Daily Evening Bulletin.

CEBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XX.—NO. 182

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1866.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday's excepted,)

AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin Association."

GIBLE FEAGOOK, ERNEST C. WALLAGE,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON
TAPPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS,
The RELLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 canta per week, payable to the carriers, or \$800 per

MARRIED. DODGE-POOLE At Newark, N. J., Oct. 29th, by By. Joseph H. Smith, Mr. Allen W. Dodge, to Miss

DIED.

MORRELL.—Suddenly, on the 5th inst., Captain Abraham Morrell, aged 76 years.

His relatives and riends are respectfully invited to atter d his fourers! from his son-in-law's residence, Geo. J. Bunner, 828 So th Eighth street, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 10 clock.

PHILLER—On Monday, November 5th, after a short illness, Belle, daugster of George and Rebecca H. Philler, aged 21 months.

Emeral at 2 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

THOMSON.—On the 26th ult., at sea, after a brief illness, Capt. George Thomson, of this city, aged 60 years.

DLACK POPLIN ALPAGAS -JUST RECEIVED,
Dacase of Alpaga Poplins, at 87%, and \$1 a yard.
BESSUN & SON, Mourning Store,
No. 918 Chestnut street. WEATHER STRIPS AND

WINDOW MOULDINGS oc12 s,tu.th.1m* 119 South TENTH Street. DLACK OTTOMAN POPLINS. Just received, a Brewn pieces of rich corded Poplins scarce and desirable goods.

no5-6t*

119 SOULT LEAT IN SMOOTH STATE SHOW IN SMOOTH STATE SHOW IN SMOOTH STORE, NO 918 Chestnut street.

L'YRE & LANDELL IMPORTED FOR FALL E SALES, Et. Bernard Worlen Cloakings. Darmar Woolen Shawls, Mosaic Woolen Shawls, Dagmat Wooles Shawls, Splendid Plair Silks. Magnificent Plaid Poplin

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

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 chose branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.: ENGINEERING, Civil. Topograpical and Mechanical. MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to ACHICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also alforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCIC. of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHIL-OLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTRIL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, EASTON, PAL APRIL4, 1886. Clerk of the Faculty. my3-smo2

my3-6mo?

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—
FOUNDED 1831—"An Institution for the Encouragement of Industry the Suppression of Pauperism and the Relief of Septering among the Worthy Poor."—At the annual facetic gheld Tuesday, October 16, 1865, at the rooms of the Scalety, northwest corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers and managers for the ensuing year:

year: Pres'dent—SAMUEL H. PERKINS. Vice Presidents—RICHARD D. WOOD, J. FISHER vice Presidents—RICHARD D. WOOD, J. FISHER LEAMING. Treasurer—EDMUND WILOOX, 444 Chestnut street. Corresponding Secretary—L. MONTGOMERY BOND.

OND.

Bereding Secretary—JOHN H. ATWOOD.

MANAGERS.

Charles H. Charles Rhoads. This Latimer,
John Brhien.
Wm. Purves.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Bringmin O. ne.
John W Glaghorn,
Joseph H. Dulles,
John Ashurst,
At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following appointment was made, to wit. John Hicks, Agent.
There are 120 graudious female visitors (visiting in the districts where they reside), and who, from long experience, know nearly all the worthy poor. The following is an epitome of their labors and disburse ments for the past year, taken from the annual report.

Children placed at school and Sunday Persons, including children, found asylums.....

Total Substitute Total

reavement.

Resolved, That a record of his decease, with these resolutions, be entered upon the minutes of the Corps, and that the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased. It*

OFFICE POURING-ROOK AND EAST SANDY OIL COMPANY, 323 WALNUT street. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5th, 1865.
Notice is hereby given-that certain shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, forfeited for non-payment of an assessment of ONE (1) CRINT per share, will be sold at public auction at the Office of the Company on the 21st day of November, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M. unless previously redeemed.

By order of the Directors,

WM. ARTHUR, WM. ARTHUR, Treasure

· no6-tu&th.4t3 RETROUVEY'S HAIR TONIC. THE MOST EFFROTUAL, BEAUTIFUL, AND HIGHLY PERFUMED PREPARATION EXTANT. JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ.—AMERICAN ACADEMY of Music, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING,
Subject—"Temperance." Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S Book store, No. 724 CHESTNUT Street, and
at the doer of the Academy in the evening. HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MFRUGNTILES BENEFICIAL ASSOURA-TION.—The swenty-fifth annual meeting will be held on TUESDAY next. 18th inst, at 3 o'clock e. M. at their rooms, N. W. corner Saventh and Sanson streets, second story. The Annual Report will be submitted, and an elec-tion held for Managers for the annuing year The Annual Report will be submitted, and an election held for Managers for the ensuing year, no6-61* WILLIAM A. ROLIN Secretary. ST JOSEPH'S UHURCH,—ON THUE DAY,

ST JOSEPH'S UHURCH,—ON THUE DAY,

Sth inst. a Lecture, on a highly interesting audit will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. MICHAEL O'ONNER, S. J., preceded and followed by select pieces:

f scred Music, sung by most distinguished voc. lista, ticket Scients.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SO CIETY, S. W. corner of Broad and Walnut streets. Essay this evening, "History of the Grape and Grape Culture." By A. S. Faller, Esg.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

GERMANTOWN AND PERKIOMER
TI RNPIKE.—The Managers have this day deciared a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PERCENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months (exclusive of taxes), payable on and after 15th instant. WILLIAM S. PEROT, Tressurer, No. 314 Vine street.

November 5th, 1866. A meeting of Stockholders will be held on MONDAY the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. at No. 314 Vine street, to elect officers for the ensuing year. no6-31* CHELTENHAM AND WILLOW GROVE TURNPIKE. TURNPIKE.

The Managers have this day declared a dividend of THREE PEK CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six month, (exclusive of taxes) payable on and after 15th Inst.

W. S. PEROT, Treasurer,
NO. 314 Vine street.

A meeting of Stockholders will be held on MON-DAY, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, A.M., at No. 814 Vine at., to elect Charter officers for the ensuing year. not :::* OFFICE OF CLARION AND ALLEGHENY
RIVER OIL COMPANY, No. 146S. FOURTH
SHEERY PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 5, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND
(being the third) of FIVE CENTS pershare, out of the
Let earnings of the Company, payable by stockholders
or their legal representatives on and after the 15th
inst. By crider of the Board.

JACOB RIDGWAY,
no6-tist Secretary.

THE COMMPRCIAL NATIONAL BANK
6 IL 1866.

6 h, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of National Taxes.

S. C. PALMER, page 58.

Cashier,

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADEL-THIA, Nov. 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT, out of the profits of the last six MOUTHS, payable on demand, free of all taxes,

W. L. CHAFFER,

nos.345

Cashie

no6-3t Casnier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6th, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT., payable on Demand—Clear of United States tax.

JOHN A. LEWIS,

Cashier. Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.-PHILADELThe Directors of 1866.

PHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of United States taxes.

R. GLENDINNING, noc 3th

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA.
TIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMber 6, 1856
The Board of Diroctors have this day declared a Divident of FIVE PER CENT, also an extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT, both payable on demand.

106 6t2
W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

M. W. WOODWARD, Cashler. THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 5, 1868.
The Board of Firectors have to day declared bividend of SIX PER CENT, and an extra Dividend of TWO PER CENT, for the last six months, payables of the part of the last six months, payables of the part of the last six months. ble on demand clear of taxe.

106-tit it a 3:10 JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

106-tit it a 3:10 JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF PHILABELPHIA, 722 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 6, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a Bividend of FIVE PER CENT, for the last six months, payable on demand clear of taxes. n demand, clear of taxes, nos-st SAML J. MACMULLAN, Cashler.

DOS-61 SAML J. MAUMULLAN, CASHIER,
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF
PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 6 1886.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of
TEN PRR CENT. payable on demand. clear of tax.

C. N. WEYGANDT,
no6-6t Cashier. Cashier.

K*NSINGTON NATIONAL BANK, PRILADELPHIA. November 6 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a
Pividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand. clear of United States tax.

BG6 6t2

WM MCCONNELL, Cashier. BOG 612 MM MCCONNEILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF GERMANTOWN, PHII ADELPHIA, GEBMANTOWN, N. 9v 6, 1886. The Directors have this day deciared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., clear of United States Tax and psyable on demand.

CHARLES W. OTTO, n06-319 Cashier.

DELPHIA.—FRANKFORD. November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax payable on demand WILLIAM H. SHELMERDINE,

nos-state Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax, no6 66

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1886.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, for the last six months. Payable on demand, clear of United States tax, no6-318

H. C. YOUNG, Cashter.

on demand, clear of United E., C. YOUNG, Cashier.

no6-3t⁹ H., C. YOUNG, Cashier.

SCU'HWARK NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1868.

The Directors have declared a dividend of THIR
TEKN PER CENT., payable on demand.

no6-6t. F. F. STEEL, Cashier.

A Superb Engraving.

Mr. T. B. Pugh has now ready for sale Carpenter's magnificent picture of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation." The painting has been engraved in splendid style by Mr. Ritchie, and is of great historic interest as well as artistic merit. The portrait of Mr. Lincoln is one of the very best extant, and the several portraits of the members of the Cabinet are singularly faithful and life-like. The whole picture is a most striking one, and it is to be hoped that the artists and the publisher will be amply rewarded by a very large demand for this admirable work of art, Mr. T. B. Pugh, it will be remembered, has lately removed his store to the EVENING BULLETIN BUILDING.

The Plains...The Merry Englishmen all Right. FORT RILEY, Kansas, via. WAGECOKS, Nov. 5th. 1866.—A hunting party including Viscount Couthwell, Baron Holstein and Count Montague, who were reported killed or captured, returned safely yesterday to Fort Riley.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTIANS IN LUCK.—Some time ago, a party of Port Clinton men went into the oil business in Venango county. The principal stockholders in the enterprise were S. P. Boyer and Henry Boyer. The company now has a well in operation which is flowing nearly 300 barrels per day. We heard the other day of an individual, an engineer upon the Little Schuylkill Railroad, who holds one ninety-sixth part of the stock, and whose income therefrom is \$144 per week.—Anthracite Journal.

THE monthly statement of the public debt will not be published for several days.

FROM MEXICO.

DECLINE AND FALL OF THE EMPIRE.

Max's Departure from the Capital.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.] CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 22, 1866.—The capital is in a hubbub to-day. Yesterday Maximilian took his departure, professedly for Orizaba, in order to be near Vera Cruz upon the arrival of the steamer Adonis with later intelligence from the Empress. Instead of taking the usual road to Puebla, he went a roundabout way, apparently in order to avoid meeting General Castleneau, who, as the Emperor was well aware would spend the night at Ayotla, twenty miles

from this city.

Before leaving, the Emperor appointed Marshal Bazaine temporary Regent, and gave orders to his ministers to confer with him upon public matters. The appointment and orders were informal and oral, the Emperor declining to issue a proclamation or to make the appointment in writing tion or to make the appointment in writing, lest it should be construed into an abdica-tion—an act which he says he does not contion—an act which he says he does not con-template. The Emperor treated his minis-ters and the Ayuntamiento, or City Council, very cavalierly, not consulting with either body upon so important a sub-ject, and merely sending his ministers a verbal message of his intended departure. Upon learning the appointment of Marshal Bazaine as Regent the entire Ministry at once returned their port-folios, as they are personally hostile to him. The Marshal has not yet accepted their resignation, but holds them in abeyance for the present. As soon as successors can be decided upon the present Ministry will be at once relieved, and thus terminates the domination of the Church party. This Ministry has been most disastrous to the Emperor. It failed to furnish the promised aid of money and men, and made itself and the government obnoxious by the promulgation of fanatical degrees and attempts to legislate the Church degrees and attempts to legislate the Church over the temporal power in Mexico. Its failure is an important success for the liberais, who will be the more readily able to crush out the last spark of priestly power

now possessed in the country.

General Castleneau arrived about one o'clock to-day. He was escorted by a large force of cavairy, who will remain on duty in this city for the present. It is said his instructions relieved Maximilian from all the cares of government, allowing him still the empty honors of Emperor and the right to preside at council meetings; but the administration of affairs is to be placed in dend of ONE PER CENT., both payable on demand, note of the control of the French at this singular freak of Maximilian's is undisguised, and the Church party, so late his warmest and almost only

adherents, bitterly denounce him.

From present indications Napoleon will carry out in good faith his promise of the withdrawal of his army from Mexico. Recently a large quantity of fixed ammunition was destroyed at the citadel in this city, it being unsafe to transport shells, &c., to Vera Cruz; arms have been turned over to the Mexican authorities, and several large trains with army stores have been despatched within the last week to the coast. Daily sales are held at the Plaza of horses, mules, sales are held at the Plaza of horses, mules, clothing and equipage, which would be required if the army were to remain. Well informed officials assert that the last French soldier will embark for home before the last of February. This morning orders were served upon the French officers in the Foreign Legion to at once make known their choice whether to return to their positions in the French army, or if they preferred to serve under the "new or if they preferred to serve under the "new government of Mexico." This was a peagovernment of Mexico." This was a pea-iect "astonisher," and the officers desired to be informed what was meant by the "new government," If it alluded to the Mexican empire they demanded to know what security they would have of permanent service and prompt pay. But few of them will continue in the service of Mexico under the present circumstances.

the present circumstances. The liberals of this city profess to have eceived intelligence of a great battle won by the liberals over the Austrians at Osiaca. a few days since. They say that General Porfirio Diaz, with four thousand men, attacked the city of Osjaca, which was held by over one thousand Austrians. The battle as severe and long, but finally the Austrians were driven from the Plaza and completely routed. Although none of the de-iails are furnished, still the liberals assert positively that they have taken Oajaca sub-stantially as stated. Very doubtful.

Burning of the Brunswick, Ga., Jail.

From the Branswick Courier of Oct. 26.1 Yesterday a negro was brought here from Cumberland Island, who had split open his brother-in-law's head with a hatchet, and who then tried to kill his wife. He was placed in the town jail until he could be taken to Camden county. Last night at about half-past ten the prisoner was heard calling out of one of his windows in the upper story. The jail is some distance from any house, and as the negro had been very insolent and noisy, no one took any notice of his calls until he cried "fire." By the time two or three persons had assembled, the fire was making its appearance through the window of his room, and throuh the roof immediately over his head. The jailor lives over a mile from the jail, and did not arrive until the roof and and did not arrive until the roof and floor of the building had fallen in.

Axes were brought and broken upon Axes were brought and broken upon the door, timbers were used as battering rams, but the door, made of six-inch timbers heavily bound together with iron and with an unusually large and heavy lock with strong fastenings inside, bafiled all attempts to break it down. In the meantime the negro had fallen from his station at the window, evidently suffocated by the thick volume of smoke which issued by the thick volume of smoke. which issued

from every opening in the upper story. The jail was constructed in 1838 of twelveinch pitch-pine timber, covered with shingles, so well seasoned that the fire blew through it with frightful rapidity. There was no chance of saving the prisoner. There is no doubt but that the prisoner set fire to the jail for the purpose of having the doors opened, when he stood a fair chance of making his escape; as just opposite the jail is a dense wood and thicket. The man whose head was split open died this morning.

Correspondence of the London Daily News. VENICE, Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.—There was a trampling of feet along the narrow passage beside my hotel at 4 o'clock this morning. As the footfalls grew fainter and fainter there was a hoarse word of command, and a hurrying forward of the rearmost files. Then there was a dead silence again, and we had the last of the Austrians in Venice. At 5 o'clock I found the National Guard in possession of St. Marks, the field pieces at the corner of the ducal palace had been taken away, and a group of shivering spectators had collected under the colonnade, where not a sign of the iron railings could now be detected. now be detected. It was very cold—cold even for an October night in England but there was starlight overhead, and promise of fine weather during the festival. How well that promise was fulfilled, and how the first day of freedom was as bright and cheerful as the most sanguine could have hoped, Venice will long remember. By 8 o'clock the city was partially decked with tricolor flags, for public impatience would not be restrained, and by 8.50 there was an immense concourse of people assembled on the Place of St. Mark, with every eye upon the tall red flag-staffs of the old Republic. A space had been cleaned immediately around their pedestals, and a hollow square formed by the National Guard kept open this space. At the foot of each flag-staff was a huge tricolor bearing the cross of Savoy and a royal crown upon its centre, and ready bent for hoisting. More and more people came; the minutes were counted

with breathless eagerness. Now there was a nurmur and clapping of hands. The first stroke of 9—the second. In the name of United Italy, hoist away. "Bravo! bravo! Thank God" cry the reople near me; "Our martyrs are with us this morning," said a white-haired gentleman, turning aside to conceal his sobs, whilst the boys throw up their caps and shout, "Long live the King!" As at Veropa, it is the old folks who are most affected. Wave out upon the breeze, stately flag, and assure them that it is not a dream. But they need no assurance. An exultant thunder of human voices has drowned the sound of the music, and presently those antique palaces, which are awakening to renewed life, echo back the still louder thun-der of artillery. I may be fanciful, but I seem to see the winged lion with less of quaint grimness about his aspect as ne watches the arrival of an Italian fleet and the departure of the last remaining barbarian keels.

An Italian fleet is steaming up the harbor right gallantly. Flash after flash issues from the dark sides of the vessels, and white smoke goes curling up to their gay caparison of streamers. Could anything be better timed than this arrival? It raises the popular enthusiasm to a frenzy of delight, and promises ample protection to the commerce of the city. Every one betakes himself to the water front, cheers ring long and loud when the cannon have ceased to fire, and when the cannon have ceased to fire, and flags are dipped in token of salute. One by one the vessels cast anchor, and gondolas, decked with tricolor bunting, glide around them as so many spirits of the lagoon welcoming the mightier spirits of the sea. My gondoller is very happy. He surveys the vesselscritically from stem to stern, and node his satisfaction. They will do, they are fine craft, and there is no lack of brave fellows on board them. He ought to know something about that, for he has fought against the Italian fleet. "Against them?" said I. "Were you then at Lissa?" "Yes, signore, unhappily I was." My gondolier looks grave for a moment, but continues with a pleasant smile to tell how he was pressed nto the Austrian service, and how little he liked it. The Venetian conscrips were sorry to see their countrymen beaten, but it was a case of a bullet through the head for any one who faltered. "There were mili-tary creatures on board, who knew nothing matter, and they kept guard over the sailor men." He was glad to be safely out of such a service, and hoped that his brother would soon get home. Seven years in an enemy's ship was no slight penance.

The Grand Canal, at one o'clock this afternoon processed.

ternoon, presented a scene which you might have searched over the world in vain to equal. The varied architecture of the palaces on either side, with flags, carpets and tapestry hung out from their windows, enhanced the effect of the procession which passed between them. Gondolas of every size, darting forward in many-colored squadron, led the way. There were crews in carping commercial and blue and in carnival costume—red and blue and green—with straw bats, laced jackets and white pantaloons. There were red sashes and blue sashes, velvet caps and silken streamers, tricolor scarfs, tricolor cockades and velvet cushions trimmed with silver lace. The car blades glanced in the sparkling water, and the smooth, sharp bows appeared scarcely to disturb its surface. Thus passed the head of the procession, and handkerchiefs were waved and cheers rang out in honor of so fine a show. There was an interval of signer.

lence until the main body hove in sight, and then the handkerchiefs were wayed with redoubled energy. The cheerings welled into a continuous roar from window, wharf and balcony. Venice was receiving her invited guests. The main body consisted of heavy barges crowded with Italian soldiers, which were towed and punted very slowly from the railway station to St. Mark's. The band of the National Guard came first, followed by a detachment of the same corps, by bersaglieri, and by infantry of the line. "Long live our soldiers!" was abouted from the shore. "Long live the shouted from the shore. "Long live the Venetians!" was answered from the barges, Flowers were thrown by fair hands, which often could not throw them far enough. often could not throw them far enough,
And the soldiers cheered, and the officers
bowed profoundly, as some bright
house-front showed even more than
usual of waving handkerchiefs, or of
flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes.
Now the procession passed under the bridge
of the Rialto, and the crash of many voices
was well nigh deafening. Now it was waited
for by the light squadron in advance which for by the light squadron in advance, which had outstripped it by a quarter of a mile. The iron bridge was passed, and there was a struggle against a fresh head-wind as the procession emerged into the open harbor. How beautiful was the water front of free and happy Venice, with tricolors everywhere displayed, and with thousands of citizens packed as closely as they could stand to see the soldiers land. The flags, the sunshine, and the motley crowd were worthy of the by-gone Doge's procession. Church bells clanged, and trumpets sounded shrill, while, strange as it might seem, the people had still breath enough to cheer. It people had still breath enough to cheer. It was an admirably managed landing. The empty barges were moved away so as to cause no confusion, and crush no smaller craft. The companies were formed with great quickness and precision. The batta-lions did not become entangled with one another, nor did the spectators whose toes were trodden upon lose their temper. Yet there was marching past in sub-divisions in

The Evacuation of Venice by the Austrian | the Place of St. Mark—the line with a firm, elastic thread, like first cousins to French-men, the bersagliari almost at a run. St. Mark's was full of Italian uniforms, and shining with Italian bayonets. The harbor was full of Italian war ships, and Venice was free. Who could complain of being coarse from shouting on such an afternoon? was free.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE PLEBIS-CITUM IN VENETIA. A Florence telegram of the 22d ult. says: Intelligence received here from Venetia to yesterday's date announces that the ple-biscitum has taken place amid the greatest possible enthusiasm. The concourse of the inhabitants was very large. At Venice, out of 30,000, 26,180 took part in the suffrage, almost of whom voted affirmatively. In the City of Padua 8,000 votes were recorded. In City of Padua 3,000 votes were recorded. In the country districts the peasants proceeded to the ballot-boxes with the Cures at their head. In the District of Dolo 7,170 persons voted out of a total of 7,700 electors. At Udine, the Workmen's Society opened the proceedings by the ceremony of the benediction of the national flag. All the inhabitants of the city and many priests flocked to the balloting urns, which were placed on the public square. At Royigo locked to the balloting urns, which is placed on the public square. At Rovigo placed on the public square by the the plebiscitum was inaugurated by the bishop. In all the rural districts, there was a very large concourse of the popula-tion at the voting places. Royal decrees

have been issued conferring the gold medal of military valor upon the flags of the mu-nicipalities of Venice and Vicenza, in acknowledgment of the achievements of 1848 and 1849." A Florence telegram of the 23d says:
"Official accounts have been received of the plebiscitum in Venetia up to last night. At Verona 16,075 electors voted, one vote only being in the negative. At Udine, out of 5,473 votes recorded, there was only one dissentient. At Chicagia and Parisson 2000. sentient. At Chioggia and Rovigo, 7,992

all ayes. At Vicenza, 8,810 votes were given, two only being in the negative. At San Pietra, Incarrian, the vote, 6,135 in number, were all ayes." A Naples despatch of the 21st says: "The fete in celebration of the anniversary of the Plebiscitum in Naples took place to-day amid great popular demonstrations. The Working Men's Association shouted: 'Venetia forever! the unity of Italy forever!"

and 2,760 votes were recorded respectively,

The Alleged Reverend Pickpocket.

The case of Rev. George F. Williams, the Virginian, who is accused of picking the pocket of Mrs. Clara J. Moore, in a Fifth avenue stage, on Friday last, was again brought up before Justice Dodge yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court for examination. The advertisements in the daily newspapers of yesterday, requesting the witnesses of the alleged theft to come forward and further the ends of justice by giving their testimony were entirely successful. Several of them appeared yester-day and gave evidence against the prisoner, the substance of which was as follows: Miss Victorine Irving testified that she re-

sides at No. 403 Fifth avenue; that, Friday, the 2d inst., she, in company with her aunt, Mrs. Amanda P. Kendall, entered one of the Fifth avenue line of the one of the Fifth avenue line of stages at the corner of Thirteenth street and University place; that directly opposite to her, sat a gentleman whose name she has since ascerhis left sat the lady who appears as com-plainant in the case; that she saw the pri-soner insert his hand beneath the folds of Mrs. Moore's dress; that then she observed the dress moving, and immediately afterward the accused withdrew his hand conward the accused withdrew his hand con-taining a pocket-book, which he put in his inside coat pocket of the left breast; they were then at Twenty-second street, and Williams arose to leave the stage, when witness informed her aunt of what she had

Mrs. Amanda P. Kendall, the aunt of the previous witness, residing at the same place, testified to the fact that her niece called her attention to what the prisoner had done just as he was about leaving the stage; that the (witness) then leaned forward and said to Mrs. Moore, "That man has taken your pocket book;" she then seized hold of Williams' coat, and accusing him of the theft, said, "Give the lady her pocket-book;" he replied, "I havn't got it, let me go;" she did not release her hold upon his coat, however, but called loudly as she could, "stop thief;" he then succeeded in getting away from her, but just as he was leaving the stage, he was seized by a gentleman named Gale, who was in the vehicle at the time, and who thrust his hand out of the back window, and securely held the clergyman until two officers

came up and arrested him.

The evidence of Mr. Monroe F. Gale, of the New York Daily News, and that of Miss Emma Theyer, of No. 295 Court street, brooklyn, who were also passengers in the stage at the time of the occurrence of the stage at the time of the occurrence of the alleged theft, was then received, corroborating in part the testimony of previous witnesses. Roundsman Delamater, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, who made the arrest, was also examined, but nothing more than the mere fact of the arrest of Williams by witness was daysload.

by witness was developed.
Considerable interest was manifested in the case by the many friends of the accused, who thronged the court room and who were earnest and loud in assertions of their belief in his innocence. They no doubt beileve that one so respectably connected, and holding so sacred and responsible rela-tions to the church, would not descend so low as to become a pick-pocket. They say the charge is not proven against him; that there is only one witness, Miss Irving, who pretends to have witnessed the theft, and that she must be laboring under a mistake. That from the very fact of his irreproachable character hitherto, his statement that he found the pocket-book on the seat ought to be accepted as truthful. The Judge postponed the further examination of the case until Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

GOT HIS REWARD, -Thomas Bower, Esq., of Snyder county, was the Copperhead can-didate for Congress in his district. He was nominated because he was supposed to pos-sess the best talent of any Copperhead in the district to make a member of Congress. He was described as a most extraordinary man, so rare in his qualities that his like man, so rare in his qualities that his like could not be found in the Commonwealth. The people of the XIVth Congressional district, however, could not clearly see the fine points in Bower's composition, and they therefore rejected himat the polls. And now to show how highly Bower is appreciated at Washington, we see that he has been appointed an Assistant Assessor in Snyder county. Here's honor for your Snray if county. Here's honor for you! Surely, if Democratic candidates are not worth more than this, it is no wonder that so many of them are rejected at the polls.—Harrisburg Telegraph

ENORMOUS DRINKING .- The receipts the Southern Hotel bar, St. Louis, for the six menths ending October 1st, were \$70,000. The water-rates for that period amounted to

A letter from Greensburgh, Pa., says: Three years ago, Mr. George Orr, a well-todo citizen, residing within three miles of the village of Middletown, in this county,

was enjoying the felicity of a pleasant home, with an affectionate and interesting family—one of whom—the daughter—was the pride of the neighborhood. The war was raging, and men were wanted to in-crease the Union army, the sacrifice seemed to Mr. Orr-almost inevitable—one of his sons would certainly have to answer to his country's call, but it was put off from time to time until one of them sickened and died. This gave the old gentleman a heavy blow, but his miseries were not to end here. His only remaining son joined the army much against his father's wishes, and was soon brought home a corpse. In 'the meantime the daughter had married a man named Isaac Rhodes, who also joined the army, but with the same fatality which seemed but with the same fatality which seemed to have taken hold of the family, he died

before he got out of Pittsburgh.

This combination of events was too much for Mr. Orr's philosophy. He became despondent, and finally disappeared, none knew whither. This added another grief to the became of the property of the beauty of th the bereaved and thoroughly awe-stricken family, but like all other sensations, it had its nine days and died out. This occurred about two years ago. Two weeks ago to-night, some young men went out "coon hunt-ing," when the dogs ran a coon into a hole of an old coal drift—Pinkerton's. The mouth of the bank had become nearly filled up, and the bank had become hearly fined up, and the boys closed it so as to prevent the coon from getting out, and left it until Sunday morning, when they repaired thither with lights; crept in and during their explorations they found the bones of a human being. The body was lying on its back, disjointed at the knees, had on hat and shoes, but the clothing had rotted away. The bones were put in a rough coffin and buried, but on examination the buttons on the vest, the pipe and handkerchief were identified as those of the missing man, George Orr. The family then had the body exhumed and a funeral sermon preached over it, at Sainer's church, and decently buried. It is supposed that the unfortunate man, in a fit of despair, took a dose of laudanum and crayled into the drift thinking danum and crawled into the drift, thinking to destroy his life and bury his body and the crime at the same time. The deceased was a brother-in-law to the late Charles Rohrbacher, Esq., of Middletown, whose widow still lives there.

Facts and Fancies. Swann's Young and Valliant Commis-missioners declined to give bail, but it is understood that they would cheerfully execute a Bond.

The argument of the Baltimore rebs before Judge Bartol, was the merest bartol de-rol.

Swann flourishes the broad signet of Maryland at the Police Commissioners, but he appears to be a cygnet that makes very poor impressions.

When Swann was running for Mayor, he had no objection to appealing to the Awls of Justice. His motto then was "Awl is plety and awl is peace."

Swann had better stick to his Registered article, and not try to get up a Coup-on Bond. The reason the Police Commissioners were not baled out was that there was nothing in their case that would hold water The Warden could not produce the bogus Commissioners before Judge Bartolderol yesterday, for want of a conveyance. Mr. Latrobesarcastically remarked that the excuse was back-need.

The Copperhead papers highly approve of Swann, but when he was running for Mayor they used to say of him:

"He was not for the Age, but for awl time,
Sweet Swann of Avon!"

It has not yet been published that when Mr. Latrobe alluded in court to the excellence of Swann's caws, Judge Bond neatly replied, with Benvolian sarcasm:
"Thos wilt make me think thy Swann a crow."

A. J. is thoroughly disgusted with ernith-ology and declares that a live Swann is as troublesome to him as a "dead duck." The Copperhead papers in Baltimore de-clare that "Awl is lost." If they could find

it in time they would carry the election there et, on the Swann Plug Ugly plan. The Chicago folks have built a crib in Lake Michigan at the end of their "Grate Tunnel" which is said to rival the cele-brated "Cradle of the deep."

Maximilian has abandoned the Halls of the Montezumas. M mains as a left tenant. Marshal Bazaine re-

A suspicious story of a lamp trimmer in the navy falling heir to a Hungarian title of nobility and \$300,000 a year, is current. It sounds Pick-wickian. If your neighbor's offence is rank, don't

let vours be rancor. AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Dan Bryant made his first appear-

ance before a Philadelphia audience last evening before a critical house at Mrs. John Drew's theatre. He was greeted by a crowded audience, who soon made him feel that he was among friends, and that they were prepared to thoroughly enjoy his personations of O'Brien, in "The Irish Emigrant," and Handy Andy, in the jolly play of that name. Both pieces were capitally placed on the stage and both went off with dash and spirit. Mr. Bryant's acting was original, effective and thoroughly just to the parts he undertook. He did not sacrifice a aingle line of the author to make a "point," nor did he once seem to seek for applause from the front of the house. In fact, in spite of all our traditional feeling about other actors in the parts played by Mr. Bryant, we doubt whether we ever saw them more ably performed. This is high praise, but we mean it. To-night the same bill will be repeated. MR. EDWIN BOOTH repeats "Richelien"

this evening at the Walnut. MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON repeats "Rip Van Winkle" this evening at the Chestnut. Afterpiece—"Found in a Four-Wheeler." MISS KATE FISHER appears in "Lochinvar" and "Black-Eyed Susan" at the American to-night.

MR. STUART ROBSON appears in three pleasing pieces at the City Museum this evening.

MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON opens at the Academy of Music to-morrow night, appearing as Shylock, in "The Merchant of Venice." SIGNOR BLITZ gives his usual soirce at Assembly Building to-night. THE MINSTRELS appear at the Eleventh

Street Opera House this evening in a lively Upon the request of the Senate of the

States and the recommendation of General Grant, the President has appointed Colonel Albert J. Myer to be Chief Signal Officer of the Regular Army. Colonel Myer organized and commanded the Signal Corps of the army during the rebellion, and was the originator of that branch of the service.