Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 105.

CRIME.

Execution of the Murderer O'Brien To-

nor as the End Approaches.

day-Interview Between the Priso-ner and His Relations-His Demea-

[From To-day's N. Y. Herald,]

The preparations for the execution of O'Brien were commenced yesterday at the Tombs. In

the afternoon the carpenters began the work of erecting the gallows, and before evening the en-tire structure was completed. It consists of two

strong beams firmly braced to the stone floor of the yard, distant from each other about fifteen

feet, and joined at the top by a heavy cross piece extending from one upright beam to the other.

In the middle of the cross piece a rope passes through a hole made for its easy passage, and above the beam over a small pulley, one of the ends is connected with a heavy weight, which is

concealed behind a board partition, the weight

being held about four feet above the surface

of the ground by a guy rope, which is fastened firmly to a beam on a line with the

base of one of the upright beams, and which,

when cut in twain by the executioner, who is to be stationed behind the partition, will cause the

weight to fall and the body of the wretched con-

demned, when attached by the noose around his neck to the exposed end of the rope, to be jerked

from the ground a distance of four or more feet.

The horrid structure has been erected on the same spot in the yard that has been made unhal-

lowed ground by all the executions that have taken place in the jail yard for the past seven

years, just opposite the women's prison, and almost beside the cell of the condemned criminal.

It is the same gallows from which Friery, Ferris

and Wagner paid the penalty of their crimes, the deep incision of the executioner's axe made at

each execution in the ground beam being plainly

During the entire afternoon Sheriff Kelly was

beseiged by persons whose morbid curiosity did no credit to their manhood, who were desirous

of seeing the prisoner before the hour fixed for his execution, or of being appointed special dep-

nty sheriffs, according to law, to witness the ex-

ecution itself. In no one instance were the desires of the right-sters granted, and the Sheriff

has so far decided not to allow any one to enter

the jail yard pending the execution except offi-cials and others who, by reason of their public

position or official duties, are under the necessity

of being present. Among the applicants was a man named James Dugan. He ap-

peared before Justice Dowling in the afternoon

days as a drunkard, as he was desirous of being

placed in a cell where he could witness the execu-

tion. He had come fully prepared for the occa-sion, and had concealed under his coat a large piece of looking-glass, with which he intended to

reflect the gallows from the window of the cell in

late have been very frequent, the nearness of the

final hour when the unfortunate young man is to

nnal nour when the unfortunate young man is to be deprived of his life had the effect of rendering their interview one of the most painful and touching character. The guief of the bereaved mother knew no bounds, and it required all the fortitude of her equally suffering daughters to induce her to leave the cell of the condemned before night came on. The prisage here we manafall.

night came on. The prisoner bore up manfully during the interview, and did much by his actions

and modest advice to strengthen his heart-broken

cidedly the most painful feature of their visit was that the sorrowing women in going to and from

the cell were compelled to pass almost beneath the gallows. A shudder seemed to creep over them as they turned their faces to avoid the horrid sight

ance upon him during the day, and were untiring

in their exertions to prepare him fully for the terrible ordeal through which he is to pass.

The suit in which he is to be attired at the execution, which was sent in to him yesterday, con-

sists of a pair of white pants, a white yest and a black frock coat. The execution will take place

Suicide in Thames street--A Dealer in Birds and Bogs Cuts His Throat--He Lies Dead Among Them for Hours.

For severar years past binan named Lawrence Dalton has resided with his wife in the basement rooms of the premises No. 18 Thames street, where he has been engaged in business as a dealer

where he has been engaged in business as a dealer in fancy birds and dogs of the purest breeds. Although known to be a man of considerable wealth, he resided as well as carried on his business in this basement, using the front room as his storchouse and salesroom, and the rear

room, which was the only remaining apartment.
was used for family purposes. The street itself
is one of the most crowded and least inviting in

the city, and the house is a tenement building in no way superior to its class; and in its two most

interior rooms Dalton lived with his wife, carry-

ing on a thriving trade, constantly increasing his

riches, but never bettering his surroundings. Aside, however, from the fact that he was con-

eldered penurious, there was nothing to be found

to his prejudice: he was attentive to business, kindly in his deportment to his wife and neigh-

ors, and never a drinking man.

A week ago the wife died quite suddenly, and

A week ago the wife died quite suddenly, and the event seems to have worked a radical change in Dalton. He grew moody and irritable, and to the great astonishment of his neighbors took to drinking to excess, which soon told upon a con-stitution unused to stimulants. Several friends repropertated with him upon his gaves but he

remonstrated with him upon his course, but he replied that he must drink to drown his troubles,

and continued to grow worse. On Wednesday afternoon, however, it was remarked that he was

entirely sober, and it was hoped the paroxysia

was over, and he would settle down into his old-

was ever, and he would setter day morning it was remarked that he did not open his place, but it was supposed that he had gone away on some

business, and the circumstance, annuage business, and the circumstance, annuage marked, did not lead immediately to any investigation of the day the place continuing

marked, did not lead immediately to any investigation. Later in the day the place continuing closed, and the animals beginning to be heard as if clamoring for attention, the neighbors began making inquiries as to what had become of him. He was a very methodical man in all his habits, and it had been his custom for years every day to go to a bank in the

thodical man in all his habits, and it had been his custom for years every day to go to a bank in the vicinity where he kept his deposits, and, on inquiry, finding he had not been there, suspicion was awakened that something was wrong. About 6 o'clock in the evening the uproar in the closed room had become so great that it had attracted a considerable crowd upon the street in front of the house. The dogs were howling and barking, the purpose sometimes and the other birds, each in

parrots squalling, and the other birds, each in

parrots squalling, and the other birds, each in its peculiar way, adding to the din. At this time the police were netified, and Roundsman Mullen, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, de-spatched to the scene. On his arrival, the officer at once broke open the street-door and entered the room. The atmosphere was intolerably close

at once broke open the street-door and entered the room. The atmosphere was intolerably close and hot, the odor almost sufficienting, and the dogs and birds breaking out into a chorus of re-doubled vigor upon his appearance, the officer

eonscious.

for a moment was scarcely

for a moment was scarcely conscious.

After a moment, however, he saw before him, stretched out upon the floor, the feet under a stove, and the head under a table, the dead body of Dalton. The throat was cut from ear to ear, every vein and artery severed, and beside him lay the bloody razor, which he had used with such force that death must have been instantaneous. The body was dressed in the usua clothing worn by the deceased, and was stiff and rigid, showing that he had not gone to bed on

rigid, showing that he had not gone to bed on

promptly at nine o'clock.

relatives in this hour of their supre

and begged the Justice to commit him for

THE EVENING BULLETIN (Sundays excepted).

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNES FL. FETHERSTON, THOS. CABPER SOUDER, JE., FRANC ERNEST C. WALLACE, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum. LEA.—On the 7th instant, Edward Tatnall Lea, son of William and Jane S. Lea, in the 16th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, Brandywine village, on Saturday afternoon, the 10th inet, at 4 o'clock.

MAYEL—On the 6th instant, Caroline Angusta, eldert daughter of the late Philip F. Mayer, D. D.

MURRAY.—At Trinidad de Cuba, July 24th, Joseph N. Murray, of Bhoomfield, N. J., chief officer of bark Ella Adele, aged 33 years and 4 months.

PEC K.—On the 7th inst, in Washington, Colonel Joseph Peck, in the 56th year of his age.

SCHEETZ.—On the morning of Angust 5th, at the residence of his mother, Harry A. Scheetz.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 8t: Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets, on Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, precisely.

TAGGART.—On the 8th instant, John W. Taggart, aged 55 years.

of years.

Ills male friends are invited to attend his functal, from his late residence, 147 North Tenth street, on Monday morning next, 12th instant, at 10 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—At Galveston, Fevas, on Monday, Aug. 5. of yellow fever, Brevet Lient.-Col. George Taylor, Surgeon

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meanufacture to order the finest studies of respectively.

Manufacture of the finest studies of respectively. SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September 13th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 19th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises. For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. BASTON, Penna., July, 1997.

NOTICE. THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Wards of the St. Mary's Hospital, or. Frankford road and Palmer street, are now open for the reception of patients. All cases of accident received gratuitously, if presented within 24 hours after the reception of the insury. The Sisters of St. Francis give their personal attendance to the sick. Apply for admission either at the Hospital, or Mother Agneee, Convent of St. Francis, Reed street, above Figh. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1529: Lombard Street Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

The Dutch in Africa-Exchange of Ter-ritory | Hetween England and Hol-land.

A convention between Her Majesty and the King of the Netherlands for an interchange of territory on the West Coast of Africa was signed territory on the West Coast of Africa was signed at London on the 5th of March, and the ratifica-tions were exchanged on the 5th inst. The con-vention recites that the interchange would con-duce to the mutual advantage of the two Powers, and would promote the interests of the inhabi-tants of the territory

and would promote the interests of the limiterature of the territory.

Her Majesty cedes to the King of the Netherkinds all British forts, possessions and rights of
sovereignty or jurisdiction which shepossesses on
the Gold Coast to the westward of the mouth of
Sweet river, where their respective territories are
conterminous; and the King of the Netherland
makes a like cession to her Majesty of Netherland forts, possessions and rights of sovereignty
or jurisdiction to the castward of the mouth of
the Sweet river. The tariff to be enforced after
the 1st of January, 1868, in the possessions of the the lat of January, 1868, in the possessions of the two Powers upon the Gold ceast imposes a three per cent. ad ralorem duty on the invoice price of all goods except beer, wine, spirits, tobacco, gun-powder and fire-arms, for which specific duties are provided. If the customs officers consider the value of goods declared by the masters of vesels insufficient they are to be at liberty the goods on public account, paying to the importer the amount of his valuation, with the addition of ten per cent. thereon.

Sleep Among the Asiatics.

Rev. Mr. Dall, the Unitarian Missionary in Calcutta, in describing the way of life in Summer, with the thermometer 100 degrees in the day-time, and 85 degrees to 88 degrees in the night, says that wakefulness is the exception, and drowsiness the rule. The poor, old or young, who brings you a note from his "master" (a word in which Asiatic reverence delights), no sooner delivers it than he flings himself on his back, at full length, and is sound asleep in three-quarters of a minute; so that it is hard to arouse him if you are five minutes penning your reply. This Indian faculty of literally dropping asleep used to make me smile; but I've got used to it. I now expect to see Bengali "gentlemen" asleep in their carriages, on their way to office; and the less wealthy, as a matter of course, asleep in their palankeens, which, by the way, are never called palankeens here, but palkeys. When the rajahs, &c., see English people dancing at Government House, they ask in "Why not make your servants do Eternal sleep is the bliss of God, and "never be born again!" is Hindooism, is Buddhism, is Asianism, is the Oriental as contrasted with our idea of religion. You see it in all normal Asiatic life.

The Women of a Scottish Island. A correspondent of the Glasgow Herald who recently visited the island of Lewis, in the Hebrides, says "the women do all the heavy work. They dig, delve and hoe; they oarry heavy loads of manure to the fields, and in the peat season you may see them all day carrying creelfuls of peat from the bog. You will often see a man trudging along the road beside a woman, but the creel is always on the woman's back. If they come to a river or ford, the woman crosses first, deposits her creel on the other side, and then returns to carry the man across. I only saw this once, but the farmers tell me it is a thing of everyday occurrence. When the creel is empty, the man sometimes slings it over his own shoulders, and then mounts upon the back of the weman, who carries them both across to-This, I am told is the only occasion on which, by any chance, you see a creel upon the back of a man. The woman in the rural districts here is, in fact, a beast of burden, and men, in looking out for wives, look largely to muscular development. A story is current among the English-speaking farmers that illustrates this conception of woman's mission. In the middle of one peat season, when labor was much in demand, a man who was supposed to be a confirmed old bachelor, suddenly married. A friend met him some days after. 'What for did you take a woman-like that?' said the friend. 'Did you no hear,' replied the man, 'that my horse was deed?'

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1867.

Wednesday night, and that he had been dead for hours. The condition of the birds and dogs, however, attested this latter fact still more atrongly than the body; they were all evidently suffering intensely for food and water. Shortly after the discovery was made, one of the dogs, a black and tan terrier of not more than five pounds' weight, which in common with its fellows was fied up to the wall, managed with its fellows was tied up to the wall, managed to get loose, and before it was noticed it had buried its head in the yawning chasm in the dead man's throat, and had began to feast upon the flesh. It was instantly discovered, however, and

taken away by the officers, and ultimately removed to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-Officers Hays and McDonnell, of the Twentyseventh Precinct, were placed in charge of the premises, and everything left as it was found, to await the arrival of the Coroner, except that water and food were supplied to the birds and dogs. Dalton was a man about 45 years of age, was an American by birth, and is said to have two brothers residing on Staten Island; but further than this nothing appears to be known of him, even by those among whom he has lived for years. An inquest will be held to-day.

THE INDIAN WAB.

General Augur After Spotted Tail— Names of the Killed at Plum Creek— The Indians Consolidating—More

OMAIA, Aug. 8.—Gen. Augur has despatched two companies of infantry to the scene of the Plum Creek massacre. Spotted Tail's band has split into two parties, and they are endeavoring to form a junction with the Cheyennes. Since they they have murdered two settlers and then they have murdered two settlers, and yesterday evening they killed a flagman on the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Plum Creek. A grand confederation of the hostile tribes is meditated. Three hundred Indians are now going west from Columbus; the Cheyennes are coming down in strong force from the north. and the Sioux are advancing in equally strong bodies from the west. Among the killed on the freight train burned west of Plum Creek. on Wednesday morning, were Brooks Powers, engineer, of Taledo, Ohio; George Hershaw, fireman; T. L. Brookes, of Joliet, Ill., and Frederick Lewis, of St. Louis. The names of the brakemen and telegraph repairers murdered at the same time and place are unknown.

A LIGHT IN NEW MEXICO-ELEVEN INDIANS LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 8.—In the recent battle between the whites and Indians near Pinos Altos, New Mexico, eleven savages were killed and the control of the con eight prisoners taken. A large amount of property was recaptured, and a white girl released. Prior to the light the Indians burned a ranche. The soldiers returned to Fort Bayard in high WORKMEN KILLED-RANCHES BURNED-A TERRI-

which he desired to be placed. The Justice com-plied with the man's request, but much to his BLE STORY OF WRONG-ONE WOMAN KILLED disgust and disappointment, as soon as he was taken into the Tombs yard, he was placed in the "Black Maria," and sent to Blackwell's Island to serve out his term of ten days.

O'Brien was visited during the day by his mother and sisters, and although their visits of late have been very frequent, the nearness of the ONE CHILD WOUNDED, TWO YOUNG FEMALES AND TWO LITTLE BOYS CAPTURED BY SIOUX-GLOOMY STATE OF THINGS.

FORT KEARNEY, Nebraska, July 30th, 1867.-I was really under the impression that Indian depredations were growing less in number, but they still stand as before. They are committed at still stand as before. They are committed at points heretofore thought sate, and therefore unprepared. Not one point from Blue River to Denver City escapes their observation. One day a murder is reported at Living Springs, the next at Fort Kearney, two hundred miles distant, and the next between Banders and Larianie posts, equally as far. From this it may easily be perceived that here are more squads than one; in fact, that Pawnee Killer, Tail Bull and White Horse have scattered their bands, and are thus keeping up a general consternation through the country. At one time they hover like valtures in the rear of Custar's army: at another time attacking insignificant stations weak posts and isotacking insignificant stations, weak posts and isolated ranches. No prey is deemed too ignoble for them; but now to facts. Last Monday a party of workmen were attacked by a band of Indians: two men were killed, and

they turned their faces to avoid the horrid sight in hurrying by. Although while the gallows was being erected the echoes of the sounding hammers of the carpenters at work reverberated throughout the building and fell painfully on the car of those in the cell adjoining that in which the condemned is imprisoned, he himself showed no signs of trepidation. His spiritual advisers and the Sisters of Mercy were in constant attendance more him during the day, and were untiling one wounded. Tuesday—One white man killed on Elm Creek,

20 miles west of this post.
Sunday, the 28th, more sad news reached the
Fort. Two men, Mr. Berger and Mr. Masterson,
arrived here from Junctionville to ask aid of the arrived here from Junctionville to ask aid of the commander, and to inform him of outrages committed in the vicinity of their homes. Their report is as follows: "On Thursday, July 25th, a party of Indians. exact number not known, and who were supposed to have crossed from the north side of the Platte, attacked the ranches of Mr. John Campbell, and also of his son Peter Campbell, which were about 300 yards from each Campbell, which were about 300 yards from each other. They first came to the house of Mr. Peter Campbell, and took the young woman, Miss Campbell, 17 years old, off with them as a prisoner. After rifting trunks and bareaus of all valuables, they then proceeded to John Campbell's house, in which was another daughter of Peter. 19 years old, a little girl 12 years old, and two boys ageil respectively. giri 12 years old, and two boys aged respectively and 6 years. All these children they took prisoners, and took from the house \$100 in cursoners, and took from the house Sico in carrierory and 42 English sovereigns. The youngest girl managed to get away and sought refuge in the house of a Mr. Warren, about half a mile distant. Mrs. Warren immediately sent one of the completely sent one of the stant. ner little girls with Miss Campbell to arouse the her little grits with Miss Campben to a base the neighbors below and bring the men from where they were working. While they were gone several Indians made their appearance before the door, but before they could make good their entrance Mrs. Warren, with great presence of mind, barred the door. The Indians effected an entrance by the chimney, and as they set foot inside the un-fortunate woman rushed out with one of her youngest children in her arms for the purpose of escaping, but an Indian who had been stationed at the door shot her in the breast, killing her instantly. The babe was suckling at the moment, and the blood that gushed out of the mother's breast dyed the babe with its crimson huc. As the woman fell an arrow was sent through the infant. wounding it very severely. There were four children in the house, but as they remained quiet they were not disturbed. From this house, after completely gutting it, they made their way toward other ranches, but seeing the settlers coming from the harvest field, they disappeared over the bluffs with their prisoners. One woman was killed, one child wounded, and two young girls and two boys taken priseners."

The settlers in the vicinity of these ranches have all agreed to live in one house for general safety, No aid could be given from the fort, as there are only 16 men, and one-half of those sick. A feeling of disquietude and a sense of impending

Hentucky-Speech of Jesse D. Bright.
On the 3d inst. Jesse D. Bright, formerly a
United States Senator from Indiana, but now a
member of the Kentucky Legislature, made a
speech at Carrollton, which a correspondent
summarizes as follows:

"He started off by saying he had always been a
"He started off by saying he had always been a

desolation reign over this once happy settlement

State Rights Democrat. He denounced Mr. Lincoln, Douglas and Andy Johnson in the most bitter terms; said that the Democratic Scuators from the South did wrong in vacating their seats at the beginning of the war; said Mr. Lincoln had no power under the Constitution to call out any no power under the Constitution to call out any troops; was opposed to paying the public debt; that Kentucky ought not to pay another dollar until her Representatives were admitted, and that if the South ever regained her rights it would be by the sword; and said if that was treason the Covernment might reals the said. treason the Government might make the most of treason the Government might make the most of it; was in favor of returning every slave to his original master; was in favor of a law in Kentucky that every one who lost anything in Kentucky during the war or by the war, should be paid, and that the General Government should refund it to Kentucky; was in favor of Gen. W. O. Butler (who was present) for the next President; said that the national laws were not; to conflict with the State laws, but were only anythary to them. The State laws, but were only auxiliary to them. The whole tenor of his speech was of the same sort

The Stanton "Unpleasantness."

The Tribune's Washington correspondence this morning has the following in relation to the Statiton and Johnson quarrel: It is now generally believed here that the threatened order of the President removing Sheridan has been delayed, not so much on account of the troubles in the Cabinet, as because of the opposition of Gen. Grant. It has been heretofore stated in these despatches that Grant had expressed the opinion that there was no one in whom he placed greater confidence than Sheridan, and it is not only on this ground alone, but also because it would, in his judgment, be a serious detriment to the interests of the nation, to bring Hancock, the most probable successer of Sheridan, if removed, on here. officer is in a position where, in Grant's estima-tion, he should remain. Then Thomas's aver-

sion to take the place is well known, and it libelieved Gen. Meade is also of the same mind. THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY STANTON.
The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says:
Since the fight has become an open one, the

fact may be stated that a few weeks previous to the adjournment of Congress, facts came to the knowledge of the War Department and General Grant's office that convinced Mr. Stanton and General Grant that difficulties of a most serious. General Grant that difficulties of a most serious, character would surely follow an adjournment to December. The earnest importunities of the officers alone induced Senators to hold the power of meeting in their own hands. From that time the President has waged a bitter war on Mr. Stanton, who had thwarted his deep schemes from the first hours of this trouble to the present. Gen. Grant. hour of this trouble to the present. Gen. Grant has been in full accord with Mr. Stanton, and their consultations have been constant. They their consultations have been constant. They had a long interview last night. The present action of the President is openly proclaimed by his supporters to be but the inauguration of a policy which will remove all the official obstacles in his way. The attack through the press and through the counsel for the defence in the Surratt case upon Mr. Straton and Judge Holt is part of the same attack, and by the same measures it is hoped to force Judge Holt out of his position. There is also the best authority for saying that the administration is acting in accordance with the expressed wishes of the releast at Annapolis. Delegates to the Rebel Convention there are contemplating the removal of Vice-Admiral Porter because he has rendered himself self obnoxious by his radical views. As to Gen. Sheridan, the President has broken down for the time being, under the influence of Gen. Grant, and appeals from his own friends, who contend that the responses from the country show plainly the great danger of his removal only serving to make Gen. Sheridan more prominent for the Presidency. These urged a transfer of the point of attack to Mr. Stanton, and no movement on Gen. Sheridan is now looked for till Mr. Stanton's case

is disposed of. THEN AND NOW. Carpenter, the artist, in his book "Six Months at the White House," tells the following story:
"A few days before President Lincoln's death "A few days before President Lincoln's death Secretary Stanton tendered his resignation of the War Department. He accompanied the act with a heartfelt tribute to Mr. Lincoln's constant friendship and faithful devotion to the country, saying also, what he, as Secretary, had accepted the position to hold it only until the war should end, and that now he felt that his work was done, and his dark facts to resign. Mr. Lincoln was greatly moved by the Secretary's words, and tearing in pieces the paper containing the resignation and throwing his arms about the Secretary, he said: Stanton, you have been a good friend and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you to say when you will no longer be needed here.' Several friends of both parties were present, and

Several friends of both parties were present, and there was not a dry eye that witnessed the scene.'

Loss of the Bark Oak Ridge. The following are the particulars of the loss at sea of this vessel: She sailed from Philadelphia for Boston, July 27, and from Cape Henlopen on the 30th. Everything went well until August 2 which commenced with a fine steady breeze with which commenced with a life between the control of the weather. At 9 A. M. the sky became overcast with squalls of wind. About this time, and while taking in sail, a seaman belonging to Haverhill. Mass., fell from aloft to the deck, and died in the control of t an hour. At noon the vessel was scudding before a perfect hurricane from E. S. E., with

very heavy cross-sea. At 2.30 P. M. the cargo shifted, and wind falling calm and changing suddenly to the westward, the vessel became unmanageable in a fearfully heavy cross-sea, and shipping heavy bodies of water on deck, the cabin shipping heavy bodies of water on deck, the cabin was badly stove, and vast quantities of water went below. At 4 P. M. it became evident the vessel was sinking, when attention was turned to the long-boat, which, was stowed bottom up on the control of the long-boat, which, was stowed bottom up on the control of the control of the long-boat fell into the water bottom up. The top planking of the forward house then presented the only refuge left, and accordingly all hands made a plunge to secure a place upon it, and about half of the crew had succeeded in reaching it, and the others were close at hand, and about han of the clew had succeeded in reaching it, and the others were close at hand when at this moment the vessel went down and this place of refuge became entangled by the braces and was taken down also, but afterwards freeing itself, came up again. As soon as the eap-tain came to the surface he swam for the raft, and succeeded in reaching it, but was so completely exhausted as to be unable to get on it for some moments, when on looking about him could see but two men's heads above water among the debris of the sunken vessels, and was too far away to distinguish them. The crew consisted of nine persons, all told. James R. Ginn was mate, and Albert H. Ginn one of the gamen. The others had been recently shipped and their names were not known. Captain Ginn says. August 3—On the raft foggy, except at short intervals all day; have seen four vessels, and heard the fog horn of another. August 4—more or less foggy and rainy throughout the day and night; have seen two ocean steamers, three sailing vessels, and a New York pilot boat. August 5—Have now been three days without food or water, with but very little sleep, and find it beginning to tell on my strength. The weather beginning to tell on my strength. calm and foggy, and but a small prospect of being taken off to-day. Still I cannot think I am doomed o perish upon these planks. If I can manage to hold out for a couple of days longer, there will be a change for the better, no doubt. I author much from cold at nights in consequence of my scanty clothing being constantly saturated with water. To-day the sea being calm and with water. To-day the sea being caim and smooth I have been able to lie down tolerably comfortable upon a small platform I have constructed out of a few pieces of boards that I rescued from the wreck. During this afternoon I caught a small turtle, and drank its blood and ate some of the flesh. August 5—Has been calm and foggy all day; had all the properties of the pressed during a short lift-

a glimpse of one vessel during a short lift-ing of the fog; except a feeling of faintness, felt as well as I did yesterday. August 6, sunrise— During last night the sea has been very calm and smooth, and I slept well, and the night passed off quickly; except an increased faintness, I am feeling no worse. There are three vessels in sight, one of which appears to be steering this way. Later in the day the vessel steering toward me proved to be the Bremen bark Marco Polo, from temen for New York, with emigrants, on board of which I am taken and treated with all possible

The St. Louis Bridge - A Wonderful

Structure, Work on the great St. Louis bridge is to begin in a few days. It will be one of the most notable structures of the kind in the world. Its length, structures of the kind in the world. Its length, the size of the longer spans, and its expense, entitle it to rank among the really great bridges. The vast and increasing importance of the continental traffic it is to accommodate, adds to the interest its more size would awaken, while the serious practical difficulties to be overcome in its erection, will cause the work to be regarded with more than ordinary attention.

It is to be a pier bridge, resising on solid stone

foundations, on which will rest arches of steel sustaining the spans. These arches will surpass anything of the kind ever erected. The two sidens will be four hundred and ninety-seven feet each in length, and the central span five hundred and fifteen feet in the clear, between the abutments. Ordinarily there will be from sixty to seventy feet distance between the lower side of the central span and the water, and fifty feet in time of high water. It may be said here that the boats from below St. Louis rarely go above, and rice versa, so that there need be little passage under the bidde.

der the bridge.

There will be tracks for both carriages and railway cars. The railway track on the St. Louis side will pass over the first street, and then go under ground for about three-quarters of a mile under the central part of the city, when it will emerge at the grounds selected for a great union passenger depot. The stone arckes on each side of the bridge are expected to add much to its architectural effect. It is said that in general

style and character it will resemble the celebrated bridge over the Rhine at Coblentz. The most difficult part of the problem of building this bridge will be the putting down of the piers, which will be very massive. They are to be one hundred by fifty feet at the bottom and piers, which will be very massive. They are to be one hundred by fifty feet at the bottom, and about seventy by thirty feet at the top. The river bottom is composed of shifting sands, below which is found the solid rock bed on which the piers must rest. The sand to be gone through varies from fifty to eighty feet in thickness, so that one of the central piers descends through water and sand for over seventy feet, and the water and sand for over seventy feet, and other for nearly one hundred feet. To add to the difficulties of construction this work must be done between the periods of floods and ice, so that the piers may be raised far enough above

that the piers may be raised far enough above water to avoid injury while unfinished. This will be accomplished by an ingenious method which we have not space to describe to-day.

The cost of the bridge and tunnel is estimated at \$5.000,000. The land used will probably cost \$750,000 more. It is thought that the bridge will be completed in three years, just about the time when the Atlantic and the Pucific will be joined forever by the iron rails.

This is a wonderful country. We believe we have heard this remark before, but, in view of the fact that in 1880 one can ride in the same "silver-palace sleeping car" from New York to San Francisco, we venture to reiterate it.—N. Y.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The Legislature of New Jersey, at its last session, passed an act authorizing the construction of a railroad from Atsion, on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, to the Delaware river. The road will pass through Hammonton, Winslow and Vineland, and within a few miles of the cities of Millville, Bridgeton and There is no doubt that the road will do a profitable business when completed, as the freight and passenger business between South Jersey and New York will be very large, and will constantly increase. The road, when completed, will form connections that will enable passengers from New York and New England to reach Washington, Norfolk and all points South much sooner than by any other route. A company to prosecute the work has been organized by the Hection of a board of directors, of which Charles K. Landis, Esq., of Vineland, is President. Four additional cases of cholera were re-

ported to the Health Board yesterday. One case was that of a girl, aged three years, who has since died. The second case occurred in Washington street, the third in East Forty-seventh street, which has proved fatal, and the fourth in the upper part of Ninth avenue. No importance is attached to their appearance by the Health

Board, who deem them sporadic cases.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday,
Judge Barnard announced that he had not had
time to thoroughly examine the law in the case
of Wallack vs. Williams and Florence, for an
injunction to restrain the performance of the
comedy of "Caste," at the Broadway theatre, and
that the decision would therefore have to be de-

ferred till to-day.

The base-ball match between picked nines of New York and Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Masonic fund, came off yesterday, the New Yorkers winning by a score of 13 to 7.

Heavy Forgeries on Army Paymasters. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Aug 7.—A few days since soldiers' discharge papers were presented to the Paymaster at this city, by two men named Benedict and Howard. Upon examination they were found to be forgeries. The two men are were found to be forgeries. The two men are now under arrest. From evidence obtained it is believed that they are connected with an orga-nized band, having their headquarters at Washington, which have already swindled the govern-ment out of nearly half a million dollars.

Movements of Admiral Tegethoff and LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 8.—Admiral Tegethoff and party arrived here this morning, and left this

afternoon for New Orleans.

THE COURTS. QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—This morning the Grand Jury came into court with a bill of indictment. While they were in court Mr. Killgore (for the Hope Engine Co.) requested the Judge to instruct the jurors that in the case of the Comonwealth vs. McMullin and others, it the Comonwealth vs. McMullin and others, it was their duty to act on the bills upon the testimony presented by the commonwealth, and without waiting for the defendants to be heard by witnesses. Mr. O'Byrne inquired how Mr. Killgore had acquired information of what was transpiring in the Grand Jury room. He wished to know if the gentleman had placed himself in communication with the juryors?

The foreman of the jury inquired of Mr. Killgore if he meant to say that the Grand Jury had examined witnesses other than those produced

xamined witnesses other than those produced by the Commonwealth.

Judge Brewster said he understood Mr. Killgore to assert that he believed the jurors were waiting to hear the other side before returning

Mr. O'Byrne said it was due to the ends of justice that the Court should know how Mr. Killgore received his information of what transpired in a body whose deliberations were secret. should be stated before the Grand Jury was lec-

tured.
Mr. Killgore replied that he had no intention of asking the Court to lecture the Grand Jury, but his information was derived from rumors coming through the defendants. If the Grand Jury could hold back bills in order to hear the defendants, then the sooner the body was abolished the better.

Judge Brewster here explained to the jurors Judge Brewster here explained to the jurors that it was their duty to inquire if there was probable cause for the complaint set forth in the bills of indictment, it being left to the petit jurors to hear the defence. If the witnesses for the Commonwealth make out a case of probable cause the bill should be returned "true." If bills were withheld for the purpose of examining witnesses for the defence, it would be wrong except where there were "cross bills," and then both sides might be heard before returning the bills.

bills.

The foreman of the Grand Jury said he believed the jurors had thus far done all that their oaths required them to do. He knew nothing of crossbills, but there was one bill not yet acted upon, it having been laid aside in order to enable the jurors to dispuss of other cases. jurors to dispose of other cases.

The Grand Jurors then retired to their room.

The Retort Courtrous.—"You'rea dull-looking set," as Sozodon't said to the neglected teeth. "We shall soon improve, under your auspices," as the neglected teeth said to the Sozodon't.

as the neglected teem sate to the SOZODONT.

—An irate German entered a banking office on Third street, a few days since, to redress an imaginary grievance. He poured out a torrent of Teutople, osthat with, auch volubility that the clerk was compelled to request him to "swear slower." He explained to the enraged visitor that "they swear much slower in Philadelphia," and assured him that at his rate "he couldn't underassured him that at his rate "he couldn't stand a word he was swearing."

PRICE THREE CENTS. FACTS AND FANCIES.

Beauregard's income is \$5,472 -Milwaukee wishes a lake tunnel. -Grant and Pessenden is the Mobile Times'

-Bishop Hopkins will sail for Europe next week.

-Boucleault's plays average him two thousand dollars a week.

-Cleveland is to have a newspaper on the cooperative plan. -Henry A. Wise is practicing law in Henrico

county, Va. —There are fifteen bundred orphans by the famine in Orissa.

-Mr. Webb makes about \$700,000 profit on the

Dunderberg.

—Jupiter, with his satehites invisible, can be seen any time with the naked eye.

President of the

-Horace Greeley is sought as President of the New York anti-gambling society.

-Ira Aldridge, the negro comedian, will play in New York next month. -Browning has gone to a quiet retreat in France, to finish his new poem.

-Louis Blanc will write the biography of the late Archduke Maximilian. -The Rhode Island Spragues are worth twentyfive millions of dollars, and are really "capital"

fellows. -New York pickpockets are experiencing a change—of currency, not of heart—at the Sing

—A New York paper says Jules Bavre's daughter has married a young pointer; but perhaps -Mrs. Lander commences an engagement in

New York on the 12th inst., in the rôle of Elica-James Dunn, a Detroit brewer, fell into a vat of boiling beer the other day, and came very near

eing done for. -London has a new club, "The Decemviri," the number of whose members is limited to ten. Swinburne belongs to it.

-"Nobody's Daughter" is said to be quite a uccessful damsel on the boards of a New York

Lancaster, Pa., has a natural bridge which it-matches against that in Virginia. They both claim to be without a pier.

The Herald styles the writers for the North American Review Bohemian contributors, whose quarterly tirades are redolent of lager beer and

—General R. E. Lee, it is said, is to be appointed President of the Covington and Ohio Railroad, of Virginia, and his son, Custis, is to be _The lager beer gardens in New York on Sun-

day evenings substitute soda water and cider for lager and weis beer. It is said the cider and soda are both brewed, however. -Hindman is one of the foremost men of the

South in reconstruction, and Early is one of the latest. It is written "the first shall be last and

—A man in Brooklyn pretended to hang himself for the purpose of frightening his friends into supporting him in idleness. He certainly supported himself for a while.

—An old lady stopped a crowded house can the other day on Washington street, Boston, to in-quire of the driver if he had seen anything of her boy John on his road.

—A Pittsburgh paper frankly confesses that "the possession of a nose is a misfortune" in that city.
"The abominable odors are numerous, pronounced, emphatic, intrinsic and all-pervading. There is no escape from them." -"Why do men drink and smoke, Ma'am?

To render their company and conversation endurable to each other. How it is that women ever manage to stand each other's society, I cannot imagine."—Punch.

—An anti-ritual member of Parliament re-cently introduced a resolution forbidding clergy-men to wear "any garment, covering or orna-ment" except a surplice and hood. A few surplus-garments would be no more than decent.

garments would be no more than decent.

"If Kentucky has a voice," says Prentice,
"let her utter it now or be silent forever. Let
her speak on Monday, or let her lungs perish in
her bosom. But she will speak, and that too as
if in each lung she had ten thousand trumpets."
She spoke, and the sound shows what material
the "twenty thousand trumpets" were made of.

-General Beauregard has organized at New -General Beauregard has organized at New Orleans the TElectrical Brake Company of America," of which he is President, and Colonel Blanton Duncan of Delaware, Superintendent. It is claimed that a railway train running 44 miles an hour can be stopped by electricity between 59 and 100 yards.

The list of Lotta synonyms and pet names is shortly to be published. It is said that this little witch has been called everything that is sweet, even by the sourcest of critics. The latest definition of the children of the contract of the tion of her abilities and charms is put forward by a renowned wit of the stage, who appetizingly describes her as "the dramatic cocktail."

—The New York Tribune "has its back up."
It says:—"It is said that Judge Whiting spends his leisure hours on the glorious bluffs of Spuyten Duyvil praying for rain. Every rainy day is money in his pocket. The heavenly schwenger is a saving to him. The rain has been a blessing indeed—but the weather seems to have settled, when the lock for feetering sun. Let Whiting. and we look for a festering sun. Let Whiting cease praying and take up his broom."

-Dr. Rogers in his new book concerning Scotland tells a story of Robert Burns never before

published:—
"Burns, at a public entertainment, was seated opposite a young foppish nobleman, who, to evince his contempt for one whom he regarded evince his contempt for one whom he regarded as a literary upstart, fillipped some of his wine in the direction of the poet. 'We do much better in our country,' said the bard, as he raised his glass, and threw the entire contents in the face of the aggressor."

-The author of the French work on submarine cables, M. de Saint Meserim, gossiping pleasantly concerning the usefulness of the transatlantic telegraph, cites the following anec-

transatiantic telegraph, circs the following alterdates:

"In 1861, when nearing the Isle of Cuba, the Afterican vessel San Jacinto captured an English mail-boat. The British government demanded satisfaction, and, in view of a possibility of war with the United States, made immense preparations. Twenty-five days were required for the exchange of diplomatic notes. During that night quite a panic arose, and England expended in making ready for war about twenty-five million sterling. At length President Lincoln's reply to the diplomatic note was received, and set forth that the United States were desirous of avoiding strife. A despatch by the Atlantic cable would have averted the panic and prevented an outlay of a quarter of a million pounds."

—Frederick Cozzens tells the following anec-

of a quarter of a million pounds.

—Frederick Cozzens tells the following anec dote of a sermon by an Irish priest. The priest was a learned and eloquent Irishman, with a strong brogue and the national proclivity to "bulls." The sermon was from the text: "Upon this rock will I build my church." After portraying the vicisatudes of his church, the good father closed with a pergration as follows: father closed with a peroration as follows:
"And now, me harers, the Choorch is like a

stately ship retoorning from a perflous voyage. All the waves and the billows have tundered against her solid sides. The storms have best upon her, lightnings have flashed and tunders rolled above her. Her sails have been rint by the rolled above her. Her salls have been rint by the gale; yet now she comes again to poort on aven kale, with lyery thrid of ivery sall stretched to a prosperous breeze, and all her flags and pennous flaunting out upon the air. And why, me harers, why is it that our noble sair, the thoorch, comes thus safely salling into poort? It is because, me harers, "she is foundehed upon a nearly."