own country. For Circulars apply to President CHATTELL, or to Prof. B. B. YOUNGMAN.

EASTON, PA., April 4, 1866. Clerk of the Faculty.

MYSSING!

DRPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONERFIFTH Street, west side, below Chestnut-Philadel FIFTH Street, west side, below Chestinit—Philadel.
Phila June 25, 1886,
NOTICE—TO DELLINQUENT SEWER RENTS—
Extract of an Ordinance, approved May 3d, A. D. 1855
SECTION 4.—The annual reit shall be payable, in advance, at the office of the Department of Highways, and upon all rents paid before the 1st of April in any year, a deduction of five per cent. shall be made; and if any such rent shall remain unpaid on the first day of July in any year, the License Clerk shall notify the Commissioner of Highways for the district, who shall cause the drain to be disconnected from the Culvert, and sult to be instituted for the recovery of such rent; and after such drain shall have been detached, it shall not be again connected until payment be made of all arrears, and the sume of Three Dollars for expenses incurred.

THOMAS M. TRIOL.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BALLEGAD

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BALLEO AD AND GREEN LANE.—The undersigned are delivering the best quality of Lehigh Coal from the sabove place, to the residents of Germantown and vicinity, at the following low rates, viz: BROKEN AND EGG for Furnace and Stove for ....\$7 5

Address Box 62 Germantown Post Office.

Office, 15 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia;
Or yard, NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Gand GREENE Lane.
165-25179 BINES & SHEAFF. UNITED STATES TREASURY—PHILADEL-PHIA, June 23, 1866.—NOTICE.—Holders of thirty coupons and upwards in number, of United States Loan, due the 1st July, 1886, are requested to present the same at this office for examination and count

Checks will be ready for the amount so presented upon the morning of the 2d proximo.

Je25-3t,rp

Assistant Treasurer United States.

THE GREENWOOD COAL COMPANY will pay to the Stockholders, on and after July 5th, 1866, a semi-annual Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date, WM. M. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
Office No. 328 Walnut street
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1866.
je26tojy6

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER—
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1866.
Notice to Loanholders.—The City Loans Maturing.
July 1st will be paid on and after July 2d, 1886, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.
HENRY BUMM, INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The Public Examination will be continued, this day Tuesday in music. Awards of "Treat Printings"

Public Examination will be continued, this day Tuesday) in music. Awards of "Breck Premiums" and others honors will be made on Wednesday after 100n, at 3% o'clock, being the closing exercises of the jezs-2trp\* WILLIAM CHAPIN, Principal.

PREACHERS' MEETING!—The members of the PREACHERS' MEETING of the M. E. CHURCH are requested to meet at the UNION M. E. CHURCH on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of Rev. GRORGE QUIGLEY.

11.00 JOHN ASON. JONEPH MASON.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1868.

Notice to Loenholders.—The Interest on City Loans due July 1st will be paid on and after July 2d, 1866.

HENRY BUMM,
CITY TREASURER.—

HENRY BUMM,
CITY TREASURER.—

Je22-6trp!

THE CORNER STONE OF THE CHURCH
OF THE INCARNATION, S. E. Corner Broad
and Jefferson streets, will be laid on THURSDAY, the
Sthinstart. The services commencing in the Chapel,
at 5 o'clock, P.M.

Je26-3trp? HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Me
dical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously
to the poor.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Eros-A. Series of Connected Poems." by Lorenzo Somerville, London, Truebner & Co., 1866.—It is not unusual in any printing part of the world to see appear from time to time a small duodecimo volume of poems by a writer hitherto unknown. Sometimes the book is a stepping-stone to other volumes and fame; but far more frequently it remains a monument of departed hope and crushed literary ambition. Whether the volume before us is to be the first of a series, or first and last of its name, will deauthor. With no striking defects he has which is generally indicative of the power in the innumerable collections of early lyrics which we are so frequently called on to welcome to the reading world. An excellent trait in these poems is their correctness of versification: this and the frequent melody of words will indicate to any scholar that "Lorenzo Somerville" has for a long time carefully studied poetry in excellent examples, and thereby avoided many errors or weak points usually found in young poets. It is well known that the curse which afflicts most poetry at the present day is mock melancholy and affected grief. a folly carried so far as to have become fertile theme for ridicule. Melancholy is, indeed,a predominant characteristic in these lyrics, but it is evidently real. We know nothing of the author beyond the fact that he was an officer in the late Confederate service, but we should judge from his writings that his sorrows and sufferings have thoroughly influenced, for the time, all his creative power. This is shown in the first verses in his volume:

I sang to thoughts of gentleness and love;
I sang to soot e the songless and the sad;
I sang to make some weary spirit glad;
I sang to teach how he ris may sing above.
I sang to slumbering patriots and the name
Of Futherland, which since has passed away;
I sang to tune December into May;
I sang to win a laurel leaffrom fame.

We believe that the truly better class of late rebels, in fact, contemplate their political experience in silence and sorrow, which may sometimes burst forth in song. It is only the lower and viler natures which continue to revile the "Yankees," and endeavor now to win, by trickery and craft, what they failed to get by open violence.

Similes do not occur readily to our poet. Several are borrowed with honorable acknowledgement; others are decidedly elaborated or strained, although many more in his book are truly beautiful. It is indeed only a fancy of young readers that poetry must necessarily involve the use of these ornaments. The Nibelungen Lied is a grand and glorious poem, "stirring the heart as the sound of a trumpet," and yet there is but one simile in the whole of it. How beautifully "Lorenzo" can sing is shown in

these verses: There is no d'al in the clime Of youth, because it has no shade Upon its smooth and even grade, And whence the need of marking time? There was no time when Adam walk'd

Alone in earth's first Paradise; But now how more than swift it files, For sin throughout the world hath stalked. The weight of wisely years may teach The aim of being and its hope; But when it sluks behind the cope It turns to childhood's ways and speech

And he who hopes to cross the wave Of ceath, and find the glorious rest That rises in the spirit's West, Must wear his childhood to the grave."

There are few sins of "coincidence" in this book; one, however, is so remarkable that we cannot refrain from pointing it out. In poem XXVI, page 89, in which very poem the author already acknowledges using Martial's celebrated simile of the bee in amber (Ut videatur apis nectare clusa suo), we find the following:

"I found a shell upon the leafy wold,
Its lips were solt; its dress was blue and gold,
But ere I saw thee all its dyes were cold." This is nothing but the condensation of a portion of Emerson's "Each and All," which tells us that the delicate shells, when brought home.

"Had left their reauty on the shore.
With the sand and the sun and the wild uproar." There are, however, very few of these coincidences, and it is not likely that the treacherous friend to every poet—Memory would have supplied these, had not the writer striven hard to win some of those "similes," which are, after all, when not based on primeval mythologic symbolism, nothing more than "conceits" of greater or less beauty. For "Lorenzo" is manifently an honest and "true poet and no filcher." We cordially commend his songs to the consideration of all our readers.

"Army Life on the Border," is the title of a very handsome work recently issued by Harper & Brothers. It is from the pen of Colonel R. B. Marcy, U.S. A. Colonel Marcy has seen as much service on our Western frontiers as almost any officer of the army, and his account of his residence, travels and adventures amongst the nomadic tribes of the plains is extremely interesting. The book is confined chiefly to the narrative of his personal observations and experiences, and abounds with valuable practical suggestions to those who are led by business or pleasure to cross the plains nd explore the Rocky Mountains. Many amnsing anecdotes of famous frontier characters enliven the work, some of which are of the toughest "Davy Crockett" order, but are generally well vouched for. The illustrations are numerous and well executed. and the general appearance of the book is in the best style of the Harpers. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

"Lectures on the Study of History," by Goldwin Smith, the distinguished Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. Messrs. Harper Brothers have just published a most interesting and valuable volume under the above title, which will be widely read in this country. Professor Goldwin Smith has made himself so extensively and favorably know, by his active the war, that his writings are welcomed by | Simon, 33 South Sixth street.

thousands to whom, before the rebellion, he was quite unknown. The present volume contains four lectures delivered at Oxford on Modern History, to which Professor Smith brings a freshness, vigor and breadth of thought, an independence of opinion, a fine imagination, an enlightened Christian charity, and a scholarly style that place him far in advance of the average modern standard of his countrymen. The volume also contains a most admirable lecture on the American colonies, and another upon Oxford University, originally delivered before the Historical Society of New York pend we opine upon the perseverance of its | The whole volume abounds with sound and wholesome food for the thoughtful mind, certain marked merits; a characteristic and will be a most valuable aid to the student of History and to all who are into progress, and which is too seldom found terested in the great questions of human progress. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

> "Life of Andrew Johnson, written from a National Stand-point, by a National Man D. Appleton & Co., New York." The bad luck of the Bell and Everett party in 1860 has left an impression in the public mind rather adverse to people who call themselves, par excellence "National Men." I is apt to be regarded as a synonym for Radical Conservatism, and as such, is not popular. The author of the volume before us plants himself upon this sort of grous, and essays that most difficult task, the writing a life of a living man. He is an enthusiastic admirer of the President to the extent of confessed hero-worship, and he looks upon his past, present and future through glasses of the rosiest tint. If the future will vindicate half that this "National Man" predicts for the President, none will rejoice so heartily as those who now feel constrained to maintain an attitude of opposition to much of his policy. There is much in the volume, particularly in the first half of it, which will be heartily endorsed by the millions of loyal men who made him President. The biographer fails in an effort to demonstrate that Mr. Johnson owes no alleglance to the Republican party, and strongly overdraws his personal portrait of the President. He makes him overtop even his great predecessor in office, and invests him with a combination of qualities so rare and grand, that the subject of his memoir may well shrink abashed from the unapproachable standard here erected for him. As we have already remarked, it is better to write men's lives after they have lived them. Few men are so fortunate as to live up to anticipated glory. When final success puts its seal upon the career, it is time enough to pronounce a final verdict. The volume is for sale by Ashmead & Evans.

"Summer Rest" is the title of Gail Hamilton's new volume, just published by Ticknor & Fields. It is a collection of papers on various miscellaneous topics some of which have been published before, and some of which appear now for the first time. It is one of Gail Hamilton's pleasantest books and in some respects one of her best. The most striking article in the volume is "Gilfillan's Sabbath." The authoress, in an extended discussion of the proper observance of the Christian Sabbath, treats the subject with rare cleverness, independence and force. Planting herself squarely and solidly on the platform of New England Orthodoxy, she frames a powerful argument against traditional Puritainism in this respect, while she upholds the sanctity of the day, as one of privilege, rest and spiritual improvement. There is a bright, fresh, intelligent earnestness about the whole article which makes it very attractive, and there is a close, searching, but very fair logic about it that will make it very influential. Gail Hamilton is no mean theologian when she addresses herself to the task, and we rose from the perusal of "Summer Rest," forgiving one or two ancient grudges that her earlier works established. The other papers in "Summer Rest" are princially secular in their subjects, and are in the best and liveliest style of the authors. For sale by G. W. Pitcher.

"Sermons by Edward Meyrick Goulburn D.D." D. Appleton & Co., New York have just reprinted, from the London edition, a volume of sermons preached by Rev. Dr. Goulburn, on various occasions, during the last twenty years. The reverend author has only been known recently in this country. Several volumes of his lectures have been published, which have established for him a reputation as a profound thinker, and a sound and most instructive teacher of Divine truth. He has now taken a high position in the world of theological literature and the volume just published will doubtless enjoy a wide perusal. For sale by Ashmead & Evans.

"New Physiognomy, or Signs of Character," is the title of a somewhat bulky volume, just published by Fowler & Wells, New York. The author is Samuel R. Wells, the editor of the Phrenological Journal, and in this volume he discusses at great length the interesting subject of the relations existing between physiognomy and character. More than a thousand portraits of famous people are given to illustrate the author's heories, and a great variety of interesting anecdotes enliven the scientific discussion. It is the most attractive popular treatise on physiognomy, phrenology and craniology which has yet appeared.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, have issued Vol. VII. of their splendid edition of Burke's Works. About one half of this volume is devoted to Speeches in Parliament on various important topics, and the remainder to Burke's Essay on the Abridgment of English History. The volume is one of the most interesting yet published. The work, which is to be completed in

# THE FENIANS.

THE PRISONERS CANADA.

MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK

| Speeches by Colonel Steiger, "President" Roberts, &c.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

MONTREAL, C. W., June 25.—The Fenian Montheal, C. W., June 25.—The Fenian prisoners who were committed on Saturday were permitted to-day to undergo a voluntary examination, for the purpose of allowing them to make a statement in rebuttal or extenuation of the charges preferred against them. Mr. Ermatinger, Clerk of the Crown, went to Phillipsburgh to-day, for the purpose of presiding at the Court of Inquiry. In a day or two, the public will be farnished with all details and the time when the trials will take place. The Annie McKenzie mutineers were formally brought up to-day and were remanded without further examination.

ination.
[From to-day's New York Herald.] The cause of Ireland and freedom and more immediately the existing neutrality laws and the recent action of the administration in foiling the patriotic aims of the Irish people, attracted a vast concourse of Irish and American citizens last night at Union source, under the cell of 5. It is Union square, under the call of S. J. Holahan, District Centre, for the purpose of hearing the expression of public sentiment on these questions by able speakers. Long before the appointed hour Broadway was thronged with an eager multitude who gathered around each of the three stages which had been erected for the speakers. The Committee on Invitations were sta-The Committee on Invitations were stationed in the Maison Dorfe, in front of which was the principal stand, which as the day closed was made luminous with Chinese lamps, profuse in their patriotic colors and inscriptions. On either side of this stage were the silken folds of Irish flags bearing the emblematic sunburst and the harp of Erin, while between them were the fine, broad, ample folds of the American ensign. A fine brass band on the main stage lent the fine brass band on the main stage lent the charm of its choicest execution to the occasion, and in front a large reflector flung its dazzling rays of light along the swaying throngs, even to the farthest verge, where throngs, even to the narmest verge, where a surging stream of people were moving in and consolidating around the stands. At about eight o'clock the reflector was turned toward the Maison Dorée, when the committee, accompanied by several speakers, were recognized in the bright light and charged anthrujastically as they moved cheered enthusiastically as they moved down to the speakers' stands. Every available spot was crowded, the steps of the op-posite houses, the streets and sidewalks, as well as the railings of the park, swarm eager spectators. Beyond the life and enthusiasm of the crowd strangely glowered the venerable and imposing turret and spire of Puritan Church where Cheever has so often called for the son of Ahab, that it suggested the generous denial of the request in the present representation of the sons of Maguinness.

Shortly before the meeting was called to order Col. Roberts appeared upon the main stage and was greeted with foud and prolonged applause, the band blending the cheers of the multitude with a patriotic Irish air. Shortly before nine o'clock, in the absence of Mayor Hoffman, Colonel Steiger of Philadelphia, was nominated and ap-pointed to preside over the meeting. He was velcomed with loud cheers and applause and advancing to the front of the stage de-livered a brief but pointed address, in which he stated that he had not come to excite the passions of Irishmen, but to counsel and urge them to be united and determined, and instead of indulging in the luxuries of life in its strawberries and cream, to make bullets and powder, and to keep them dry. [Laughter and applause.] The day was not iar distant when the time for the struggle would come, when, in the Provi-dence of God, he trusted that he would be with them. [Applause.] He had no ambition to gratify except to help every oppressed nation. He sympathized with them as he sympathized with the Mexicans, with Poland, Hungary and Italy in their efforts to break from the thraldom of tyranny. By exertions similar to that which freed America were Irishmen to gain their ndependence, and he was surprised that they did not manifest more interest in so they did not manifest more interest in so noble a purpose. If they had courage and trusted in God, their national flag would soon wave as proudly as the Stars and Stripes. [Applause.] As far as Canada was concerned, he was a Canadian as much as he was a Fenian. [A voice—"Three cheers for Canada."] He was for the Canadian demonstrative the trust of the canadian demonstrative the canadi democrats in the true sense of the word, and the time for the Fenians to strike was when they would rise to annex her to the United States. There was no better example than that of Texas. Many Americans were there and it occurred to them they ought to be independent, and they struck the blow, and Texas was now as brilliant a star in our galaxy as the Keystone or the Empire State.

Applause.]
At this point the Liberty Circle, F. B., marched towards the stands, with a beautiful miniature man-of-war, and were accompanied by lively music. They were enthusiastically cheered. Col. Steiger continued his remarks for a hort time longer, and then closed them by

introducing
Mr. Roberts, who next addressed the as semblage. He contended that the state-ments made from time to time should not be listened to. He had often turned away the shafts directed against Mr. Stephens; but, believing him to be a patriot, he for one was not averse to the means taken by him to carry out the object that had brought him to this country. The party, however, to whom he belonged were of the Sweeny stripe; and, as the people had shown some belief in that, it would remain the creed of a portion of the people until such time as deneral Sweeny and Col. Roberts proved that they were in earnest.

Several other speakers addressed the as-semblage, and the proceedings were kept up to a late hour.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR MUSSEY.—Reuben D. Mussey, M. D., and LL. D., died at the residence of a son-in-law in Boston on Thursday, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The deceased, a native of New Hanpshire, was one of the most learned, somilific and practical surgeons of New Ingland. His connection with Dartmouth College in the various medical professorsively and favorably know, by his active friendship towards the United States during the war, that his writings are welcomed by Simon, 33 South Sixth street. and other medical institutes of that region

SINGULAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Frightful Collision in a Tunnel-Three Trains on Fire.

> [Welwyn correspondence of the London Times.] The Great Northern has hitherto been regarded as being one of the best-managed railway systems in the kingdom, but at the present moment that system is almost entirely blockaded by a disaster the magnitude as well as the character of which is entirely without precedent in the history of vallery without precedent in the history of railway without precedent in the history of railway accidents in this country, and can only find its parallel in calamities which may sometime have been heard of on the other side of the Atlantic.
>
> That three heavily-laden train of merchoodies the heavily-laden train of merchoodies are the side of the

chandise should dash into each other in the middle of a tunnel almost simultaneously. little more than twenty miles from London.

that such trains should have become ignited by the fire from the furnaces of their overthrown and shattered engines, and that the trains of their overthrown are then helf or their overthrown are their overthrown are then helf or their overthrown. that the tunnel, which is more than half a mile in length, should be converted into one huge furnace, and its air-shafts into a species of burning crater, is a calamity so astounding as to be almost incredible were

it not that it is undeniably true.

The scene of this extraordinary occurrence is the Welwyn Tunnel, about five miles beyond Hatfield, and between the Welwyn Junction and Stevenage, and the narrative of the circumstances collected on harrange of the circumstances confected on the spot is this: Shortly before elevene'clock a train of goods, "empties" started on Sat-urday night from the King's cross goods' station for Hitchin. On reaching the centre of the Welwyn Tunnel, either from the bursting of a tube, or some other cause, the brought to a stand. In this emergency it would have been the duty of Ray, the guard, who was in the break in the rear of the train, to have gone back out of the tunder of the train, to have gone back out of the tunder of the train, to have gone back out of the tunder of the train. nel, and given the stopping signal. This precaution, from a cause not explained, and precaution, from a cause not explained, and which, in all probability, never will be explained, as Ray, with his companion, was subsequently found in the break van dead, it is quite clear they did not take. This occurred about 12.30 A. M. on this (Sunday) morning, and had scarcely taken place when the down Midland goods train, the driver of the engine of which had received no signal of danger on the London side, ran into the tunnel and dashed into the rear of the already broken down train of empties. The violence of the shock was such as to throw the Midland engine and the heavy train of goods which it was drawing, and which, among other merchandise, was known to contain several wagons laden with casks of oil and other materials of a combustible character, over on to the up line, piling them one upon the other in heaps reaching to the crown of the arch, and completely blocking the tunnel. Whether from consternation or from neglect, no signal of the mishap was given to the signalman at the northern end towards Stevenage, and in an incredibly short space of time the Scotch meat train came up, bringing up the dead meat from the north for the supply of the Monday's Newgate market, with other goods. This, which was a Great Northern train, entered the tunnel, and dashed into the ruins of the almost approach. ready capsized Midland goods. In a few ments it was discovered that the engine of the Great Northern train had turned over, and that the goods and wagons of the Midland train had become ignited from the burning coal and cinders of the engine-furnace scattered about. Sin-gular to relate, both drivers and firemen of all the engines had escaped either unhurt or with but slight injuries and having signaled to the nearest stations both up and down, what had happened, the first step taken was to look after the guard of the Northern train of empties, Ray, who was found in the midst of the ruins of his break, frightfully crushed and quite dead, and with him another man, a fireman in the employ of the Metropolitan Railway, whom it appears he was conveying surreptitiously down the line to his home, who, although not quite dead, was in a dying condition, and was not expected to survive many hours. The guard of the Northern up train, Lacey, was also found lying on the line near his break, most severely injured about the head. He was in the first instance removed to Welwyn, but subsequently was taken to town and placed under the care of Mr. J. Templeton Kirkwood, of the Euston road, surgeon to the Great Northern and Midland Companies. Lacey, although suffering from a severe scalp wound and other head injuries, it is hoped may recover. Information of the occurrence was at once telegraphed to Mr. Seymour Clarke, the general manager of the line, who resides at Hatfield, and also manager of to the authorities on the northern side; at Knebworth large bodies of men were employed to get out what wagons they could, but the suffocating character of the smoke and the heat of the fire from the ignited ruins of the carriages and merchandise pre-

vented their efforts being, very effective, with the exception of the Scotch train. Further telegrams having been forwarded to London, about 2 o'clock this morning Mr. Superintendent Williams, with a gang of some two hundred men, reached the scene of the disaster. By this time, however, it was known that there were 36 carriages or trucks, 13 of which belonged to the down Midland, all in a blaze. The repeated explosions renders any attempt, even if the heat and smoke had not prevented it, to enter the tunnel abortive. From the air shaft smoke and at intervals flame, although some fifty or sixty feet in height from the roadway to the summit of the shaft, together with sounds resembling the roaring of a mighty cataract or river, indicated the character of the conflagration that was running underneath. The authorities having taken council in the character of the conflagration that was running underneath. sel, in the absence of water and inability to approach the seat of configration it was deemed advisable to let it expend itself, and be prepared with aid to enter the tunnel and clear the line of the ruins so soon as it should have done so. The fire continued to rage throughout the whole of the day. and it was not until six P. M. that it had become sufficiently reduced to enable any one to enter the tunnel. At this time a body of men arrived, under command of Mr. Superintendent Williams, with the Hatfield engine, lent to the company by the Marquis of Salisbury; and a supply of water having been obtained, the engine was set to work but bury; and a supply of water naving been obtained, the engine was set to work, but the ruins were still burning. Handreds of navvies have arrived, and it is heped during the night to get the line clear. In the meantime the whole of the traffic has been carried on along the Hertford branch, via Roys. ried on along the Hertford branch, via Roys-ton and Hitchin, and the Cambridge branch of the Great Eastern Railway. It is a fortunate circumstance that the Great Northern Railway traffic on Sundays is trivial as compared with that on week days, otherwise it is doubtful if the Great Eastern could have taken it as well as the Midland, which

is also stopped.

# FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A New Orator.—In an article on the dis-plays of eloquence called forth by the debate in the House of Commons on the Reform bill, a London paper thus speaks of Mr. Robert Lowe, whom it designates "the here of the Reform debate." of the Reform debate:"

"His success is at once dazzling and un-precedented. There have been instances of precedented. There have been instances or men entering the House, and at one bound becoming a power. So it was with Pitti. So with Peel. So with Mr. Gladstone. But the case of Mr. Lowe is altogether different. He has been in the House for years. He has even been in office. Yet no one dreamed that he was one of the most powerful deba-ters of the House, and one of the finest orters of the House, and one of the finest or-ators of the age. He was known to be a clever man, a classical scholar, and a ready speaker, but until the late Reform debate no one rightly estimated the true force of his intellect or the inimitable vigor of his elequence. Though long on the sher magnificent gifts were latent, and the re-form debate has brought them to on knowledge. Of the three speeches he deliv-ered on Reform, the last was the best. A more finished and beautiful oration could not well be composed. not well be composed."

MEETING OF ITALIANS IN LONDON.-A meeting of the Italians in London has been held, to give every Italian in that city, who, owing to the distance, is not able to be present on the field of battle, an opportunity of aiding, by subscriptions in money, the war of Italian independence. Great enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion, and a very liberal subscription enforced into a very liberal subscription entered into. Among the subscribers was one Signor Chiaves, who subscribed £100 to be thus distributed: £20 to the first soldier who took a standard from the enemy; £40 to the families of the two first soldiers of the commune of Villa Nova, near Asti, who might fall on the field of battle; and £40 to the first 10 wounded soldiers of the same commune who might stand most in need of aid, besides the cost of an outfit to any soldier who distinguished himself by some heroic deed in fight.

THE BREAST-PLATE REVIVED .- A letter from Italy to an Euglish paper says that breast-plates are being revived as in the glorious times of the Knights of the Round. Table and the Plantagenets. M. Muratori, the director of the Geneo Penitentiary, has succeeded in devising a breast-plate for solutions. diers, which scarcely weighs three English pounds. After repeated experiments, pracised on it with heavy cavalry pistols at five paces, and lances, bayonets and swords, it has been discovered to be utterly impenetrable both to bullets and thrusts. ble both to bullets and thrusts. The most striking peculiarity of this breast-plate, which can in no way impede the movements of a soldier, is that not the slightest atom of metallic matter enters into its composition. The Minister for War and several superior officers being present during the experiments, were highly satisfied with its practical usefulness. cal usefulness.

Mr. H. G. Bohn, the well-known pub-lisher, announces his intention of "retiring from business, as far as practicable, within the next 12 months," Mr. Bohn says that after an arduous career of nearly half at century, and now approaching his grand climacteric, he feels it desirable to retire from the immediate pressure of business detail."

In the House of Commons on the 8th inst., Mr. J. S. Mill presented a petition from 1,550 ladies of the upper and middle classes praying for the extension of the suffrage to female resident householders. Mr. Mill gave notice that on the following Tuesday would bring the subject before the

THE HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY, U.S. Minister at St. Petersburg, has recently taken out patents in Russia for Broadwell's breech-loading gun, and at Carlsruhe, in Baden, a company has been formed for the manufacture of the arm. CAPTAIN MAURY, it is said, is mainly in-

ebted for the "testimonial" which he has just received in the shape of a purse of 3,000 guineas, to his friend, the Rev. Mr. Tremlett, a warm sympathiser with the Southern

DR. NELATON, the physician who extracted the ball from Garibaldi's foot, has declared that he has great doubts of Garibaldi's firess for going through a baldi's fitness for going through a cam-paign, or, indeed, undergoing any great ALEXANDER DUMAS, the celebrated novelist, is said to have left Paris to join Garibaldi, at whose side he is to fulfit the du-

ties of historiographer in the approaching campaign. In the House of Lords on the same day the Duke of Edinburgh (Prince Alfred) was introduced by the Prince of Wales, and

took the oaths and his seat. CYRUS W. FIELD has made 33 voyages across the ocean on the Atlantic Telegraph business.

THE HON. MRS: THERESA YELVERTON is giving a series of readings in Manchester. Liverpool, Huddersfield, and other towns. VICTOR HUGo has lost \$75,000 by the London panic.

# Facts and Fancies.

Strange mingling of races. Two people went to church the other day at Kew; England. One was Mary Cambridge, Englishwoman and spinster. The other was Alexander Teck, Austrian and bachelor. They came away As-Tecks. Kew-rious wasn't it? A Worcester boy found \$4,800 in the street. The owner rewarded him to the extent of \$1. Next time he sees money in the street he'll let it alone. Probably. The ex-rebel Judah P. Benjamin has been

admitted to the London bar. Judah is a pushing fellow. He will find his way to the dock next. George Peabody declines all invitations to

entertainments in his honor. He cant be lionized—that is, in America. George's preferences are for the British Lion. At a meeting of negroes in Alabama they bound themselves not to work for less than \$2 per day during harvest, on penalty of re-ceiving fifty lashes. That looks like striking

for lower wages. If a young lady chased an unhappy bat her room on a hot summer night, would it be the correct thing to say that she was making a slaughter-house of her apart-ment or only that she was getting up a bat war? D'ye see? Abattoirs. Madame Iturbide has left London for the United States. She is in very delice health. "Sick Itur-&c."

A QUAINT letter from Dr. Guillosin has been discovered. It reads thus: "Moncher: The punishment which I have invented is so gentle—se gentle that really it is only the idea of death which could make it disagreeable. Indeed if one were not thinking of death, one would only experience the sensation of a slight and pleasant coolness on the neck, et voila tout,"