

Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FLOOD.

Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin by Messrs. Independent News Agency.

A glass house used for bleaching purposes was entirely demolished by the flood, a heavy stone wall on the bank of the Creek having been washed out before this was accomplished.

The handsome garden, grapple and fruit trees connected with the residence of Mr. Williams were also swept away, and the lower portion of the dwelling damaged by the water forcing its way in.

It was very difficult to ascertain the full extent of the damage in this case at present, but it is scarcely less than \$10,000. Other residents in the immediate neighborhood also suffered to a considerable extent from the flooding of their cellars and garrets.

Among these Charles Dreyer loses about \$500 by having a lot of tobacco damaged; Frederick Walber, grocer, sustains a loss of about \$500, and John Landwehr loses \$1,000 by having ninety bales and five tons of loose hay swept off.

At the State Cattlesheep pen on the Calverton road, it is reported that sixteen hogs were also carried away. The Catonsville Railroad bridge over Rock Creek, has been seriously injured by the washing out of a portion of the abutments, and the bridge on the same road over Gwynn's Falls has been almost entirely destroyed, causing a suspension of travel on the road until the water subsides sufficiently to admit of the transfer of passengers across the stream.

A culvert on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over Rock Creek, has been washed out, and the city some damage was caused from the immense body of water rushing through the streets. A lad of about fourteen years, named Nicholas Bush, got on a plank that projected from a pile of lumber over the stream on East Falls avenue, below Pratt street. Suddenly he was observed to fall into the water, and before any assistance could be rendered he was carried by the strong current down the stream and out into the basin, and was drowned.

The through train from New York, leaving Philadelphia at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, and due here at 3:15 this morning, did not reach President street depot till 11:15.

The detention was occasioned by the washing away of a culvert on the line of the road, about 14 miles from this city. The express and mail cars were considerably broken, the last named one being smashed completely; four persons, all connected with the road, were injured, more or less, but none were killed. The passengers escaped without injury. The names of the injured are Francis Ford, express agent, received a number of cuts on the fore and back part of the head, and a deep gash on the cheek; H. W. Flandern, of New York, and L. Easton, of Philadelphia, mail agents, greatly bruised about the body and limbs; Albert Ransom, baggage master, slightly injured about the foot and ankle.

The principal injury to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad is located at the three-mile switch, and the extent of it is not yet definitely ascertained. On the Northern Railway two bridges have been damaged, one at Mount Washington and the other south of it.

Change of Gauge—Quick Work—Other Matters.

[From the Missouri River, August 12, 1867.]

We learn that on Friday, the 2nd of August, the North Missouri Railroad Company began the change of its gauge from this city to Macon City, the junction of its road with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, the distance being one hundred and seventy miles. On Friday and Saturday, the gauge was changed from St. Charles to Macon, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and on Monday of this week the gauge was changed from St. Charles to St. Louis, so that the running of trains was resumed on Tuesday, making only three days that trains were suspended on account of change of gauge for one hundred and seventy miles of road.

This change of gauge gives the North Missouri road the four feet eight, and a half gauge, which is the gauge as used by the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, the Iowa and Minnesota roads, the Union Pacific roads, and the same as nearly all roads east of us, and will enable the North Missouri road to meet a similar improvement to St. Joseph, Atchison and Leavenworth, without change of cars, and to all points in Iowa and Minnesota, and points reached by the Union Pacific road, and their connections, and to form a line also east when the railroad bridge at St. Louis is built.

We have heard it suggested that, in anticipation of the change, the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, the Terre Haute, Alton, an St. Louis, and other Eastern roads, together with the North Missouri road, are considering whether it will not be advisable to make a similar improvement to that at St. Charles near the North Missouri depot on this side of the river, whereby freight and passengers can be transferred, so that the same will be a similar improvement on the St. Louis side of the river and freight be loaded from this side.

We learn that the total cost of the improvement will be about \$1,000,000, not less than \$500,000, and would answer admirably. It would in the winter be subject to interruption when the river is not in its full flow. It is our opinion that it would be a most desirable thing to land and take passengers and freights from this side of the river; it is a great delay and annoyance, and it is our opinion that it would be a most desirable thing to land and take passengers and freights from this side of the river to St. Louis, from the Illinois shore, and we know from our personal experience that families and persons arriving from St. Louis, and from the north and crossing the river at St. Louis more than the whole trip, and any improvement that will overcome this will meet with favor from the traveling and business public.

We are glad to learn that track-laying is progressing towards Iowa, north of Macon. By the first of September it is expected that twelve miles of road will be in operation north of Macon, leaving only fifty-two miles more to complete to reach Iowa, upon which the grading is about half done. It is intended to have the North Missouri road to Iowa, north of Macon, and Cedar Rapids or the Iowa Central can meet it there, which it is thought will not be later than the first of next year.

Track-laying will commence on the West Branch of the North Missouri road by the first of September, and will be completed to Brunswick some time in October, a distance of forty miles. The road upon the proposed connection of Columbia, in Boone county, a distance of twenty-two miles, will be completed about the first of September. Six miles of the track are laid, and the contractors are pushing the work, and it is our opinion that it will be completed by the first of November or before the North Missouri management expect to have some seventy-five miles of new road to operate, making a total length of road of two hundred and forty-four miles.

It is believed that the completion of the road to Brunswick will nearly double the present business of the road, and that when a connection can be formed with the Iowa roads, that it will greatly change its financial condition.

In looking over the whole field of St. Louis railway connections, the effects upon this city and the State upon the proposed connection of the North Missouri Railroad on its own interests, it seems to us that it is second in importance to no road that connects with St. Louis, and that a few years will show it to be a splendid paying road. It will take a little time for it to complete its connections, and get business flowing over it which will at once fulfil its completion, when we predict that it will become one of the most prosperous roads in the country. It has our best wishes for its most abundant success.

USE OF WOMEN IN HARVEST.—A correspondent of the London Times says that the crops in Northumberland and Durham, and generally in the north of England, and in many parts of Scotland, are reaped entirely by women, except when Irish harvest laborers are procurable as assistants, and where the use of a reaping-machine has been adopted.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, having been passed in France on the 18th ultimo, the debtors confined in Cliey had an illumination at the prison the same evening, and also indulged in somewhat boisterous mirth and enthusiastic singing.

THE CATHOLICS IN SCOTLAND.—The Pope proposes to re-establish the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland by giving territorial jurisdiction to the vicars apostolic, and by the appointment of bishops. The vicars apostolic are the Archbishop of Glasgow, with six suffragans, who will take their respective titles from Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Perth, Inverness, Stirling and Kilmarnock.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND.

John Bright and the Representation of Minorities.

[From the Birmingham Post, Aug. 11.]

The following is a copy of a letter, Mr. P. addressed to a leading member of the Liberal Party in Birmingham, was received on Wednesday morning.

My Dear Sir: You see the vote in the Lords. It partially disfranchises Birmingham. Instead of your having three voices, or two, in a great division on a great principle, you are now to have only one. Your future Tory members will pair with me or with Mr. Dixon, and there will be left only one vote for your great community.

Birmingham is now to be reduced to the position which is held by the villages on the coast, and some direct to the metropolis. He is now sporting amid the foam capped waves of Sandy Hook, awaiting the arrival of the *Henrietta*, which is to convey a party of distinguished gentlemen, including Mr. Bessel, Jr., to offer the serpent a welcome to the city, with the freedom of the Bay, and also to warn him against the insidious machinations of Barnum, who is already preparing a tank for his reception.

The *Tribune* after commenting on the advent of the serpent, suggests that upon his arrival in the bay, he should be immediately balled out. The *Times* has not quite decided whether it is a serpent or not. The *World* is disappointed because it is not of the Copperhead species.

This is positively the only genuine sea serpent. He will not go further than New York.

Boston, Aug. 15th.—The sea serpent—emblem of nautical wisdom—is now coming up the bay, evidently attracted by the world-wide fame of the modern Athens. He appears to be about the size of the Banks Hill monument, and I should think could exist comfortably in the pond, where he will be located during his stay. A meeting is now being held in Faneuil Hall to provide for his reception, and a well known *literateur* is preparing an article about him for the *Atlantic Monthly*. Prof. Longfellow has written an ode entitled "Wake up Snail" which is to be sung during his sojourn, in the accompaniment of the great organ. He will not visit any other city.

PORTLAND, Aug. 15.—The captain of a fishing smack has just reported that he saw the sea serpent but two hours ago, distinctly through his glass making a straight line for this city. There can be no doubt of the fact that this is the great original monster.

Later.

The captain of the fishing vessel has just discovered a piece of twine tied across the end of his glass. This may account for his impression in regard to the serpent.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—The sea serpent can now be seen sporting amid the breakers at this place. He is apparently twenty miles long, and as thick as an ordinary railroad tunnel. He will probably remain here for several weeks. The hotels here are not more than half full.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The great sea-serpent is just passing this place now, and seems, by his extreme agitation, to feel great surprise at the extent and magnificence of this city. The general feeling here is, that if he could speak as significantly as he wriggles, he would make a number of earnest speeches to the breakers at this place. He is now swimming about in the neighborhood of the tunnel, and is lashing the water into a fury, as if endeavoring to express his admiration and astonishment as those you made to-day are very acceptable, and if a newspaper only aims to please the public, it needs no further commendation. I shall never forget the feeling of astonishment and pain which I experienced four years ago in cotton districts of England, and had seen men by thousands idle for want of cotton, which at that time meant bread, themselves and their families sinking in the mire of poverty, and their wives and children, as the intelligent world knows, complain from amongst these, and being accursed and wretched upright and manly articles, in which the writers of the liberal press have been so kind and so kind before the public, I was, as I said, pained when I found the almost rabid way in which the Press of this country assailed England; some of the efforts of the press to remove the twine were critical, but from that day this, if I take up a newspaper, I fully look to find some one-sided or willful misrepresentation of English affairs. I know there are papers in England that just as willfully belie this and other countries; but I know likewise in connection with this, the Liberal papers there persistently aim at showing up such misrepresentations.

Respectfully Yours, AN ENGLISHMAN.

Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1867.

The article was not the expression of the opinion of this paper and did not profess to be. It was simply a "slipping," with a profane word or two attached to it, was intended as a jest. As a correspondent is an Englishman, and seems hurt that there should be so little reverence displayed for things British, we hope he will not be shocked to learn that the article in question was taken from an English newspaper.—[Ed. BULLETIN.]

THE CUBA CABLE.

The last end not yet found.—Rough weather encountered.—A hurricane feared, and the Narva cable cut.

Port-Mr. Webb, the Engineer, declines laying the Shore Line at Proconsul-March Excitement in Havana at the Failure—Senior Arantava No Longer Connected with the Telegraphs.

Key West, August 13, via Punta Rosa and Lake City, August 15, 1867.—The Narva, while grappling for the cable on the 6th and 9th, encountered so severe gales that she could do nothing. On the 10th and 11th the Narva was quite rough, and no grapplings were made. The barometer indicated an early change, and the pilot, who was familiar with the weather at this season, predicted a hurricane on Sunday, and will go out to-morrow if the weather is fair.

The President endeavored to induce Mr. Webb to lay the cable in the Gulf of Mexico, connecting this point with Punta Rosa, as the equatorial does not materially affect the sea inside the reefs; but Mr. Webb declined doing so. Where this done the telegraph company would send on fast despatch boats to connect Key West with Havana until the sea cable is found, as a severe hurricane may carry away the buoys and the cable may never be found.

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ings will become stronger and rarer; my officials shall act with that object in view. Thanks for your good wishes."

Military Reforms.

The military institutions of Prussia (according to a Berlin correspondent) are continually improving. At present a new division of the landwehr districts is planned. The reform has for a long time past been felt to be an urgent necessity, because the division hitherto in use has ceased to answer the requirements of the landwehr districts has lately been augmented by the territorial enlargement of Prussia. The chief reasons have been directed to make the necessary reforms for the division of the landwehr districts according to battalions and companies.

RUSSIA.

The Rupture with Rome.

In consequence of the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Papal Government, rules have been promulgated for regulating the relations of the Russian and Polish Catholic clergy and laity to the Holy See.

The former relations of the Russian Government with the Pope, who has been carried through a Roman Catholic College in St. Petersburg. In the event of questions arising which are decided by that College, its President will ask the opinion of the Pope, who will reply if his Holiness before being carried into effect will have to be submitted to the Russian Government. The decisions of the Holy See may be observed, but will not be carried out if they come into collision with the institutions of the country or the rights of the chief of the State; in the contrary case all Papal Bulls are to be considered null and void.

ITALY.

Garibaldi's Movement.

The Florence correspondent of the *Paris Temps*, writing on July 30, says: "In every conversation the belief is expressed that something is about to happen. One of the superior Garibaldi officers said to somebody, 'There is no understanding with Ratazzi; there will perhaps be another attempt, but we cannot recover the old man' (Garibaldi) is decided. 'The old man' is still at Vinci in a patriot's pretty villa."

THE CONOVER CASE.

Statement of Mr. Benjamin Wood.

The unsigned statement, having reference to the affidavit published in the *Times* of yesterday, appears in last evening's *Daily News*, of which Conover is proprietor and editor. We are glad to see the same subject. The documents to which these gentlemen give such explicit reference, appeared, simultaneously with their publication in the *Times*, in Washington and Philadelphia papers, and were furnished to the press with the usual marks of authenticity.

The *New York Times* of to-day, in its Washington correspondence, publishes from documents alleged to be respectively the affidavits of Nathan A. Pryor, James E. Johnson, Francis McCall, and John Martin, in which the name of Mr. Benjamin Wood is mentioned in connection with certain attempts said to have been made to procure false evidence against the judge Advocate General. It is pointed out that the *Times* correspondent has been the victim of a senseless hoax, and that the whole matter is an invention to create a newspaper sensation. The affidavits really exist, they are, so far as Mr. Wood is concerned, a mere concoction, and Mr. Wood never, to his knowledge, laid eyes upon any one of the signers of these affidavits; never had an interview with any of them; never saw any of them; never saw any of them before seeing their names printed this morning in the *Times*. The only knowledge he has of Chas. A. Starnes (Sanford Conover) is what he has gathered from reports in the newspapers; he does not know the man, never spoke a word to him, never saw him in his life, unless, perhaps, in the public streets or elsewhere, as a perfect stranger.

The affidavits have really been filed, and Mr. Wood will take immediate steps to procure the arrest of the signers, and will prosecute them without delay for perjury.

STATEMENT OF MR. BRUNO.

Nos. 37 and 39 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 15, 1867.—City, County and State of New York, ss.—Richard M. Bruno, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident of New York City, and is employed in the office of Roger A. Pryor during the month of July, 1866, and for some time previous and subsequent thereto; that this deponent was habitually in the office of "not Roger A. Pryor" from August 5 to 15, 1867, as such law-agent; that this deponent had knowledge of all who frequented the office of Roger A. Pryor at the time mentioned; that he knows the names of all the parties making said affidavits were ever in the said office during said time, to this deponent's knowledge; and that this deponent knows Hon. Benjamin Wood, and knew him at the time then mentioned; that Hon. Benjamin Wood was never in said office to this deponent's knowledge; that while acting as said law-agent, he did not see, and has no papers in his office, and frequently made copies of papers, affidavits, &c.; that this deponent never saw said affidavits or made any copies thereof; that the affidavits, as they are published, and mentioned in said affidavits never took place as alleged, and that no meeting of any or either of said parties could have taken place without his knowledge; and that this deponent has no knowledge of all of Roger A. Pryor's private business matters, and no such fact came to his knowledge, and that this deponent believes that the affidavits are mere fabrications and wholly untrue.

RICHARD M. BRUNO.

Sworn to before me, this 15th day of August, 1867, at New York, Notary Public, City and County of New York.

MEXICO.

Cannals Again in Revolt and Marching on Matamoros.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 15, 1867.—Montejoy de the last night, the Cannals revolted, and he is now marching on Matamoros.

News from the Interior—Civilian Prisoners Released—A Couple of Duels.

The following items are gleaned from the Rio Grande border papers.

Eighty civilians, a part of the imperial prisoners, were set at liberty on the 15th of July, by order of the President. The balance remain at the disposition of the government. None of the military men the captives will be sent by court martial. The penalty of the law will be imposed; but inasmuch as the surrender of Mexico was not determined by a fight, one year will be taken off the sentence. About six hundred and fifty of the empire, civil and military, presented themselves to the authorities of the district of the capital, in accordance with the decree issued on the 21st.

It is said that Castillo and Garcia Aguirre were sentenced to be shot by the council of war at Queretaro, but steps were taken in Mexico for their release.

EL CERRILLO, of Monterey, was fined in a sum of \$500 for an article censuring the government of the State.

A duel is spoken of in the capital between an Austrian and Ripcon Gallardo. The same Austrian gentleman, in a duel with a Mexican a few days since, killed his adversary.

Rumored Escape of General Del Olal.

El Mercurio says that Castillo, though sentenced to be shot at Queretaro, managed to defeat the vigilance of the guard and escape. It is generally believed that, owing to his small size and

delicate features, he managed to escape from a danger dressed as a woman.

The *Hancho* says that half a dozen letters, received by merchants at Brownsville, say that the traitor Lopez has been assassinated; still we have doubts that it is so.

The Legend of Miramar.

The *Journal* publishes the following from the *Triste* correspondence of a Spanish paper, *La Temprana*:

The day on which the first envoy from Napoleon III. returned from returning from the railway station, the marquis of Maximilian accompanied him to the cars, but on his return to the castle blew out his own brains. No cause was ever found out for the rash act.

A few days previous to the reception of the second Mexican Commission that offered the crown to Maximilian the Countess de Luckoff (strange sounding name in English), Grand Duchess of the Archduchess Charlotte, and mother-in-law of the late Senor Gutierrez de Estrada, President of the Mexican Deputation, died suddenly. To her was attributed the first idea of a Mexican empire. She also was the intermediary and support of the deputation of notables in their efforts to get Maximilian to accept the proffered crown. She first gained the Archduchess's attention through her husband, who she started cared not for the exalted honor, but even was opposed to the scheme.

The writer cites other instances which were at the time looked upon as ominous signs, and a native of Trieste, in 1867, went so far as to compose the Italian rhyme which has lately been so extensively quoted in the European and American papers.

Massimiliano, Enappo gallico, Non ti fidare; Colmo di spuma, Norma al castello, Il tempo passato, Chi non ricorda, Quel trono fastidioso, Sotto la clamide Di Montezuma, Trova la corda.

Maximilian, beware! Turn back to the castle of Miramar. Is but a Gallic cup, which is the time, Who does not remember The words *Timeo Danaos*? Neath the purple Lies hid the halloo.

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