Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1867.

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BIBSON PEACOCK.

I. PETTIERSTON.

LASTER BOUDER, Jr.,

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BCHOMACKER & CO.8 CELEBRATED In the superior of the superior o

MARRIED.

BISHOP-LANNING.—In Wysox, Bradford county, by the Rev. F. B. Hoskins, Rector of Christ Church, Cowands, Pa., William T. Bishop, Jr., of Towands formerly of Harrisburg), to Enolly T., daughter of M. H. aunting, Eq. Gormerly of Harribourg, to Energy L. Lanning, Feq.

BROOKS—CRUMP.—In Baltimore, June 25th, at St.
Paul's Church, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Maham, Prof. N. C.
Brooks, Lt. D., Preddent of the Baltimore Female College,
and Christiana Octavia, youngest daughter of the late Dr.

William Crump, of Virginia, formerly U. S. Minister to

Nowling of the Rev. Philadelphia.

NNIER-POTTER.—On the 27th of June, by the Rev. Newton. Alfred Monnier to Florence Potter, all of this

CARTER .- On the 27th in-t., Caroline W., wife of John E. Carter, aged in years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, Joel Cadbury, Chelten avenue, beyond Wayne street, Germantown, on Seventh day afternoon, the 2sth inst. at 4 o'clock. Interment in Friends' Ground, at Germantown.

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE BEST ARTICLE OF LYRE & LANDELL Have reduced all the Summer Silks and Spring Dress

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econd quality Book and Newspapers, at short no
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SPECIAL NOTICES

SPECIAL NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIgation Company, Philadelphia, June 20, 1867.
A meeting of the Biockholders of The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Chestnut, above Fifth street, on TUESDAY, the second day of July next, at 10% o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering an agreement for the consolidation and merger of the corporate rights, powers, franchises and property of the Nauticoke Bailroad Company with and into The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; and also an agreement for a similar merger of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation. Company, and of determining by a vote of the stockholders, to be then and there taken, in person or by proxy, for the adoption or rejection of each or either of the said agreements.

JAMES S. COX,

je21-f m w-tf; NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, Bwinning School and Gymnasium for Ladics, Chil-dren and Gentlemen, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

. THE NATATORIUM AND THE FOURTH OF JULY. THE BWIMMING DEPARTMENT ON THE "FOURTH"

No ladies' classes and no lessons given on that day. By On and after July 5th flie hours for ladies will close tone o'clock, P.M. je21-14th

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R. FOURTH JULY EXCURSION TICKETS Will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from

SATURDAY, June 20th, MONDAY, July 8th, 1867 NURTH PENNSYLVANIA RAHROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.—The undersigned have a full supply of the hardest and purest Lehigh Coal at the above place. No Schuylkill coal kept, Parties in Germantown or vicinity who desire a superior article for present use, or the winter, can have it promptly supplied and delivered, by addressing to Box 22 Germantown Post Office, or leaving orders at the Office, No. 15 South Seventh street, Phila.

BINES & SHEAFF. APUBLIC MEETING IN FURTHERANCE OF the work of the Diocesan Board of Missions in Pennsylvania will be held in St. Paul's Church, Chestnat Hill.

On FRIDAY EVENING, June 28th

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, PHILADELphila, June 28th, 1967.

The Director have this day declared a dividend of
Four Dollars a share, payable on and after July let.

J. W. GILLBOUGH,

Logare Cashier.

ayne street. jel8 lmrps E. HUNTER.

Howard Hospital, Nos. 1518 AND 1830 Lombard Street Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

An English Peer's Apology for His Order.

The following letter appeared in the London Times of June 14. Sir: May I be allowed to make one or two observations on your article of this morning in reference to the House of Lords?

The institution of a quorum would be beneficial; but the abolition of vote by proxy would have no effect on the daily routine of business. The system, no doubt, is victous in principle, and should be got rid of immediately; little, however, would be gained or lost by such a step, the mode of voting being troublesome, and seldom re-

and the House of Lords is, in many respects, not fairly tested. The groundless jealousy of the House of Commons, their singular adherence to medieval securities against Kings and Barons, with the unaccountable reluctance of all administrations in succession, prevent the origination of many measures in our assembly. Bills, moreover, are not sent up from the Commons with any regularity. Long intervals, in which nothing is submitted for our consideration, are followed almost at the very close of the session by torrents of legislative propositions, as many, it has happened, as fifty in a week—all of which, if properly distributed, would, instead of being passed in haste and without examination, be duly and effi-

ciently considered. Nor may it, be overlooked that the House of Commons has monopolized to such an extent all the power of the State, that party debates and party divisions have lost much of their import-ance in the House of Lords, and therefore very seldom occur. This alone would render any de-liberative assembly unattractive, and give an apparent tameness to most of its proceedings.

Your obedient servant,

Mrs. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, the American publishers of Mrs. wood's works, have in press, and will publish in a few days, an entirely new novel from her pen, entitled "Orville College," which is said to be equal in interest and denouement to "East Lynne." Booksellers are requested to send in their orders without delay. "Orville College"has just been finished by Mrs. Wood, and is printed from the author's manuscript and advanced process. from the author's manuscript and advanced proof sheets, purchased by T. B. Peterson & Brothers from Mrs. Henry Wood, and will be issued here in advance of the publication of the work in

RASH STEPS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.1 Over this eloquent Italy your feet seem to stir up cries from the ground. The echoes of history dog your steps. When you feel bright and proud. you remember tales of conquests and the flight of the Cæsarian eagles. When you are a little more sentimental, you give car to a thousand heartstories, unapproachably tender and tragic, which linger reverberating in the hollows of this volcanic soil. Italy herself is the "woman nation," and her rising and falling hills are the bosom in which lie many of her sad daughters, whose destinies are the heirlooms of poetry.

Byron has sung of the wretched Parisina; Dante has made Francesca of Rimini immortal. As you return from Venice to Rome, you may pass Rimini, and find the place of the old castle. wherein she read with Paolo of the "long-sighedfor smile" which Guinevere smiled on Lancelot; and where young Paolo

"Kissed my mouth, trembling in the act all over." At Bologna you look at the "Temptation of Joseph," a bas-relief, in which poor Properzia de Rossi, paintress, sculptress, engraver and musician, wrought her own likeness in the face of the wife of the Egyptian lord. She finished the carving, her master-piece, and then died of unrequited love, a Sapphic death.

At Faenza you are told of another Francesca, a woman made of different stuff from her of Rimini. She was the jealous wife of one of the Manfreds, and when slesawher stout husband getting the advantage of the four braves she had hired to kill him, she sprang from the bed, snatched a sword, ard let out his life with her own white hand.

There we have the gamut-from the inspired woman, dowered with every talent and splendid with all art, who lies down and meekly dies for a fancy, to the creature of one idea, more animal and more Roman, who so broadly expresses conjugal distrust by butchering her husband. One demonstrates the exacting art-temperament, which, finding the world ill-adjusted to its needs, revenges itself by seeking another. The the second, revenge suggests itself as something quite earthy and brutish, and the ill-fitted comrades proceed to tear each other in their slime. This is the spirit directly descended from the age of gladiatorial shows, when, before the white rows of the vestals and the ranges of spotless wives and children, the coarse swordsmen died in their blood. It is the spirit so admirably depicted by Shakespeare in the boudoir conversations of Cariolanus. That incredible creature, the Roman woman-I perhaps never quite realized her until, leaving the church of San Pietro in Vincoli, whither I had gone to see Michel Angelo's Moses, the driver said, "Signor, our wheels now pass the spot where Tullia, wife of Tarquin, drove her car over the breast of her own father." Now the pale Roman street seemed to turn hot beneath me, ashamed to have ever sustained the deed.

All these stories, as I said, are the heirlooms of art: Plutarch picks his subjects from the arena itself, and Dante, who fainted at the tale of his patron Rimini's daughter, proceeds to write it down on his tenderest page, the only page of

Dante that ever was wet with real tears. But what if he had a story that swept all the gamut? Suppose history should present us with a delineation in which the traits of an Italian murderess should miraculously blend with those of the tender human flower that withers of an What tears so deep, what emotions so complicated and so tormenting, as to match such a recital? With what ears shall we hear of one who, like this Tullia, assists at the murder of her father; like this Manfredi, comes up to complete the work her assassins fail in; like Jacl of old, wields the hammer and points the spike; and afterwards, encompassed with the pity and homage of all Italy, turns to death with an innocent half-smile on her baby face, goes from her maiden dreams all trustingly and gladly to the scaffold, and there softly fades from earth like the rath primrose that, forsaken, dies! Such a character does exist, not in fiction, but in hard archives of law. Fiction, however, or rather imagination, early took it up. To say nothing of native poets, Shelley has written The Cenci. And Guido Reni-has left a delicate portrait of poor

. This interesting picture is contained in the Palace Barbarini, built by Urban VIII., with the stones of the Coliseum. Fit casket for such a relic. If my logic is right, the Coliseum must have existed before Beatrice could be possible. Long before, in ancestral spirits, the circus must have sown its bloody seed, or the red flower could never have sprung up in the gentlest breast of Rome. At any rate, the stones of the Flavian arena, first raised by Jewish slaves under the deign of Gaudentius, a Christian architect and martyr, and often wet with Christian tears, have eassembled in these latter times around the touching face of Beatrice. Clambering, the other day, from pillar to pillar of the fine spiral stairway. I went to pay the gentle creature a visit.

There she sits, with the fair infantine face lookng at you over the shoulder, the little mouth quivering with a sigh, and the eyes red with crying-the pathetic Beatrice who has been taken to the heart of all the world. She looks out at you from her white draperies with the air of a baby, a household darling, who has been sent chidden to bed. It is a frail head to have been chosen to bear all that weight of miscrable destiny, and it lifts itself with a look of wonder at the tragic world into which it is introduced. Such a look plunges into the very heart, disturbing pity in its

Guido was a mere decorative painter, and the portrait is worth little in the way of art. Such as he was, however, the limner seems to have done his best, and to have remembered with real sympathy the unfortunate who had looked round at him so wistfully in her cell. Even a cheapersman than he might have been ennobled by such an opportunity. So he has painted faithfully his

est, and in the end, better than he knew.

What do those dark eyes see, into which he has thrown that strange, escaping expression? Do they see the lonely castle, hanging over the pre-cipies of the Abruzzi, and the wicked lord journeying gayly thither for his summer debauch? Do they see the assassins spring from the rocks and strike, and fail, and fly? Do they see the last scene in the awful tower, when the two women, having received the false husband and father with awe-stricke hypocrisy in the home they meant he should never enter more, hand him the drugged cup, and lead the murderers in? Then, Beatrice, then the moment was yours! The victim is at your mercy in his touching helpnessness; his wife has fled, and the braves are wavering. If you relent, he liveslives for your despair. Your life was his gift. and now his life is yours. But your nerves are

strong, and a lover is whispering in your (ear of | be respected; but when the Indians leave their future hope and joy when the wretch is gone. It is a delirium, an ecstasy. You have drawn the assassins to his bed; you are threatening and weeping, and taunting and commanding, and they draw courage from the tragic beauty of your face; and the deed is over, and the villain has been hammered to death in his den. Is that what you are seeing, poor child, with your soft,

alarmed eves? No likeness is shown of the miserable Francesco Cenci. But his two wives are there, the first being the mother, and the other the stepmother and accomplice of Beatrice. It is a pitiful triad, a sad sisterhood of miserables who have mounted the heights of experience, and see the whole world of wretchedness beneath them. The mother's head, painted with all the forcible exaggeration of Caravaggio, has not, even under those strong lights and shadows, a lofty look. It is round and stupid, the puppet of misfortune: what is worse, it bears clearly the travestied likeness of the daughter, and it is bundled up in a turban which miserably caricatures the white drapery on that young forehead. Poor baby! is it after all possible that destiny was kinder to kill you when it did, in your youth, in your great moment, in the day when your eye was lofty and your mouth tremulous and your beauty invincible? You died, with your hapless family and your boy-brother looking on. That was awful. But if you had lived and grown fat, it would have

been worse, for it would have been funny. Over the two hangs the face of Lucrezia Cenci. the second wife, the accomplice. It is long and brown, with straight black hair and narrow peeping eyes, quite capable of murder.

ENFANT PERDU.

SANTA ANNA.

How He was Outwitted and a Guard of Honor Placed Over Him-The Au-thorities Oppose Him and After-wards Pronounce in His Favor--Details of His Vera Cruz Fiasco,

Vera Cruz, June 11th, 1867.— * * * The confusion and contradiction as to the real state contusion and contradiction as to the real state of affairs in the interior had almost reached a climax when, of a sudden an American steamer was descried outside, "flying the private signal of some distinguished personage. No one could divine who the personage could be, until the captain of the port's boat returned from the steamer with the information that it was figured. Some American courter with the information that it was the steamer with the information that it was General Santa Anna. Consternation now became general, and the Imperial Commissary, together with the commanding general, at the invitation of Santa Anna, went aboard the Virginia and had a long conference with him. He stated that he came supported by the United States, and with means turnished by them, and requested permission to land. This was refused for the time being, until a council of war could be held. While they were returning from the steamer to Vera Cruz were returning from the steamer to Vera Cruz, General Perez Gomez, commanding in Fort San Juan de Ulloa—Gomez is a creature of Santa Anna -brought Santa Anna to the castle and there gave him quarters.

This Gomez, under orders from Taboada, has kept all the guns bearing on the city, and has three mortars and two hundred quintals of powder, as well as provisions to last the garrison a month. These events took place on the 3d inst. The whole town was in alarm that night, and that the majority had decided against letting Santa Anna land, they feared that the city would be bombarded by Gomez. On the 4th a norther prevented any communication with the fort. On the 5th the weather was good, but the Imperial Commissary refused to allow any communication with the fort or vessel. Two captains who come salors from the certific was the contraction with the fort or vessel. who came ashore from the castle were taken prisoners, and confided in the Town, Hall, while aid from the Imperial Commissary put out to no-tify Gomez and the Major of the fort that Taboada wished to see them on shore. They obeyed the order and while they were coming ashore, Colonel Camacilo, with one hundred men, put coincil Camacino, with one numered men, put out for San Juan. He had private instructions to put a guard of honor, composed of twenty-five men (!) over the apartments occupied by Santa Anna in the castle. As soon as he should suc-ceed in doing this, he was to hoist the flag of the fort at half-mast, as a signal to the city of his suc-cess. When the signal was noticed, the Civil Prefect of Vera Cruz, Robledo, went to the fort with orders to made Santa Anna re-embark on the steamer, and gave him to understand that the Imperial Commissary and General Taboada Would meet him there and let him know the result of the council of war. Santa Anna made no resistance, for it-was uscless, as he had been outwitted. Early on the next day the Commissary and the General-in-Chief spent over three hours aboard the Virginia. The American and English Con-suls were also there. What transpired is not known, but the Gommissary and the General re-turned completely changed, and the very men who the day previous had foiled Santa Anna, called another council of war, and drew up a pro-nunciamiento in his favor. All the garrison subscribed to it except Cuevas; Camacho, who with-drew to his barracks, and declared he would-hold

out there against the rest, Lieutenant Colonels Figuerro, Murcha and a few others. Here arose a new conflict. The garrison was divided. The preparations for Santa Anna's land-ing were being made, and the revolution is pub-licly spoken of. This occurred between noon and two P. M. At about three o'clock a boat went alongside the Virginia. It contained the American and English naval commanders. Commander Roe sent an invitation to Santa Anna to dine with him saboard the Tacony. But the old fellow, suspecting to the a device, returned his thanks in the most amiable and stated and gracious language possible, and stated that he would accept the compliment at another moment, as he was then awaiting a boat to go ashore. His surprise was awful when he got orders from Commodore Roe to follow him at once as a prisoner of the United States. Roe at the same time told the Captain of the Virginia to steam down next day to Tampico, and take Santa Anna from aboard the Tacony and bring him back to New York, whence he had fled, leaving a

claim still pending.

The ridicule and disgrace which the authorities nere have brought upon themselves by this whole transaction is of the worst kind. The Civil Pretransaction is of the worst kind. The Char Free-fect, General Robledo, has resigned and goes to Havana. General Herran goes to Havana by this steamer also; and it is even reported that Taboada has resigned. The general belief is that General Benavides will occupy this city next Sunday June 16. Sunday, June 16.

So winds up another episode. THE INDIAN WAR.

Satanta on the War-Path. Fort Sepewick, June 20, 1867.—The Kiowas are on the war-path under the bombastic Satanta, and have struck General Andrew Jackson Smith "a hard lick"—so he telegraphs to Sherman.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.
HEADQUARTERS MELITARY DIVISION OF THE
ISSOURI,June 21.—To accomplish, as far as pos-Missouri, June 21.—To accomplish, as far as possible, a concert of action and uniformity of practice throughout this Military Division, embracing the Great Plains from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, with their tribes of nomadic Indians, the following general rules are adopted.

1. By the laws of Congress, the management of Indian affairs is committed to the Interior Department, and by it delegated to a Commissioner of Indian Affairs. of Indian Affairs, to general superintendents, special commissioners, and agents, to reside among the separate tribes of nations. And when the Indians actually reside on a reservation, or restrict themselves to territory guaranteed to them by treaty, the military are commanded and the civil authorities notified that those treaty rights are the supreme law of the land, and must

reservations and go beyond the country com-mitted to them, and there commit a crime, they fall under military control or subject themselves to arrest and punishment by the civil power.

II. For military convenience the Division has

been divided into three military departments—that of Dakota, to the north, commanded by Gen-Terry; that of the Platte, in the middle, commanded by Gen. Augur, and that of Missouri, to the south, commanded by Gen. Hancock. Each of these departments coincides, as near as can be, with the State and Territorial lines, and each commanding general has a part of the regular army, as large as can be spared from other quar-ters, and has a general supervision of the military police of his department, and has also other speial daties which cannot be made public.

III. All this extent of country is embraced in some State or Territory, with civil officers acting under their own special codes; and, as a great diversity of opinion and practice exists as to how far the civil authority can apply, especially in cases such as have recently prevailed, where Indians in-small bands have infested the traveled roads and exposed settlements. it is hereby made known that if each State and Territory will organize a battalion of mounted men, ready to be called in-to the service of the United States, it will be called for by the Department Commander, and used in connection with the regular troops, if an emer-gency should arise, in his judgment, to make it necessary. In that event the regiment, or a part thereof, will be mustered in, according to the laws of Congress now existing—each man to provide his own horse, for which the allowance of forty cents a day will be stipulated, and the same pay, clothing, food and allowances as are now or may be hereafter provided by law. But it must be clearly understood that it will require an appropriation by Congress to make the actual payment of everything, except rations, forage and supplies, needed by such volunteers, during the time they are in the service of the United States; but that Congress will so appropriate there is little doubt, provided the necessity for the call be manifest, as evidenced by the judgment of the Department Commander, ratified by myself and the General-in-Chief. Whenever such a battalion is organized, the Governor of the State or Territory should llowances as are now or may be hereafter prothe Governor of the State or Territory should notify the Department Commander of the fact,

with such report of numbers, location of companies, &c., &c., as will enable him to judge of their availability.

IV. The civil authorities of said States and Territories should, by their sheriffs of counties and by their deputies, have small posses armed and prepared at all times, to pursue and hunt down the small horse-thieving bands of Indians, who, by dispersing, avoid the military forces. When they have made captures clearly within the county, or within their official jurisdiction, the thieves should be contined in the county jail, and proceeded against according to law; but if traced to any Indian reservation, the case should be reported to the United States Marshal, by whom the property stolen should be demanded through the Resident Agent, and a demand made for the surrender of the thief or thieves. Should there be any doubts, the captured ladians should, if possible, be delivered to the commanding officer of some military post, who will receipt for them, and hold them subject to the supreme authority of the Government. Sheriff's parties, in pursuit of Indians who have committed them, will be

justified in using their arms, unless they promptly usined in using their arms, unless they promptly surrender on demand.

V. When horses, mules, or stock of any kind are stolen by Indians, and can be traced to a reservation, a demand should be made at once of the Agent, and if the tribe be entitled to annulate the state of the tribe in the state of the state of the state. chargeable with the value of the stolen property; but if the theft is committed, as is usual, by the small bands of warlike tribes, who have come from a great distance and do not belong to any reservation, it is almost impossible to recover the The United States is not liable for such theft any more than for a highway robbery committed in one of the more settled States. The Governors of States and Territories interested in the foregoing, are requested to com-municate freely with department commanders on

municate irceit with department commanders on all these subjects—and by way of appeal, only, to me or to higher authority.

W. T. Sherman,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

CRIME.

A Family Bound and Robbed of \$7,000 Worth of Bonds, &c. One of the most daring outrages which has ver been perpetrated in the vicinity of Newark, New Jersey, occurred on Tuesday evening, at Westfield, a village some twelve miles west of Newark, in Union county. About nine o'clock in the evening, four men entered the house of Mr. Jacob Miller, an old and very respectable resident of Westfield, and demanded his money, telling him that they would not leave the house until their demands were complied with. One of them then knocked the old gentleman down The four afterward secured Mrs. Miller, a young lady named Clark, who was visiting there, and a laboring man named James, who was employed upon the premi es, in the same way. Two of them then searched the upper part of the house, while the other two remained below with the lamily. The searching party soon returned with \$7,000 worth of bonds and two gold watches, one belonging to Mr. Miller and the other to his wife, and the desperadoes then departed, leaving the family helplessly bound. parted, leaving the family helplessly bound. Provious to leaving, however, they threatened to kill the fettered inmates and fire the house if they made an alarm. Soon after they left, Mrs. Miller succeeded, in freeing herself and then released her companions; but fear of encountering the robbers deterred them from giving an alarm until about five o'clock the next morning. Immediate steps were taken to secure, if possible, the arrest of the perpetrators of this high-handed outrage, and Newark and New York detectives are already at work upon the case. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the ease. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the arrest of the robbers and recovery of the bonds. The following are the numbers of the bonds and lescriptions of the watches: Four Elizabeth City bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 42, 62, 351, 352; two Rahway City bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 59 and

other was a lady's watch, marked on the outside "J. A. M." A British Officer Shot by a United States Soldier.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 25.—A private letter from the steamer Octaroon, on her way to Fort Benton with Government stores and troops, dated near Fort Union, gives an account of the death of Capt. W. D. Speer, of the British army, a passenger, who was shot by a sentinel. The facts of the case were these: Sentinels had been posted on the case were these: Sentinels had been posted on the roof to watch the banks at night, so as to give warning of the approach of Indians. Capt. Speer started to go to his room, which was in the texas, about 12 o'clock at night, and when about to enter was fired upon by a sentinel stationed aft of the texas, killing him instantly. From the testimony taken by the committee appointed by the passengers, it appeared that the sentinel did not challenge Captain Speer, but fired without halting him. The sentinel was arrested and turned over to the military authorities at Fort Buford. The Captain of the boat states that sentinels were not at all necessary for the safety of the boat were not at all necessary for the safety of the boat or passergers, and were placed on the roof by the deutenant commanding, with express orders not to interfere with the passengers.

61; and one Union County bond, No. 44, of \$1,000. One of the gold watches stolen had an open face, with the initials "J. M. N. J.," on the inside; the

Orleans—Three Undoubted Cases of Both Cholera and Fever Reported. New Orlkans, June 27, 1867, 9 P. M.—The N. Y. Herald published a special telegram on Monday, announcing the appearance of yellow fever in this city, which resulted in the following being sent here by the Associated Press:

Washington, June 26, 1867.—Collector Kellong, of New Orleans, telegraphs to the Secretary

The Cholera and Yellow Fever in New

of the Treasury, denying the report that the yellow fever had appeared there.

The facts prove the Government information to be incorrect, three cases having occurred within the last two weeks. A man in the Charity Hospital died of the black vomit first, and was reported as an undoubted case of yellow fever to the Board of Health by Dr. Lewis, the visiting

the Board of Health by Dr. Lewis, the visiting physician, who saw the patient. Notwithstanding the report of Dr. Lewis, the Board reported the case as one of intermittent fever.

At the meeting of the Board on Tuesday, the 25th, Dr. Smith, the President, reported two undoubted cases, one of the patients recovering, the other, Henry Getson, of New York, dring of black vomit on Sunday. The origin of these cases is unknown. No additional cases have been reported for the past week, but three additional reported for the past week, but three additional cases of cholera have been reported. Two of the patients have since recovered.—N. Y. Herald.

GRAND MASONIC/OVACION.

Speech of James T. Brady in Aid of the Destitute and Suffering Masons of the South.

| From to-day's New York World: A grand Masonic ovation in ald of the destitute and suffering Masons of the South was held last evening in the Academy of Music. At an early hour not only the Masonic brethren, with ears nour not only the Masonic brethren, with ears ready for the sweet sounds, and hearts open to noble sentiments, but the fair sisters, although they perhaps were not of the order, rapidly began to collect into a happy, tatelligent and expectant audience. It was not long before the Academy assumed a very different aspect of the normal spectacle of bare seats and empty boxes. Tier on ther was soon occupied with the possessors of smiling soon occupied with the possessors of smiling faces, loves of hats and hovering fans, agreeably relieved by the frequency of uncovered and unchignoned heads and bearded faces. At the beginning of the concert there were no seats left, and quite a number of spectators were obliged to stand. The audience was as cultivated and intel

ligent as it was large.

The concert began at 8 o'clock, at which time the Academy was entirely filled, with the exception of reserved boxes.

The rendering of the selections was greatly applanded, the singers and performers being repeat-

President Johnson was expected during the evening, a telegram having been received from New Haven announcing his intention of being present, and a box was prepared and reserved for him. The audience were disappointed, but were highly gratified with the entertainment, and more

highly gratified with the entertainment, and more than gratified with its object.

During the intermission in the musical exercises, Mr. James T. Brady, accompanied by several prominent members of the brotherhood, took his place on the stage.

Mr. Brady was then introduced to the audience by Past Grand Master Robert D. Holmes, and greeted with loud and long applause. When this had subsided, Mr. Brady opened his address with the usual salutation of "ladies and gentlemen," remarking that such was the ordinary lan-

men," remarking that such was the ordinary language of courtesy when a speaker presented himself before a public audience; but he wished himself before a public audience; but he wished to address the gentlemen present by a designation more endearing, and which in that connection it fell to his lot to utter for the first time in his life—Brother Masons. [Loud applause.] He was sorry, so far as the gratification of mere personal feeling was concerned, that he could not add to this something even more graceful and beautiful, and say "Signature" [Annuage and Jainghers] He was in eful and beautiful, and say "Sis-" [Applause and laughter.] He was in-ned by the gentlemen connected with this most venerable, honored and honorable institu tion that it had not forever been divested of that grace in its organization. He then referred eulo-stically to the women who had figured consphenously in the history or masonry, and that there was no order of men on earth who had that there was no order of men on earth who had established such sacred, solemn, undying obliga-tions for the honor of the other sex. He regarded the women present then as encouraging him to come forward for one of the noblest pur-poses that ever stirred his heart, or excited motives of benevolence. He rejoiced that he was permitted to speak a few words on the cause for which they were conferred. On the ticket sent to him, which favored him with admission to one of the boxes, he saw printed those few eloquent, patriotic, tearful words, "The cry of the hungry." This is no catch of the pen, no humor of the fancy. It is a sad, stern truth. While he stood before them, there were those in the South who had been fostered in the arms of mothers who bent over them with smiles benignant as those of heaven to whom in their childhood they looked up as we look up to the great Master of the universe—men, women and children brought up in comfort and even-fuxury, who now-knowthe pinching wants of the common necessaries of life. He, like many other men in the assembly, had received frequently letters the assembly, had received frequently letters from the South, the penmanship and manner of expression of which indicated that they came from ranks of high position, and wishing him to get some benevolent gentlemen to associate their means together, that they might purchase a few bushels of corn for the support of their starving little ones. It was poculiarly interesting to contemplate their duty, as Masons to the South, in view of the circumstances developed during the war. When it broke out it disrupted families; it severed the ties of friends; it assalled families; it severed the ties of friends; it assalled the structure of the government; and it may have been said to strike at the foundations of religion but it left Masonry standing in its grand perfec-tion still. (Loud applause.) And now, on this occasion, when it was represented there for the purpose of obtaining means to send the support of life to famishing brothers and sisters of the South, he invoked the presence of the Deity to enter their hearts and fill the tabernacles of their souls with spiritual determination that none of them might feel satisfied, until they had contri buted in some way for the relief of those suffering

Mr. Brady closed with an eloquent appeal to Masons to contribute to the object of the meeting and an expression of hope that their starying brothers of the South would accept the gift, and, setting aside all political questions, be united to them in charity, kindness and benevolence.

Terrible Fall from a Church Spire. Terrible Fall from a Church Spire.

(From the Indianapells Journal, June 28.)

The chapter of horrible accidents received an addition of more than usual terror yesterday morning, in the fall of one of the carpenters engaged on the cupola of Zion's Church, on Ohio street. Mr. Peter Wilson was engaged in raising the frame work of the steeple, and stepping up a ladder about 115 feet from the ground, missed bis footbold and in falling atruck upon the roof

his foothold, and in falling struck upon the roo about two-thirds of the way from the comb to the caves, breaking through the slate tiles and sheeting, and bouncing upon the roof of the two-story frame house just west, and thence to the ground. The distance from where he fell to the roof first struck we should Judge to be nearly sixty teet, and the force with which he fell may be inferred from the breaking of quite a large hole in the slating and board covering. Strange to say, he was not killed out-right, but is still alive, although no hopes are right, but is still alive, although no hopes are entertained of his recovery. His lower jaw was broken in four places, his ankle broken badly, four or five ribs wrenched from the spine, and the scalp shaved clean from the skull in the spot where he struck the slating. If the skull was broken, no displacement was discovered. Mr. Wilson was carried to his home in an insensible condition. He is a Welchman of about thirty years of age, and having been a sailor, was entirely fearless of distance, and for that reason had been engaged in framing the spires of the First and Second churches, and then at Zion's Church.

VAST QUANTITIES OF IVORY DESTROYED.—Thousands of teeth that might last a lifetime are lost every year, simply because the parties concerned either forgot or do not appreciate the fact that Sozopont, duly applied, renders, the FACTS AND FANCIES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

-A "reversible" bonnet is the latest novelty. In the last quarter century the apple trees have only twice blossomed as late as this year. —Smith is quite numerous in New York this year, there being 1,830 of him.

—Two more pre-adamite frogs linve been found in a coal bed in Nova Scotia, 160 feet below the surface.

A venerable Hubbist, who saw President Johnson's entry into Boston on Saturday, saw also President Washington's in 1789. -Eugenie flung herself into Louis's arms and

wept after the attempt at assessination. Not at the result, we hope. —The Chicago Judges are taking measures to make divorces less easily attainable. It is about

—A hungry Mason on Monday was told to wallow his aprop, but declined because it went gainst his stomach.—Boston Post.

Mr. John Hay, formerly Mr. Lincoln's private secretary, sails for Europe on Saturday, to et as Charge D'Affhires to Austria. —It is reported that Mr. George Gibbs, the eologist and philanthropist, is an applicant for he office of Governor of Wairussia.

—A Detroit man held a reception party the ther night to receive congratulations upon aving visited Chicago and returned safely.

—Garibaldi has issued invitations for a Free-masons' Gongress at Naples, to be held at the same time as the centenary of St. Peter at Rome. —In Gloucester, England, there is a club of worshippers of Mr. M. F. Tupper, who call themselves "The Tupperians."

An International Club is proposed in London, to enable distinguished foreigners to meet their equals in England.

-Three beings of the What-is-it race, with human voices, but covered with hair, have been found in Missouri. The ladies put paregoric into the ice-cream at a strawberry festival in Cincinnati, to prevent injurious effects. The effects were not injurious by the control of the cont

but ludierous. ut ludicrous.

"Beverly Tucker is in Mexico, managing a."

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The large establishment for a wealthy Mexican." The man should be wealthy who has Beverly for a

-We learn from the N. Y. Gazette that Mr. Bancroft's head is covered with close, thick, short white hair, and that he wears side-whiskers in the English style, but neatly trimmed.

—A Western paper says Greeley plays a hero as a tragical wild ass would play Mazeppa. Comparing a jackass to Greeley is cruelty to animals.—Ex. -A man of an economical turn of mind shot

himself in a grave-yard, at St. Louis, the other day, where he owned a lot, so as to save the expense of a funeral. —Mr. Gladstone will take the chair of the Newspaper Press Fund dinner, at Willis's Rooms, on the 29th of July. All the celebrities of litera-ture are down in the list of stewards.

The Court Journal of June 15th says: "On Friday last, at St. Peter's, Maidstone, the congregation consisting of two ladies only, the curate commenced with, 'Dearly beloved sisters!" —Count Wedel, who shot Prince Bernhard soims in a duel at Vienna some months ago, has been pardoned by the Emperor, and has returned

-Here is a paragraph a la Home Journal: "The handsomest man of the city is Mr. John A. K-nn-dy; the wittlest, Mr. Thos. C. A-ct-n; the

the writer."-N. Y. Gazette. -A heavy storm broke over Bruges on the 2d. Several buildings and the spires of the churches of Notre Dame, St. Croix and that of the Re-demptorists, were struck with lightning. At Ghent a great many old trees were torn from their roots

—A notary in Italy named M. Colpani, a confirmed drunkard, recently made a bet that he would break several hundred plates with his head. He did so, and won his wager; but on returning home was seized with a burning fever. His head swelled to a frightful size, and he experted after some hours of executating suffers. pired after some hours of exeruclating suffering. -At the Royal Palace in Berlin forty thousand wax candles are instantaneously lighted by a single match. The wicks are previously connected by a thread spun from gun-cotton, on lighting one end of which all the candles are lighted simultaneously, and thus the whole of the

seven hundred apartments are illuminated at once. -The sum of eleven million florins has been appropriated by the Austrian Government for fortifications at Vienna. Of this four millions only are to be expended this year, and this expenditure will be covered by the thirty-eight millions are to be expended the property of the proper ions payable by Italy for the war material in the Venetian fortresses.

-A great compliment has just been paid to Sir —A great companient mas just been pant to sir-Edwin Lundseer by a lunatic. A physician in London has had to apply to a magistrate for an order to cousign a man named John Adams to an asylum, Adams being for a long time under the delusion that the lions in Trafalgar square had got loose and were under his bed, growling at him. -A large land-slip has occurred in the Oberland

Alps, near the village of Lutschen, which has caused great damage and threatens still further injury, the village of Steinegg being in great danger. The forest of Hard is in motion over a great extent of ground, and an enormous number of large fir trees have been overthrown and —A new question has arisen about the Scheldt, a stream already famous in the annals of interna-

tional litigation. A project for damming it has led to a dispute between Belgium and Holland. The question has been referred to a commission of three engineers, French, Prussian and English. By a majority of one, this commission has decided that the damming may proceed.

—Jeff. Davis has accepted an invitation from the proprietor of the White Sulphur Springs, in Catawba, N. C., to visit that place on his return from Canada, and he will be there with his family in July or August. Jeff. has also an invitation from the well-known proprietor of another celebrated sulphurous institution. His acceptance is not formally announced, but there can be little doubt that he will personally report in due sea-

-The hair dressers of Paris now begin work at nine o'clock in the morning and continue throughout the day. These great-artistes, indeed, give themselves airs just now, "The invited to balls have to positively implore their ald, and pay from 15f. to 40f. for half an hour's decorative arrangement of the true and the false. Mr. F—the mighty monarch of the confure empire, showed me, with a certain tone of pride, a note he had received from a great lady who required his services. In English It would be something like this:—"The Princess C—reposes full confidence in Mr. F—'s promise to be at her Hotel at 11 o'clock; nevertheless, the carriage will be sent for Mr. F—at 10½ o'clock, in whom alone the Princess C—has confidence, and for whose taste she has the highest consideration." , with a certain tone of pride, a

The Windsor Express, of June 8th, publishes, the following story of a diamond bracelet. Several months ago a diamond bracelet, valued at over £150, was lost at Richmond by Lcdy Parker, and although search was made and handsome rewaids offered, no clue could be obtained, and her ladyship gave it up as lost to her for certain. Last week her ladyship received an anonymous letter, stating that a parcel awaited her at a cer-tain shop, that it bore the direction given in the Lady Parker's curiosity was aroused, and she visited the tradesman's shop in question, where the parcel was claimed and conveyed home, and Lady Parker's astonishment may be imagined. Lady Parker's astonishment in when on opening it she discovered her long-loat diamond bracelet intact. No clucidation can be