Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

VOLUME XX.--NO. 184.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1866.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher,

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS:

EVENING BULLETIN.

(Sunday's excepted,) 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin Association."

GIBSON PRACOCK, ERNEST O. WALLAGE, F. L. PRIMERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON GASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS, The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$800 per

ST. CLAIR—DEAT.—At "Townshend's Delight,"
Prince George's county, M.d., Nov 1, by the Rev. Mr.
Chipchase, F. O. St. Clair, of Washington D. C., to
Miss Leila C. Dent, of St. Mary's county, Md.
WINNEMORE—JULLIEN.—On Monday, Nov. 5,
1866, at Saint Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., by
the Rev. J. A. Walter, Issac J. Winnemore, of Phitadelphia, to Adelaide Jullien, of Washington, D. C. *

DIED. ROBERTSON.—On the 7th inst., Archibald McIntyre Robertson, aged 28 years
His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from bin late residence. 1104 Spruce street, on Friday morning, 9th inst., at 10 o clock.

WATERMAN.—At Chestnut Hill, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., Mrs. Mary W., wife of Isaac 8. Waterman.
The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, and carriages will be at the Chestnut Hill Depot on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from the city.

BLACK POPLIN ALPAGAS -JUST RECEIVED a case of Alpaca Poplins, at 87%, and 41 a yard.

BESSUN & SON, Mourning Store,
no6-6t*

No. 913 Chestnut street. WEATHER STRIPS AND

119 South TENTH Street. oc12 s,tu,th.1m* DIAOK OTTOMAN POPLINS.—Just received, a property of the pieces of rich corded Poplins—scarce and desirable goods.

BE: SON & SON, Mourning Store, No 918 Chestnut street.

EYRE & LANDELL IMPORTED FOR FALL SALES,
St. Bernard Woolen Gloakings.
Dagmar Woolen Shawis, Mosaic Woolen Shawis.
Splendid Plain Siles,
Magnificent Plaid Poplins.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in shis Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.: ENGINKERING, Civil, Topograpical and Mechanical: MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also sironded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILTOTIONS of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, my3-5mog

The Directors have this day declared a dividence of Five Fer Centr. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

R. B. SALFER, 108-312

Cashier

RETROUVEY'S HAIR WINTO THE MOST EFFECTUAL, BEAUTIFUL, AND HIGHLY PERFUMED PREPARATION EXINTERPOLATION EX-

Nasby. [From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal.] Whether it is because his material is so extensive, or because the flow of his humor is so exhaustiess, Nasby "keeps up" better than any of our modern American humorists. Unquestionably he struck a lead of great richness, when he attacks the blind bigotry and the antediluvian dogmas of the Democratic party; our beloved President has offered him a large extension by his unsolicited sitting for many a comic portraiture; and the bread and butter brigs kind enough to come in the nick of time to durnish new matter. This was Nasby's good fortune. He is indebted to his mother wit for turning the opportunities to good

It is announced recently that the author of the Nasby Papers is to go to New York city. We hope not. He is not only a hu-York needs such badly enough, we of Ohio cannot spare him. Artemus Ward, the Barnum of humorists, is the only one of the many promising young Western writers of his class transplanted to New York who has survived the ordeal of being funny at so much per annum. He survived it because he was no true humorist, and he went as well in harness as any other way. Let Mr. Locke continue his vocation of journalist, for which he shows great ability; and le the occasion draw forth his humor, rathe than the humor be required to create the occasion, and his future will be brighter than though it shone through the cloudy atmosphere of Pfaff's.

A GEORGIA JOKE.—A Southern paper relates the following:

"A certain Georgia countryman, not having been splendidly educated, and who was very successful as a 'money-maker,' determined to send his son off for refinement and culture to the good 'Old North State,' When the president of the institution wanted to know what line of studies he would pursue, and failing to elicit the information from the boy, interrogated the old man, by

letter, as follows:
... My dear sir: Your son has arrived, &c. What branch shall I put him in?

"This was a poser, and bothered the 'eld gent' mightily. In his musings he could arrive at nothing satisfactory, but was suddenly reminded of his son's impending danger, and the necessity of doing something speedily to save him. After 'rummaging' awhile for pen, ink and paper, he pro-duced the following demoralized effusion: "'Sir: If the boy must go into a branch, select one yourself; but, for his mother's sake, don't put him in Tar river."

CLEVELAND UNION DEPOT.—The Cleveland Leader gives a glowing description of a new Union Depot about completed in that city. The building is six hundred and three feet in length and one hundred and eighty feet in breadth, covering an area of a little more than two and a half acres. It is built of stone, the whole number of cubic feet used being one hundred and seventy-four thousand, and over the main entrance there is a massive tower, which, when com-pleted, will be ninety-six feet in height. The entire cost of the building, ground and surrounding improvements, is put down at half a million dollars,

A WORTHY COUNTRYMAN and his wife recently visited a certain sewing machine store of this city, where, as usual, the Will-cox & Gibbs Machines were "run down." woman listened awhile and then re

The woman astened awnie and then replied,
"There now, you stop up. You have said enough about the Willcox & Gibbs Machines. We have just come from their office and like their machines a heap better than yours, and they didn't say a word about yours, either."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ce of the Phila. Evening Bullstin.1 Paris, Tuesday, October 23, 1866.—The Emperor and the Court came back on the 21st, having as usual chosen Sunday as a "leisure day" for their journey from Biarritz to Paris. They are now at the Palace of St. Cloud, where they have taken up their residence to spend the last days of autumn, before returning to the Tuileries for the winter. Their departure has been the signal for the breaking up of summer society at Biarritz, from which fashionable watering-place a good many Americans of the haute volée have now also made their re-appearance in town. Among these are our present (or past) diplomatic representatives, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow, who have been spending the last hours of their officia life in the vicinity of the Court circle. I understand the Minister of the United States to report that the Emperor has been looking of late as well as he ever did in his life; thus entirely confirming the previous account I have transmitted to you. Nevertheless there are still persons who go about croaking, and who gravely assure you, on the "best possible authority," that the Emperor has not many months to live. With the return of the Court political gos-

sip begins to revive. There is a talk of an

early meeting of the Chambers in Novem-

ber instead of January, in order to get thro' business (if indeed French Chambers can ever be really said to transact such) and leave every one at leisure for the pleasures and attractions of the Exhibition. A more important rumor is the old one revived of an intention to suppress the debate on the Address. I do not as yet give implicit credit to this intention, and yet I should not feel very much surprised were some such project in petto with the Emperor, nor do I think that the country at large would make any very desperate demonstrations against it. The fact is that these discussions on the Address have become mere speechifying, like those of a debating club-vox et proterea nihil-and, like such things in general though amusing enough for a time, very wearisome in the long run. People begin to find out that they lead to nothing, except a vote, and have little or no influence upon the acts of the Government or the policy of the country. They are "much cry and little wool," and mere "talking" will never give a popular assembly weight or importance in the eyes of the nation which it professes to represent. There have been symptoms of late of people getting of this yearly recurring tired formality of the "discussion of the Address," and of its unpractical character and deficiency of results. There is no such thing as "playing at free institutions;" at least in the nineteenth century, and with an acute and satirical people like the French. You must either have the reality or give up the makebelieve altogether, under pain of being found out to be laughed at. Louis Napoleon, like a second Augustus, would fain keep up a decent appearance of liberty, without letting the reins go too much out of his own hands. But the devices he adopts, though ingenious, are seen through at last, and require, at any rate, variety to keep hem affoat. I should not be surprised if the approaching session were to be inaugu-

rated with some new proof of the "perfectibility" of the imperial Constitution. One of the most important measures which the government is elaborating at this moment is, I believe, the complete reor. ganization of the French army. The basis of the changes to be introduced will be partly Prussian, partly American, the grand principle being the substitution, in the main, of the citizen soldier, for the mere armed hireling. But the details of the project are yet only in embryo; though there is no doubt that the spectacle afforded by America during the late conflict, and especially at its termination, and the way in which her armies rose and melted away again, as though by enchantment, has left a deep impression on the mind of the Emperor, and convinced him that military France may learn a great deal in the art of war from unmilitary America. Some practical steps, however, have been already taken. The needle-gun, on the French model, has been distributed to a large portion of the imperial guard, and will soon be also in the hands of the regiments of the line. It is intended also,

I understand, to introduce it into the navy. The Moniteur is able this morning to register another step made in the direction of the general pacification of Europe. Peace has been signed between Prussia and Eaxony. The conditions are not yet positively known, but they must be hard, or else King John would not have stood out so long against them. The military convention between the two Powers, however, has already put us in possession of the severest exaction demanded by the conquerors, viz, the presence of mixed Prussian garrisons at Dresden and Königstein. After that, other concessions must have been comparatively easy.

It is now denied that any circular on Roman affairs has been addressed to French diplomatic agents. But still the Roman question is the order of the day, and that on which the mind of the Emperor is understood to be most occupied for the moment. We shall probably hear something on the subject before long, now that the Emperor has once made his appearance on the scene of action.

MY BEST FRIEND.—Miss Lucie A. Morri-MY BEST FRIEND.—MISS Lucie A. Morrison, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "No reasonable amount of money could persuade me to part with my Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine—unless assured of its immediate replacement by another just like it.—IT HAS BECOME MY BEST FRIEND."

A CORN FIELD IN A CITY.—The largest corn field inside of any city can be seen in Des Moines at present. Mr. C. C. Van has one hundred and sixty acres of corn in one field in the city. That's a rather large city lot, and a fair sized corn field to be situated within the corporate limits of any town,

THE MAGUIRE HOMICIDE.

ARREST OF THE WITNESSES.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS.

A Juror with Delirium Tremens. Discharge of the Jury.

Interesting Proceedings this Morning.

OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock the Court re-assembled, and Chief Ruggles reported that the police force was still engaged in the search for the two missing witnesses, but no return had yet been received. After this announcement District Attorney Mann said:

Attorney Mann said:
"I have exhausted every means of information in my power, and while I have ascertained the manner in which the girls certained the manner in which the girls have been induced to go away, and the actors, I am not able to say that I can produce these witnesses within any given time. This case has been begun, the jury is in the box, and while the Court may arrest the rial there is no way by which it can be box, and while the Court may arrest the trial, there is no way by which it can be prevented from reaching a conclusion. I therefore feel constrained to say that, as the case now stands, I am willing to close on behalf of the Commonwealth. If, during the progress of the trial, the witnesses should be brought in, I shall ask permission to examine them before the jury. To delay should be brought in, I shall ask permission to examine them before the jury. To delay would be imposing a hardship upon the jury. As the case now stands, a delay would be visiting upon the innocent punishment of the research. ment for the offence of the wicked. I would not take this course if I had any reason to believe that I could get these people to-morrow, or the next day, or the day after. Those who have taken them away have done it so who have taken them away have done it so effectually that I am not justified in asking for any further delay. I leave the case with your Honors. It is for the Court to decide." After consultation between the Judges, (Judges Allison, Ludlow and Peirce being on the bench), Judge Allison said: We do not feel that this case is in a position in which we ought to proceed with the trial. The District Attorney announces that he has not been able to produce the witnesses. The District Attorney announces that he has not been able to produce the witnesses and that he is ready to proceed. But this is a matter in which the responsibility rests with the Court and not with the District Attorney. He has subpensed his witnesses; they have been in attendance, and he has done all that was required of him. He had no reason to anticipate their absence. We, howdone all that was required of him. He had no reason to anticipate their absence. We, however, have requested the Chief of Police to aid us in this investigation, and endeavor to discover the whereabouts of these witnesses. This investigation is not limited to the city of Philadelphia; it is extended to various and distant points, at which it is possible, and perhaps probable, one or more or these witnesses may be found. The Chief rewitnesses may be found. The Chief reports that he is not ready to make return; ne has not received answers from some of the points to which attention has been directed; he thinks a report can be made tomorrow morning. Until this is done, however inconvenient it may be to the jury, we feel that a regard for the proper administration of justice requires that this attempt to set at defiance the power of the Court ought not be allowed to be successful, if it can in any way he prepared. can in any way be prevented. We, all of us, think that this case ought to be con-tinued. We will adjourn until to-morrow tinued. We will adjourn until to-moration at 10 o'clock. We will then decide what further course to pursue.

this morning.

Proceedings this Morning. Tue Court room was densely crowded this morning. The news that the two girls had been arrested on Wednesday night had gained wide-spread publicity, and con-siderable anxiety was expressed to ascer-tain what disposition was to be made of tain what disposition was to be made of their case by the Judges. Officers Porter and Ashton, who effected their arrest, brought them into Courta few minutes after ten o'clock, and placed them in front of the prisoners' dock, where they were the observed of all observers. Clara Snyder did not appear to appreciate her position, and during the most of the morning session and efore the Judge had decided what course o pursue, she retained a smile upon her countenance. Sallie Gibbs was not a party to pursue, she to this levity. She evidently understood that she had subjected herself to severe punishment, and was consequently depressed

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF THE WIT-NESSES.
At 10 o'clock Officers Porter and Ashton were called to the front of the bar, and

Mr. Ashton testified that yesterday at a quarter of twelve o'clock, in company with Officer Porter, he went to Wilmington in search of the witnesses, and found them in the Grant House, on the New Castle road, a short distance outside of Wilmington; arrested them and brought them to Philadel-

Judge Allison-The order of the Court is that you hold these witnesses until the fur-ther order of the Court. At the proper time we will take up their case and endeavor to ascertain whether other persons were conerned in their disappearance. Mr. Ashton-We have some information ABSENCE OF THE JURY.

It began to be noticed by the spectators in Court, that, although after 10 o'clock the jurors were not in the box. After a delay of about half an hour, District Attorney Mann addressed the Court, and said—I have been informed that one of the jurors is sick, and so sick as to be unable to come into Court. I ask the Court that a physician may be sent to examine him and report as to his

The court agreed to this. Dr. Shapleigh was called, but not being present, Mr. Cassidy suggested Dr. Senderling, who was in attendance. Dr. Senderling was swon to make an examination, and report to the

After an absence of about ten minutes, Dr. Senderling returned, and being sworn, testified as follows: A JUROR WITH THE DELIRIUM TREMENS.

A JUROR WITH THE DELIRIUM TREMENS.

I saw the juror (Adam Campbell), on Fifth street, below Walnut, at the Grand Jury room; I made an examination of the juror; he was in a high state of nervous excitement, and is laboring under delirium tremens; his answers were very evasive to all my questions; he imagined his tongue was full of worms; he said he was going down town, that he had been where he now is about an hour; he is now in a perfect is about an hour; he is now in a perfect state of phrensy; I think he is perfectly incapable of sitting as a juror and will continue so for some time; his mind

is wandering; I think it would require at least a week before you could calm him down sufficiently to act as a juror; I do not think there is any peril to his life if you can keep him quiet, and the surroundings quiet; he is not in a condition to he brought into court. nim quiet, and the surroundings quiet; he is not in a condition to be brought into court; be might be brought in but there would be difficulty in restraining him, owing to the excitement; there is considerable difficulty

now.

Mr.Mann—Is it absolutely necessary that he should be separated from the rest of the jurors, and be kept quiet and aloae?

Answer—It is absolutely necessary.

Mr. Mann—Is it necessary that he should be nursed and watched?

Answer—Yes, sir, by all means.

Mr. Mann—Without that care and without that nursing, which must be done separately and apart from the jurors, is there danger that he will not recover?

Answer—It would be dangerous to his

Answer of think that is imperative.

Answer—I think that is imperative.

Mr. Mann—Do you believe that the excitement necessarily resulting from being kept with eleven other persons in a room extremely dangerous to him in his present condition?

Answer—Yes, sir. Mr. Mann—When I speak of dangerous, mean dangerous to life.

Answer—I understand.
This concluded the examination of Dr. Senderling.

THE SCENE IN THE JURY BOOM LAST NIGHT. Hiram Caster sworn—I am an officer of this Court; Mr. Lister and myself had charge of the jury last night; none of the jury but Mr. Campbell indicated illness; about a quarter to twelve o'clock last night I went into his room; he jumped out of bed and said "there were rats all over me, and eating me;" he came out into the entry and I could not get him back again; he said I couldn't put him back; then he walked up and down crying "murder," "fire," and "watchman;" then he went into the room where the other jurors were and wanted to get out of the window; Mr. Lister and I caught him before he got out; we brought him back to the entry again; by this time some of the jurors got into the entry; then he got a headboard from one of the cot bedsteads; we prevented him from going after the other jurors and striking them; I told him if he did not behave himself I would tie him; I got two towels and tied him hands and feet; I brought the bed into his room, and laid him down upon it; he remained in this violent and excited condition all night, and until I left him this morning; in my judgment it would not be safe or proper to bring him into Court now.

Action of the court.

At the close of this testimony, District the Court that the clerk, upon hearing this testimony, make an order that this juror be Senderling. THE SCENE IN THE JURY ROOM LAST NIGHT.

the Court that the clerk, upon hearing this testimony, make an order that this juror be discharged now. By a discharge before the jurors have separated, you can request the leven jurors to come into Court and inform

to as many of the jurors as can be brought into Court. This is a case of some novelty. Into Court. This is a case of some noveny. It is only the absolute necessity of the case that would justify the Court in making an order of discharge. It must be peril to the juror that will warrant a discharge. If that necessity justifies us we think that the same necessity allows us to order those of the

This evidence satisfies us that to keep this jury together would imperil this particular juror and that it is not saie and proper that he should be brought here. That being his condition, we think the necessities of the case will justify us in bringing in the eleven in order that the order of discharge should be made in their presence in open Court. We think that the same principle which led to the establishment of the rule, that when a necessity occurs a jury may be discharged in a capital case, will sustain us in bringing in eleven urors. We can make no order except in the presence of the jurors and in open Court Judge Ludlow acquiesced in this view of

The Court now direct the off icer in charge of the jury to bring into court all the jurors in this case except the juror, Adam Campbell, who, by the evidence in this case, is to the satisfaction of the Court unable to attend without peril to his life. To the above order counsel for prisoner excepted gen-

Messrs. Brookes and Cassidy objected to the order and an exception was noted. 🍙 THE JURORS DISCHARGED. The eleven jurors soon appeared. Judge

rial at this time, and also of the neces ity of discharging the jury, in order that the pro-per care shall be had for the health and life of this juror. To keep him there confined with his fellow-jurors would be at the risk with his fellow-jurors would be at the risk of his life. It is only an extreme necessity like this that would justify a Court in discharging a jury in a capital case. Ordinary sickness, unless it involves serious peril to health, and perhaps life, is not sufficient. The evidence this morning is clear to the point that if Adam Company ing is clear to the point that if Adam Campbell is kept shut up with his fellow jurors, it would be at the risk of his life. Therefore we think the necessity one that requires us to discharge the jury from the further consideration of the case. In doing so, it is my duty to say that it is the intention of the District Attorney to call this case for trial to morrow morning. The jury will therefore exercise caution, as they may be again called to-morrow as juroes. They must not converse with any person or permit any one to talk to them, not even their family

Court making the following order:
"The jury, except A. Campbell, who is prevented from attending by reason, in the opinion of the Court, of an imperative necescourt by reason of the premises order and direct the jury to be discharged."

Mr. Cassidy excepted this form of the

order and proposed the following:
Eleven jurors came into Court upon the above order, and the eleven jurors answered to their names. Adam Campbell, the other juror, did not appear in Court. The jury, the said eleven only being present, was then discharged from further consideration of the case, to which prisoner

Answer-It would be dangerous to his Answer—It would be dangerous to his life. Some of these cases are pacific and easily subdued. This is a violent case.

Mr. Mann—Do you believe that a necessity exists that the juror should be separated from and kept alone, watched and nursed, in order to give him a chance for his recovery?

them of the order of the Court, and morm them of the order of the Court.

Judge Allison (after consultation with Judge Ludlow)—We are of opinion that the order of discharge ought not be absolute as urors who are able to come into Court.

the case, and the eleven jurors were ordered into Court, under the following order:

illison addressed them as follows: The Court have been investigating the condition of your fellow-juror. That evidence satisfies us of the inability to go on with the The jurors were then discharged, the

objects.
The Court refused to seal this objection, as it did not set forth the record correctly.

The counsel then took an exception to the form, matter and the ruling of the Court.

This ended the case for the day, a tip-stave being directed to convey Adam Campbell to his residence. The two witnesses, Sallie Gibbs and Clara Snyder, were called before the Judge, who informed them that they would be kept in custody until the further order of the Court.

The Court then adjourned.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Additional Returns.

On the inside of to-day's paper will be found returns of the recent State elections. received after we went to press yesterday, Below will be found still further returns: New York.

Fenton as stated by the New York papers to-day. It will be seen that the figures differ considerably: The *Herald* mgkes it World Tribune

We give the estimated majority for Gov.

12.846 Times , - 12,000 Of course the tables are partly estimated. The Tribune says:

The Tribune says:
Almost every corrected or perfected return we receive from the interior of our State increases Governor Fenton's majority, which is already as large as it was in 1864, and may be still further increased by the full official returns. Yet so desperately was the fight made on him, and so ready were his opponents to trade off and everything else to gain a Hoffman yote, that we thing else to gain a Hoffman vote, that we are confident that his colleauues on our State ticket have considerable larger majorities, We shall not be surprised to find them

averaging 10,000.

The loss of three Representatives in Congress from this city and Brooklyn, is fully made up by the success of William H. Roberts on in the Westchester, Charles H. Van Wyck in the Orange, and Thomas Cornell in the Ulster District, so that we have 20 to 11 Representatives in the next as in the present House. Off the islands, the Johnsonites carry only the Albany and Buffalo Districts.

The State Senate was chosen last year, and is overwhelmingly with us. The Assembly last chosen is decidedly Republican. We hope to learn that the Constitutional averaging 10,000. We hope to learn that the Constitutional Convention is carried, though we have few returns, and this city has gone heavily

against it.

The vote of Tuesday was very heavy. The bright, clear day, conspired with the profound public interest in the issue to secure this. It was the smile of Heaven that gave us the victory.

A True Heroine.

One of the greatest female heroes of this country is Miss Delia Webster, who resides in Trimble county, Ky., nearly opposite Madison, Ind. Some years before the war she procured a fine estate, and made it her home. Being a strong Abolitionist, she soon involved herself in trouble on account of the negro, and since the abolition of slavery, she continues in hot water on account of the account of the distinguished research. same distinguished personage. Before the war she desired to help as many of them North as possible, and since the war she is anxious to educate them as much as possible. She recently got together some lumwhich was being seasoned for a colored school house, which she was building at her

Accordingly, last Thursday the barbarians of that county and vicinity set fire to her barn and other outbuildings, as well as to this lumber which she had consecrated to

education and civilization. This is about the twentieth time she has been served in that way. She has had seventeen dwellings and four barns de-stroyed from time to time by her neighbors. Her farm produces an immense crop of black berries, which her neighbors annually plunder, going so far as to seize upon such s she succeeds in gathering, on their to market. A year ago last August they upset a whole load in the river.

But she holds on desperately. How she stands all these losses we do not know. But she is a brave woman, whose autobiography should be written, and who when de d will deserve, and probably receive, a monument.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AND MURDER,—The people of Cleveland, on Sunday, were sbecked at the announcement of an at-tempted suicide and murder of the most shocking nature. The wife of Thomas Ca-bill, the mother of five children, who behin, the mother of nive chargen, who be-came deranged some time since, was sud-denly seized with a mad frenzy, and grasp-ing a razor, almost in an instant, before her husband could stay her hand, drew the innuspand could stay her hand, drew the in-strument three times across her own throat, dutting herself severely, and once across the neck of her husband, inflicting a sarful gash nearly six inches in length, extending from below the chin to the ear, and penetrating to the carotid artery without severing it. Her husband finally overnowared her sad or husband finally overpowered her, and assistance came to hand. The woman's injuries were not considered dangerous, but her husband's were more serious. The bloody walls and floor of the hall in which the struggle took place, teld of the terrible scene that had been enacted.

A FACTORY DISEASE.-A curious form of disease has appeared in some of the flax mills at Belfast. It is thus described by a physician: "In Belfasta very painful malady is prevalent amongst the mill-workers, more so, I think, than in many other places, I mean 'onychia maligna.' The subjects of it believe that it is mainly caused by having to stand, whilst at work, in the water which to stand, whilst at work, in the water which drops from the spinning frames. They usually get a knock upon one of their toes, which inflames; the nail drops off, and an exquisitely painful ulceration, with reproduction of a deformed nail, follows. They are thrown out of work, and it is only by a severe operation and protracted treatment in hospital that they are finally cured. Last year, in the general hospital, out of thirteen hundred cases, we had thirty-eight cases of onychia; several, however, were relapses." This painful disease, it is said, occurs much more frequently in Ireland than in England, because in the Irish flaxmills the men and girls work barefoot all day, "with the water from the flyers dropping upon them."

SECRETARY OF LEGATION TO MEXICO.-Edw'd Lee Plumb, Esq., yesterday received his commission as Secretary of Legation to Mexico, and left for New York to night. This gentleman has for a number of ye resided in that country, and is regarded as in all respects eminently qualified for that important station.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Sittoh."— "Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trian."

Pregress of Work on the Suez Canal.

A letter from Alexandria, of Oct. 6, says—

"The cutting of the Maritime Canal of Suez, in the section from Suez to Chalout, which was the last commenced, is being carried on with great activity. This section is divided into three parts—one that of the Quarantine at Suez, the other is the Prain of Suez, to a distance of four miles, and that of Chalout, ien miles distant. The number of cubic metres (the metre is about 3 feet 3; inches) to be removed in these different points of the canal is 15,307,246. Since the commencement of the works 202,542 cubic metres have been extracted. There consequently remain to remove 15,704,704 metres cube. The number of laborers employed on the whole line is 2,200, for whom 1,500 are at Chelout, 350 in the Plain of Suez, 359 at the Quarantine. The extraction is made at Chalouf by means of several inclined planes with locomotives, which present the advantage of greatly assisting labor. Eighty miners and 260 laborers are occupied in blowing up the rock, which in this place is in the line of the canal, and of which the volume is 24,393 cubic metres. At the present moment 13,856 metres have been revolume is 24,393 cubic metres. At the present moment 13,856 metres have been resent moment 13,856 metres have been removed, so that there remain 10,539. The average monthly work done on this rock being 2,100 cubic metres, five months will still be necessary before it is comptetely finished. The earth-works in this place are, so to speak, insignificant compared with the rock; they amount to 113,566 cubic metres, of which 87,915 have already been taken away. For some time past the recruiting of Arab laborers have been made with facility, and the engineers have succeeded in inducing them to use wheelbarrows instead of coffins, which are much made with facility, and the engineers have succeeded in inducing them to use wheel-barrows instead of coffins, which are much more convenient. If no obstacle should arise to disturb the recruiting, the preparatory works may be finished before the period originally fixed. The works of the quarantine, and those of the Plain de Suez, consisting in cutting two parallel trenches, which will give access to the first dredging machines. These trenches are 20 metres wide and nearly 90 centimetres deep, and are designated as trench of Asia and trench of Africa. At the quarantine these trenches are 4,100 metres in length, and the banks of the Maritime Canal are thus indicated for all this length, with a trench on each side to receive the dredging machines. In the Plain of Suez, the Trench of Africa is executed to alength of 2,400 metres; and that of Asia of 2,400. Certain modifications have recently been made in the line to be followed in the environs of Suez. A mass of rock of 300,000 metres cube, instead of being cut through, is to be turned, and this will constitute a saving of about 10,000,000r. (£400,000) in the original estimate. By a recent decision of the Directors, the width of the canal is te be 102 metres in those parts in which it lies below high water."

TREASURE TROVE, An interesting dis-TREASURE TROVE,—An interesting discovery of silver coins was made at Stamford, England, last month. A laborar,
named John Christian was excavating for
sanitary purposes at the back of a house occupied by Mrs. Wyles, builder, in St.
George's Square, when his spade struck
upon an earthen jar, which proved to contain two thousand eight hundred silver tain two thousand eight hundred silver coins, chiefly Anglo-Gallic groats of Henry Comed at Calais, and English groats of Edward IV., of the London Mint. There were also a few half-groats of Edward III. The whole are in a fine state of preservation, many being almost as bright as on the day they were issued. The jar was found at a depth of only about a foot from the surface, and not more than six inches from the foundation of the house. It is probable that the site was formerly included in St. George's churchyard and that the coins were buried when the Lancasterians invaded Stamford during the wars of the

MEDICAL VICTIMS OF CHOLERA.-The London Lancet records a list of physicians who have fallen victims on the Continent to heir devotion while succoring the sufferers their devotion while succoring the suiterers from the reigning epidemic. At Leipsie, Dr. G. Gunther, chief of the surgical clipique of the hospital of that city, has succumbed to cholera. At Breslau, Dr. succumbed to cholera. At Breslau, Dr. Klopsch, who has acquired reputation by his writings on orthopædy, has been carried off by the same malady. Vienna deplores the loss of two of its most distinguished practitioners—M. Le Baron Wattmann Beauliere, surgeon to the Emperor, and Dr. Franz Liharzik, author of a remarkable work on development. English professional men will remember the series of models and nen will remember the series of models and diagrams by which the views of the latter were illustrated in the Great Exhibition of 1861. Finally, in the short campaign of the last war no less than eleven Prussian physicians died of cholera.

THE CORPOBATION OF YALE COLLEGE.

President Woolsey, of Yale College, has been advocating a needed reform in the composition of the corporation of that institution. At present the corporation of that insti-tution. At present the corporation consists of nineteen men, eight of whom are the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and six State Senators. The remainder represent the original government of the college. As the college was founded by ten college. As the college was founded by ten-Congregational ministers, they were con-stituted a perpetual corporation, and their successors were to be appointed from Con-necticut Congregational clergymen, who were graduates of the college. The college has long since outgrown its original sphere as a mere school for the education of minis-ters and is now a university. President woolsey proposes to limit the choice of all the corporators to the graduates of the college and to do away with the narrow restrictions improved by the original founders.

A CHILD IN A LION'S DEN.-Two clergymen in Nottingham, England, recently called the attention of the magistrates to an called the attention of the magistrates to an exhibition in that town. A number of lions were confined in a cage, and at intervals through the day a child was put into the cage to perform with them. The child was about three years old, and such a proceeding was considered contrary to public decency and humanity. The bench concerning the condemning such an entertainpurred in condemning such an entertainment and advised the proprietor of the exhibition to discontinue it. The Mayor of Leicester followed the example of the Nottingham magistrates and forbade the exhi-bition of the child in the den.

AN IMMENSE TREE.-Capt. John Bryan, AN IMMENSE TREE.—Capt. John Bryan, of St. Thomas Township, Franklin county, Pa., recently cut a white oak tree on his farm which produced, 2,995 feet of sawed lumber and 42 cords of fire wood. It measured 4 feet across the stump, and at a distance of 57 feet from the stump, the trunk still measured over two feet in diameter. The wood and lumber realized from this single three, at their market price, amounted to about ninety dollars.

THE HISTORIAN OF NEW HAMPSHIEE.— Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Bonton, of Concord, the lately appointed colonial historian of New Hampshire, has resigned his pastorate in order to attend to the duties of his new poaltion. The resignation takes effect on the orty-second anniversary of his settlement.