Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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EVENING BULLETIN.
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PROPRIETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, | ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F. L. FETHERSTON, | THOS. J. WILLIAMSON
JASPER SOUDER, Jr., | FRANCIS WELLS.

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

DIED.

KENNARD.—Suddenly, on Sunday, 24th instant, the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., in the 69th 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, Eighth street, above Green, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, precisely, where the friends of the family are invited.

The clergy of the city and vicinity 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.

MERCER.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 26th inst., Wm. Hall Mercer, only son of S. A. and Maria Mercer, in the twenty-second year of his age.

QUIGLEY.—At Wilmington, Del., on Monday, 25th inst., the Rev. Geo. Quigley, Pastor of Asbury, M. E. Church, of Wilmington.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 Walnut street, Wilmington, Del., on Thursday morning, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock.

SCHIVELY.—On Sunday, June 24, 1866, Anna T., infant daughter of William H., and the late Anna T. Schively, aged 7 weeks and 6 days.

WAYNE.—On Monday morning, 25th inst., Henrietta wife of Edward C. Wayne.

Funeral services at the Church of the Nativity, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock, precisely.

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

FROM JUNE 26TH TO AUGUST 25TH INCLUSIVE, our store will be closed at 5 P. M., and on Saturday at 3 P. M. BENSON & SON,
je25-4t,* Mourning Store, No. 918 Chestnut st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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.
my5,6mo

NOTICE.—FROM AND AFTER JULY 1st, and until the 1st of September next, the following Hardware Merchants will close their places of business on all days of the week, except Saturday, at six o'clock P.M., and on Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M.:
SMITH & RICHARDSON, 611 Market.
FIELD & HARDIE,
E. G. STONES & CO.,
W. W. EMERICK,
A. FRANZELL,
TRUMAN & SHAW,
G. W. HENRY,
NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,
W. H. KNIGHT & BRO.,
I. P. LINNARD,
W. P. WALTER & SON.
PHILADELPHIA, June 27. je27-3t*

NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual stated meeting of "The State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania," will be held at AUGUSTIN'S, No. 1105 WALNUT street, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 4th, 1866.

Members of other State Societies who may be in the city on that day, are invited to dine with the Society, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the above place.
je27-6t* GEO. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE.—The undersigned are delivering the best quality of Lehigh Coal from the above place, to the residents of Germantown and vicinity, at the following low rates, viz:
BROKEN AND EGG for Furnace and Stove for Range.....$8 00
NUT OR CHESTNUT.....$7 50
Address Box 62 Germantown Post Office.
Office, 15 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia; or yard, NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and GREENE Lane.
je5-26trp BINES & SHEAFF.

UNITED STATES TREASURY—PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1866.—NOTICE.—Holders of thirty coupons and upwards in number, of United States Loan, due the 1st July, 1866, 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.
N. B. BROWNE,
je25-3t,rp Assistant Treasurer United States.

NEW CHURCH CONGREGATIONALISM.—A meeting of the receivers of the doctrine of the New Church in this city and vicinity, will be held TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at the corner of BROAD and BRANDYWINE streets, for the purpose of organizing a New Church Congregational Union. A discourse, appropriate to the occasion, will be delivered in the evening, by Rev. B. F. BARRETT. The public are respectfully invited. 1t*

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, 1866, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.
HENRY BUMM,
je22-6trp City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.—PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1866.
Notice to Loanholders.—The Interest on City Loans due July 1st will be paid on and after July 2d, 1866.
HENRY BUMM,
je22-6trp City Treasurer.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, S. E. corner Broad and Jefferson streets, will be laid on THURSDAY, the 28th instant. The services commencing in the Chapel, at 5 o'clock, P.M. je26-2trp

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor. se28

EXTRAORDINARY EMBEZZLEMENT.—A case of embezzlement has lately been brought to light in Sterling, Mass., which is attracting considerable attention. Mr. J. T. Butterick, Postmaster at Sterling, and a Director in the Lancaster Bank, is the person concerned. It appears that Butterick, who had the entire confidence of his neighbors, would secure their signatures to blank notes, with the understanding that they were to be filled out with some small sum, a hundred or two dollars. He would then go to the second party and represent that the signers of the notes wanted to use that amount of money, and asked the endorsement of the note as a personal favor.

This was usually granted, and having obtained the signatures of two responsible parties, he would fill out the note for a larger amount than that stated, and offer it for discount at the bank. He being a director, rendered this easy of accomplishment. He would take the money, ostensibly to carry it to the parties who were on the note, but would use it for his own purposes. This operation he continued for some time, and not until the signers had their property attached were they aware of the non-payment of the notes or the amount for which they had been filled out. It is stated that about twenty farmers have lost all their property by this operation. Butterick has been arrested and put under heavy bail.

"WELL, Bridget, if I engage you I shall wish you to stay at home whenever I shall want to go out." "Well, ma'am, I have no objection, providin' you do the same when I wish to go out."

EUROPE.

THE WAR ON THE CONTINENT.

Interesting from Germany, Italy, Russia, &c.

The Situation in Germany.

[From the Independance Belge, June 10.]

The situation is becoming very delicate on the side of the Duchies; but it seems that war has as much difficulty in breaking out as peace has in maintaining itself. In convoking the States of Holstein, and submitting to the Federal Diet the solution of the question of succession, due allowance being made for the rights of the populations—superior to any diplomatic act whatever—Austria has incontestably acted against the convention concluded between her and Prussia on the 16th Jan. 1864, that is to say, a fortnight before the entry of their troops into Schleswig, by virtue of which agreement the two powers formally engaged to take no decision on the succession in the Duchies unless by common accord. The Convention of Gastein, which divided the condominium, giving Schleswig to Prussia and Holstein to Austria, could not modify those reciprocal engagements, and Prussia was therefore strictly in her right when she protested with energy against the new programme of the Court of Vienna, but after having protested she has acted; and in order to resume possession of her part of the sovereignty, she has sent her troops to occupy Rendsburg and Kiel, where there are already Austrian garrisons, as well as the city of Itzehoe, where the States of Holstein were to meet on Monday next, in virtue of their convocation by the Court of Vienna. The Prussians having entered Holstein, a collision under these circumstances appeared inevitable with the Austrian troops. But these have withdrawn to Altona, protesting in their turn, and declaring that they are awaiting the orders of the Emperor. Thus the war is again adjourned for the moment.

The Position of the Austrian Army.

[From the Augsburg Gazette, June 19.]

A glance at the map suffices to fix without difficulty the position of the troops. The centre is placed between the fortresses of Prague and Olmutz; the left wing extends from Prague towards the frontiers of Saxony, that is to say, along the Erzgebirge, whose passes it occupies; while the right wing leans on the intrenched camp of Cracow. All this position, with its fortresses of Prague, Olmutz, Kœnigsgratz, Josephstadt and Cracow, is very strong and far superior to the Prussian potitions between Kosel, Neisse, Glatz, and Goerlitz. The *corps d'armees* cantoned in the intrenched camp of Cracow, and forming the extreme right of the Army of the North, is, above all, a strategical menace to Prussia of a very serious character. The Austrian force issuing from Cracow might in fact, by an act of vigor, overthrow the left Prussian wing, and in spite of the strongholds of Kosel and Niesse, operate a vertical movement on the Prussian lines of communication, Oppeln and Brieg, and even on the central point, Breslau, which would have a decisive effect on the campaign in Silesia. Nothing is neglected to make Cracow an immense intrenched camp.

Why Prussia Sent Her Troops into Holstein.

[From the Paris Union, June 1.]

"If Prussia," says the writer, "had entertained the slightest hope of seeing, we do not say a majority, but only a respectable minority, support her designs, she would have taken care not to oppose her bayonets to the Austrian decree. She would have protested, perhaps, for form's sake, bur she would have allowed it to be carried out, promising herself hereafter to draw an advantage from a deliberation which she would have been able to refer to with the more effect: that she would not have provoked it. Would not such a position have been an unexpected piece of good fortune for her, that Austria should have taken upon herself to interrogate the legal representatives of the country. She would have supported her pretensions on a discussion, a manifestation, a movement to which she would not in any way have contributed—which she would even have opposed. What force and what prestige that would have given her! Whatever opinion may be entertained of Count de Bismarck, it cannot be admitted that he has not perceived the excellent card offered to him by the rival Power, if he had believed himself able to count on Holistein. If! but he does not reckon upon it; he knows that he cannot; and that is why he replies with arms to a pacific convocation of the States; that is why he undertakes to suppress by an invasion the manifestation of the national conscience. Well, that is simply a blunder and a fault; a blunder because he thus places himself under the necessity of dispensing with the bayonet the representation of Holstein; and a fault because, whatever happens, the presence of Prussian soldiers in the Duchy will protest more loudly against annexation than any vote of the assembly could do. From this moment it is clear that Prussian domination is unpopular in Holstein, and that it can only be established there by violence. Prussia herself says so, in order to prevent the States from making the affirmation."

A Short War.

[From La France, June 8.]

Austria and Italy are commencing the conflict with exhausted finances, the deficiency of which cannot be compensated for by the paper money they are creating. They cannot make an appeal to public credit, which would not be responded to. In Prussia, where the state of the finances was apparently much better, the organization of the army by taking workmen from the factories, farm laborers from the fields, and merchants from their offices, has brought on an unexampled commercial and economical crisis. In that case the question is not one of financial embarrassments—it is the social life and productive activity which are suspended; the disasters which may arise cannot be foreseen. Therefore neither Austria, Italy nor Prussia can support a long war. The first battles fought will perhaps be, like the first drop of blood in a duel, the signal for a truce. France has done everything in her power to prevent the situation from arriving at extremities. She had again united the European Powers in the interest of peace; she has failed in the attempt, but it will be an honor to her Government and a proof of the generous feelings by which she is inspired.

The Russian Army.

A letter addressed from Volhynia to the *Czas* says: "The greatest secrecy is observed as to the movements of the Russian army. The local police themselves receive only two days' notice of the advance of troops and of changes of encampment. The Russian army is evidently being concentrated by regiments along the eastern frontier of Gallicia. Persons coming from Podolia state that Russian troops are constantly on the march toward the Danubian Principalities, without having lost sight of Gallicia, which is traversed at the present moment by Russian agents, who are endeavoring to stir up the Ruthenians of that Province by telling them that Russia is their friend. They pay especial attention to the clergy of the Greek rite, who have in former times done so much for Russia.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING OPERATION.

Canadian Banks Victimized—$200,000 in Spurious Drafts Issued.

[From the Toronto Globe, June 21.]

The particulars of one of the most gigantic swindling schemes, ever concocted on the other side, have just been revealed in this city by the arrest of some of the principals at Lockport, New York, where several of the villains had retired to spend their ill-gotten gains, in the expectation of undisturbed felicity. The facts, as detailed, present a scheme, so skilfully planned as might have insured success, but for the circumstance that their victims, once on the alert, were as sharp as the swindlers, and now, with the aid of detectives, have succeeded in bagging the greater number of them. About eight or ten months ago an establishment styled the Canton Banking House was started in the town of Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York. The persons engaged in the undertaking—some thirty in number—obtaining all the paraphernalia of a legitimate institution, had made their business notice sufficiently public, and took other precautions to endeavor to assure the public that they were on a sound basis. Meanwhile, their swindling operations were set on foot, persons being despatched in all directions with drafts on the Second National Bank of New York, drawn by a Mr. Clarke, who has since turned State's evidence in the hope of escaping from the web so completely woven around his confederates. He has stated that no less than two hundred thousand dollars in this worthless paper were issued, all payable at the bank named, where for a few days the sum of $500 lay to the credit of one of the parties concerned, but that it was all, with the exception of $12 50, withdrawn a few days subsequently. The many agents of the concern here, then flooded the country with this worthless trash; $200,000 was a large stake, and if they only won occasionally, there was yet a large percentage over the rewards of honest labor. In Buffalo a considerable sum was cashed, New York was slightly "bitten," while even as far south as Kentucky and Alabama the rascals are said to have pushed their unlawful scheme. It is estimated that by this means, fully $100,000 of the waste paper was disposed of to the duped victims. The first intimation of the affair in Canada was made in December last, when Mr. H. R. Forbes, broker of this city, was asked to cash a draft for $4,500 on the bogus concern by a party representing himself to be a cattle buyer in want of money, and had been introduced as such by Mr. Palmer, of the Albion Hotel here. Mr. Palmer had been assured of the reliability of the fellow only by a confederate, a man named Hezekiah S. Bennett, on whom the weight of the law is now likely to fall in full force as one of the principals in the affair. Mr. Forbes consulted the detector, found the house advertised, and the party, a man named Loomis Willard, appearing to answer his own representations, he cashed the draft immediately; but scarcely had he done so, when he thought something was wrong. Telegraphing to the banking house, he only received an answer from an operator, saying that Mr. Clarke, the drawer of the draft, was in New York. This heightened his doubts to a well-founded suspicion, and telegraphing to the Second National Bank, their presumed agents, he was informed that they had only $12 50 to their credit. He immediately went to Lockport, and on reaching there was informed that one of the drafts for $1,500 had been presented at the Exchange Bank of that city, and was about being paid, the clerk having retired to obtain the sanction of the manager, when the operator, suspecting that he was detected, made off, leaving the draft in the possession of the clerk, who only then became aware of the narrow escape from being victimized.

Mr. Forbes' visit to Lockport was almost on the same day, and he had just entered the First National Bank of that city, when they informed him that a draft for $1,100 had been cashed, fully believing that it was genuine. The doubts of Mr. Forbes changed their tone, and by the aid of a detective they shortly afterwards recovered the full amount. Mr. Forbes, however, found Willard worth nothing; but, after some trouble succeeded in connecting Bennett with the scheme—the former having been acting as Bennett's tool, he receiving $500 of the money for his services as "stool pigeon," while Bennett retained the lion's share. The man C. E. Clarke, who has "peached" on the rascals, appears to have been fully as guilty as the others; but, not obtaining his expected share in the proceeds, as well as the fear of State Prison, induced him to reveal his scheme in the transaction and help to bring the others to justice. Several other parties in Canada have lost more or less by the swindlers. Mr. J. W. Murton, of Hamilton; Mr. Patterson, of Port Hope, and others, being named. It is also said that the Bank of British North America, at London, has lost $1,000 by one of the parties having deposited a large sum there for collection, and obtained an advance to that amount. In Buffalo several extensive hauls were made, and Detroit and many sections of Pennsylvania were visited with the same intention—in many cases successfull. One party in Buffalo, a few days ago, recovered $4,500, an amount sufficient to cover all loss and damage, besides a bonus, from a man named Chappel, the agent negotiating there.

A serious difficulty has, however, presented itself with regard to the two prisoners. Bennett and Willard, arrested at the instance of Mr. Forbes, they having committed the act in Canada, while the conspiracy to defraud, on which they are held was concocted in the United States. Still, strenuous efforts will be made to bring the perpetrators of the scheme to their full deserts, and, if possible, they will be held to account for their action. The trial commenced at Lockport on Tuesday last, the arrest having been made a few days previously.

THE YORK COUNTY MURDERS.—In addition to the man Donnovan, who is accused of having killed Mr. Squibb and his granddaughter, in York Co., Pa., lately, a man named Charles Wilkes is under arrest. He is now confined in jail at Lancaster.

TEA IN INDIA.—The cultivation of tea in India is a great success. The government factory turned out 16,125 pounds last season, of which 1,720 pounds were purchased from native zemindars.

THE BOWDOINHAM BANK ROBBERY.

Full Account of the Crime—How the Cashier was Kidnapped, &c.

The following particulars show the manner in which the thieves perpetrated the recent bank robbery at Bowdoinham, Maine. Three thousand dollars reward is offered for the stolen funds:

At about two o'clock that morning Mr. Butterfield says that he was aroused from his slumber by receiving a blow upon the head, which for a moment stunned him, and upon awaking saw three men, their faces disguised with masks, standing by his bedside, armed with pistols and knives, who immediately seized him and demanded the keys of the bank. To this Mr. Butterfield made no reply whereupon he was tied with small cords, being bound hand and foot, and a gag placed to his mouth made of a pillow-case which one of the ruffians took from the bed. Not complying with the demand which was made, Mr. Butterfield was then violently choked until he was forced to tell, which he did by pointing where the keys were concealed. In the same bed lay a little son of Mr. Butterfield's, about eight years of age, who was seized at the same time, and bound in a similar manner to his father. The screams of the boy awoke his mother who was asleep in an adjoining room with a sick infant, who, on raising up in bed, found that two of the ruffians, who, as they entered the room had extinguished her light, and whom she beheld by the aid of a dark lantern they had, were standing over her, and who threatened if she made the least disturbance to take the life of her infant. "We do not want your lives," they said: "we have been in the bloody war, and its money we want. We want the money in the bank." She was then left in the care of one of the scoundrels, who acted as a guard over her, another performing the same service in her husband's room, while the third, who had possession of the keys, descended the front staircase, and joining a companion who was watching outside, proceeded to the bank, which was but a short distance from the house. The bank was entered at once, and the door of the vault opened, and the outer door of the safe which was inside the vault was unlocked, but the inside door of the safe they could not unlock, and one of the party returned to the house, and after untying Mr. Butterfield's feet, took him to the bank and forced him, under pain of instant death, to open the door. This accomplished, they re-bound him and commenced the pillage of the safe. The cashier was then conveyed back to the house and placed in his chamber, his wife bound in a like manner with strong cords and gagged, and the robbers decamped with their booty. Marshall Heald has the cords with which they were bound in his possession, just as they were cut from the wrist of Mr. Butterfield by his little son; also some of the false whiskers and other articles used in their disguise. During ing this time Mrs. Butterfield was not conscious that her husband had been taken from the house. She was assured that he was perfectly safe and uninjured. At her request the little boy was brought into her room, who was suffering very much by the tightness of the cord around his ankles. At the request of his mother the cord was loosened by one of the robbers, by which means the boy subsequently was enabled to unloosen himself and alarm two domestics in a rear chamber of the house, who, after considerable delay, occasioned by fright, came to the rescue, and all the parties were released.

Traces of the Rogues.

[Despatch to the Boston Journal.]

PORTLAND, Me., June 25.—It is believed that a clue to the Bowdoinham Bank robbers has been obtained. From such facts as I get from the officers in pursuit, it is strongly surmised that a man who arrived in the 11 o'clock P. M. Boston train on Saturday, 16th inst., at this city and registered his name at the United States Hotel as "G. H. Fitzgerald, Exeter" (probably assumed), is one of the robbers, if not the principal one. It had been ascertained that Fitzgerald, the next day hired a horse and buggy at Gilson's stable, stating that he was going to Yarmouth, He was absent three hours. The next day he engaged a double-team to go, as he said, to Brunswick on Tuesday, but afterward, on account of its looking like rain on that day, he stated he should not want the team until Wednesday, when, at noon, a carryall was furnished him, with a pair of heavy light bay coach horses. The search shows that Fitzgerald drove to Brunswick, where he stopped at the Lurline House over night, and took an early start for Bath, where he arrived about 10 o'clock, A. M., and put up his team at Perkins's stable. Paying his bills, he then left for Bowdoinham at about 8 o'clock in the evening, where the team was seen crossing Bay bridge an hour later, when the carriage appeared to contain others besides Fitzgerald. Between the hours of 11 and 12 P. M. Thursday, the night before the robbery, the team was seen one-quarter of a mile from the bank. By the indication it appears that the horses were unharnessed and the carryall taken up and lugged into Patterson's pasture by the party with it. The horses were also taken there, as shown by the roots and bark of the trees to which they were tied being gnawed. It will be remembered that it was at this locality the stockings, cord, and Canada paper were found. After the robbery it is evident the carriage was lugged out on to the highway again, and the horses harnessed. The team was next seen in Topsham Village at about 4 o'clock in the morning of Friday after the robbery had occurred. At 5½ it was next seen passing Freeport Village, with three persons in it, and within one mile of Yarmouth, where they watered their horses. At 7½ o'clock the same morning the carriage was driven into the stable at Portland, where it was hired, Fitzgerald being the only person with it, who paid the bills, amounting to $22, $20 of which amount was in two tens on the National Canal Bank of this city. The horses were returned in good condition, but the cross-bar of the carriage was broken. Here Fitzgerald's trail was lost. He is described as a man of medium size, face considerably tanned, dark side whiskers, and has a defect in one of his eyes, it is thought the right one. Fitzgerald appeared to be flush of money, in more than one instance showing his liberality by overpaying his bills. When he first came to Portland another party arrived the same night in the 11 o'clock train, hailing from Springfield, and stopped at the same hotel, who, it is supposed, was an accomplice. He stayed at the United States not quite two days, when he left.

Two young men, hailing from Boston, also lodged at the United States the same night, coming in at midnight, and left the next morning (Saturday). None of the parties were noticed to communicate with each other during their stay at the hotel. Circumstances indicate that Fitzgerald is the leader of the gang.

It is highly probable that the reward offered by the President of the Board will be increased from five to ten thousand dollars.

Detailed Statement of the Losses.

[Bowdoinham (June 23) correspondence Boston Journal.]

The entire loss to the bank is as follows:

Village Bank bills,		$1,796 00
National Bank bills, 1's and 2's in sheets,		1,600 00
Legal tenders and compound interest notes,		4,945 00
Specie,		72 75
Other money, including checks on Boston	$207 37	475 65
Total,		$8,799 40

The loss to individuals is larger, and is made up chiefly of government secnrities and State bonds. Of the latter there were $9,000 in amount, and they were left as collateral security for certain notes. Of government securities, bonds and seven-thirties there were about $56,000; making in all $65,000.

The bank had $1,000 in seven-thirties which escaped the notice of the thieves. The National Village bills are signed only by the cashier. The bank has a surplus of $2,875, and its profit and loss balance is $1,778 94. The whole Village Bank circulation, including those stolen, is $2,113. The bank has no expense account, no premium account, no furniture and fixture account. It will be seen that the bank is under a cloud only to the amount of $4,145 46.

A SINGULAR MURDER STORY.

A Wife's Accusation of her Husband.

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

A man named Dennis Eagan, alias John F. Wallace, was brought to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house shortly before two o'clock yesterday morning, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife, Mary Eagan. The parties reside at the corner of Division and Richards streets, Red Hook Point, and according to report live very unhappily together. His wife accused him of having assaulted her for two nights in succession, and prevented her from coming into the house, whereupon he was locked up. Laboring under an intense state of excitement, she related to Sergeant Temple the following circumstances, in which she accused her husband with committing murder near a place called Lorberry, Schuylkill county, Pa., in September, 1864. The name of the murdered man is given as Robert Gardiner. They had been married about two years when, in consequence of reports that herself and Gardiner were on too intimate terms, he grew jealous, and one evening coming home with two friends, threatened to go to the house of Gardiner, about one mile distant, and take his life. She denied all dishonorable intimacy with Gardiner, and appealed to him not to go. He went, however, and she followed him and party, and, on arriving at Gardiner's residence, he felled him down with an axe, killing him instantly, and in presence of the mother and sister of deceased. That before perpetrating the deed, he struck her several violent blows in the face, in order to compel her to go away. Nothwithstanding this rough treatment, she secreted him in the mountains for some days, until an opportunity presented to enable him to escape. She likewise states that the coroner's jury found him guilty of the murder, and that all the facts in relation to the affair could be obtained from a man named Dock, a foreman in the coal mines at Middletown, Pa. Her husband was at that time employed in the Shamokin coal mines, about 25 miles distant, and remained at work usually for about one week or more; when he would return home for a short time.

Eagan's own statement is to the effect that, laboring under the impression that the reports about Gardiner and his wife were true, he returned from the mines, and informing Gardiner of his conduct struck him a blow on the head with a stick, but did not kill him. He appears to have acknowledged, however, to a prisoner in the cell adjoining his own that he did kill the man with an axe.

Another version, by a friend of the prisoner, is that some meddling person informed him that Gardiner was in the house with his wife, and going there with two friends, found matters not in accordance with his views of propriety. Being provided with a club, he knocked Gardiner down stairs, and the two friends standing at the bottom kicked the prostrate man until dead.

Eagan is 24 years of age and his wife 28. He came to this country from Ireland when four years old. His occupation is that of an engineer, in the employ of the Boston Dry Dock Company, at Red Hook Point. The parties have been married seven years and have three children.

Last evening Captain Rhodes wrote to the Sheriff of Schuylkill county, Pa., in order to ascertain the truth of the matter, and until such information is received the prisoner will remain in custody.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Three Men Killed.

PEEKSKILL, Tuesday, June 26. (Special to N. Y. *Times*.)—The gravel train working up was thrown off the track at 3.30 this afternoon near the old Verplanck Station. The conductor, Cornelius Wheeler, William Adams, John M. Laughlin and Charles Casiles were instantly killed. They are badly mangled. Some scoundrel placed a telegraph pole across the track, which caused the disaster. Wheeler is a brother of the road master. The coroner is empanneling a jury.

BASE BALL.—The following is the score of the game played, yesterday, at Morrisiana, N. Y., between the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and the Union Club, of Morrisiana:

Athletic.	*O.*	*R.*	*Union.*	*O.*	*R.*
Klinefelder, r. f.	2	4	Martin, 2d b.	4	2
McBride, p.	4	3	Abrams, r. f.	2	3
Reach, 2d b.	2	3	Smith, 1st b.	4	2
Wilkins, s. s.	3	3	Hannegan, s. s.	4	2
Berkenstock, 1st b.	2	5	Pabor, p.	1	3
Dockney, c.	2	5	Birdsall, c.	3	2
Fisler, c. f.	3	5	Aiken, l. f.	3	2
Hayhurst, l. f.	4	3	Ketchum, 3d b.	3	2
Pike, 3d b.	5	2	Austin, c. f.	3	2
	27	33		27	20

Home Runs—Dockney, 1; Klinefelder, 1; Birdsall, 1; Pabor, 1.

Passed Balls—Dockney, 7; Birdsall, 15.

Left on Base—Athletics, 6; Union, 2.

Missed Fly-catches—Hayhurst, 2; Pike, 1; Aiken, 1; Pabor, 1; Martin, 2.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.
Athletics, - -	1	6	2	1	3	5	1	0	4.
Union, - - -	0	0	0	8	2	8	1	0	1.

Umpire—J. Grum, Eckford B. B. C.
Scorer—C. Schofield, Athletic B. B. C.

THE BOSTON ARMY MONUMENT.—Eighteen designs for the monument to be erected by the city of Boston to her fallen heroes during the rebellion, have been sent to the Committee who have the selection in their hands. The appropriation for building the structure is $40,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

Our people are a conquered race at the present, like that of the Congressman who, while he "stood on the Yankee's grave," could not, Byronically, "deem himself a slave." It is needless to remark that Byron said "Persian" instead of Yankee, which would have been an oversight had he been a Southern Copperhead of this generation instead of an English Whig of the last one. We are vanquished by the weather. Our collars wilt. Our foreheads perspire. Our apartments are furnaces. Our offices are no better. The streets are like the chimneys of a hot blast furnace. As for the theatres they are—as cool as ventilation and ice water can make them. Tragedy and legitimate comedy have folded their drapery around them and have deserted us for "rural" spots like Reading, Wilmington and the like, leaving as their sole representative that amusingly amphibious drama entitled "The Naiad Queen," which, at the Walnut, flings out its blandishments in the shape of exquisite scenery and effects and capital acting by Miss Germon, Mr. Fawcett and the like. Although "Is it a Fish" is one of the principal choruses, the drama is by no means fishy. Whether the charms of "The Naiad Queen" will be sufficient enough to stand the Conqueror Heat, time will show. At the Chestnut the legitimate has given place to Neil & Dan Bryant's Minstrel Troupe, and they try to make us forget the weather with their new overture; their "Happy as the Day is Long;" their Moranic "comic ditties;" their Tin-pan-o-ni-um; their Flutamagilders; their "Galutes from Tyrol;" their Forestian "Scene from Jack Cade;" their Laughing Gas Burlesque; their Hand A-Lone Brothers, and the like. At the Arch the stage dedicated to the use of Mrs. Drew and so many stars is now in possession of Heat and Mr. Robert Heller. Here he does tricks no one can understand, and explains other tricks so that everybody can understand. Here he perpetrates his marvelous second sight business with the aid of "Willy," and here he shows us how negligent school girls DON'T learn to play on the piano. At Assembly Building an attack on the enemy Heat is made by Signor Blitz, who acknowledges himself already half conquered by stating that this is his last week, and that after next Saturday the place that knew the double Sphynx, the Turk, Bobby and the birds will know them no more till next season. So far Heat has the best of the contest, and the amusement people, Neil Bryant, Heller, Hemphill and Blitz seem inclined to imitate the example of the Fenians in Canada and vanish.

New Jersey Matters.

THE FOURTH IN CAMDEN.—It is now understood that the Fourth is to be duly and appropriately celebrated in Camden. A number of prominent and enterprising gentlemen have taken the matter in hand and are arranging a programme which can not fail to give general satisfaction. The Declaration of Independence is to be read, an oration delivered, and the other exercises are to be varied with patriotic songs, music, &c. A dinner is also to be served up, and altogether the day, it is thought, will be more suitably observed than on any former occasion.

SANITARY MEASURES.—It is gratifying to observe that the Sanitary Committee and citizens of Camden are working zealously in conjunction with each other, in the matter of putting the city in a proper condition in case any contagious epidemic should make its appearance. The streets and alleys, as well as the premises of private citizens, are undergoing a thorough cleansing and purifying, which cannot fail to be highly conducive to the health of the people.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Several canines have recently been killed in Camden, which manifested strong symptoms of hydrophobia. Owners of dogs ought to be extremely careful not to allow such animals to run at large without being properly and securely muzzled. The ordinance is very strict in reference thereto, and its provisions should be scrupulously observed.

HOT WEATHER.—The "heated term" has really commenced, and a number of the denizens of Camden are making rapid preparations for their annual visit to Cape Island, Long Branch, Atlantic City and other places of summer resort by the sea. Yesterday the thermometer indicated 98 and 102 in the shade. The weather was truly oppressive and intensely hot.

THE CROPS.—Farmers in many parts of South Jersey are now gathering their clover and timothy crops, which are quite abundant. The grain is almost fit for the "reaper's gathering hand," and the fields of wheat and rye are promising. All the other crops, notwithstanding the predictions of failure, promise an excellent yield.

Facts and Fancies.

The Boston *Post* says: "Theodore Lee, Philadelphian, abused his wife until she deserted him, and now seeks in the court to force her to return to his house and heal. She has lately inherited a small fortune. Theodoric is not a Philadelphian, but if F. F. V., a near relative of Robert E. P. mustn't abuse Philadelphia that way.

TOOMBS.—The Nashville *Press and Times*, alluding to the vaunt of Robert Toombs at Havana, that he had trampled upon eighteen Union flags at one time, thinks that "though Toombs himself has passed away from among us, the Toombs tone still remains." It might be added that it is more common to put flags over tombs than tombs over flags.

An English paper relates that the Rev. Paul Hamilton, on receiving the presentation to the church and parish of Brought, near Edinburgh, preached a farewell sermon to the ladies of Ayr; and, not a little to the surprise of his fair auditory, gave out for text—"And they fell upon Paul's neck, and kissed him." We believe that Ayr story is true.

It is reported that an Austrian officer is endeavoring to raise recruits for the Kaiser in the South. A Mobile despatch says Generals Howe, F. T. Cave and Colonel R. Spencer, late of the rebel army, have accepted commissions. Time was when plenty of recruits could be had in Philadelphia, to "kill for Kaiser."

While a house was being demolished in Paris the other day, the skeleton of a child was found in a cavity of one of the chimney jambs. The skeleton must have been there many years. Towards 1804 the house was inhabited by a religious community. The idea evidently was to preserve the skeleton by putting it up with the jams.

It appears now that the Mississippi man who slept fifty-six hours on the stretch was found with his snooze-paper in his hands.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.—The Louisville *Democrat* mentions the arrest of a clergyman in that city for manufacturing cigars without license or giving bonds for the payment of tax, as required by the revenue law.