Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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MARRIED. WHIPPLE—TAYLOR.—On August 15th, 1957, by the Rev. H. E. Gilroy, C. Reed Hipple, of Philadelphia, to Bur A. Taylor, daughter of Joseph Taylor, of Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

DED.

BOBB.—August 12th. Peter Bobb. Sr., aged 70 years.
Dus notice will be given of the fungral.
LUNNELLE—In the city of New York, on Thursday,
Aug. 15. Mrs. Liliza B. Bunnell, in the 84th year of her age.
Mrs. Runnell was a blood relation of Gen. Washington,
on the side of both her father and mother. BESSON & SON HAVE COMMENCED RECEIVING their Fall importations, and will open to-day three

eases of

BLACK ALPACA POPLINS,
at 93%, 78, 85, 87%, 90, 81 and 81 10 per yard.
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SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September 12th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 20th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises. For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Penna., July, 1987. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard Street, Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines farmished gratuitously to the goor.

The Princely Policeman. To the Editor of the Erening Bulletin-Sin: I see in to-day's issue you have the standing dish which seems necessary in the newspaper literature of this country. Under your leader of a "Princely Policeman," you say John Bull displayed his native brutality. Well, perhaps, he did; but at any rate would it not have been fairer to relate the facts and left-your readers to draw their own conclusions? It is the general opinion amongst men professing to know these things, that there is no country in the world where the people are less inclined to resort to violence in crowds than are the English people, and I think if we only refer to the hundred thousand men who were rather roughly assailed in the London Park, during the agitation for the Reform bill, and the good-temd way in which they attempted to counteract the efforts of the police to remove them, and this during the whole time without either a knife or pistol being used, or, so far as we know, attempted to be used, we should not err widely if we said their brutality was of a very mild character. I know there is a class of readers to which such utterances as those you made to-day are very acceptable, and if a newspaper only aims to pander to the prejudices of its readers, well, in what you said you fulfilled your mission. I shall never forget the feeling of astonishment and pain which I experienced four years ago on coming to this country. I had resided in the cotton districts of England, and had seen men by thousands idle for want of cotton, which to them meant bread, themselves and their families sink-ing deeper day by day until at the end to the reat bulk there was no other resource than the id of the charitable or the shelter of the Unions during all this time there was a persistent deter-mination on the part of the men (statistics say 500,000) that, let their sufferings be what say 500,000) that, let their santrings be what they would they would bear them manfully, in the desire that the government of the United States should have fair play. They did bear them nobly, as the intelligent world bears. Coming from amongst these, and being accusion or pright and manly articles, in which the writers in the Liberal Press aimed at placing matters fairly 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 allowance might certainly be made, for the times

up such misrepresentations. Respectfully Yours, An Englishman.
Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1867.
The article was not the expression of the AN ENGLISHMAN. opinion of this paper and did not profess to be. It was simply a "clipping," with an inoffensive word or two attached by way of introduction. As our correspondent is an Englishman, and seems hurt that there should be so little reverence

were critical; but from that day to 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

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 Lost End not yet Found-Rough The Lost End not yet Found-Hough Weather Encountered—A Hurricane Feared, and the Narva Runs into Port—Mr. Webb, the Engineer, De-clines Laying the Shore Line at Pre-sent—Much Excitement in Havana at the Failure—Senor Arantave No Longer Connected with the Tele-graph.

Ker 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 countered so severe gales that she could do nothing. On the 10th and 11th the Gulf was nothing. On the fold and that the dult 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, The Narva acseason, predicted a hurricane, The Narva accordingly ran into port here on Sunday, and will go out to-morrow if the weather is fair.

The President endeavored to induce Mr. Webb, in the meantime, to lay the land shore cable connecting this point with Punta Rosa, as the equinoctial does not materially affect the sea inside the reefs; but Mr. Webb declined doing so. Were this done the telegraph company would send on fast despatch bouts to connect Key West with Havana until the sea cable is found, as a severe hurricane may carry away the buoys and

severe hurricane may carry away the buoys and the cable may never be found.

A Havana letter says the failure of the enterprise has caused much excitement and called forth

much censure of the management. Senor Arantave, Inspector of Telegraphs, who, it is known, is too liberal in his views to suit certain old fogies, is no longer connected with the telegraph.

Going! Going!! Gone!!!- Paster than the auctioneer's hammer knocks down merchandise, neglect disposes of the teeth. Bid, therefore, for that prize of life, a perfect set, by brushing them regularly with Sozoboxt.

THE SEA SERPENT.

We have succeeded at a large outlay in obtaining the fullest intelligence from all parts of the country in regard to this monster. Our despatches come by the way of John Quill's, Independent News Association, and can be relied on as correct.

NEW YORK, August 15 .- The Herald has the following in relation to the sea-serpent: "This celebrated monster, the only one of the kind known to have ever existed, is expected in New York in the course of a few hours. He is a lineal descendant of the well-known animal with whose transactions in the garden of Eden our readers are doubtless familiar. Inheriting all the shrewdness and cunning of his ancestors he has wisely ignored the villages on the coast, and come direct to the metropolis. He is now sporting amid the foam capped waves off Sandy Hook, awaiting the arrival of the Henrietta, which is to convey a party of distinguished gentlemen, including Mr. Bennet, 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 bailed 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 Bunker 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 Fancueil 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 Snaix" which is to be sung during his sojourn, to 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 complimentary observations. LATER.—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.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15 .- PRIVATE AND CONFI-DENTIAL.-Please telegraph me at once, if Chicago reports having a sea-serpent. If so, Milwaukee also has one. Chicago never led this town, and never will. "I will send full particulars when I receive your reply.

CINCINNATI-Mrs. McGrath: send me two clean shirts by express. I. McG. [Note-The operator at the telegraph office has evidently sent the wrong despatch, but we give it for what it is

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15th .- The sea serpent is now coiled up in the Potomac at Seventh Street wharf. A Cabinet meeting is in session to determine the policy of the government in regard Navy Department. LATER.-General Grant has just come from the White House and driven down to the river. He was heard to mutter, "The trail of the serpent is over them all." This is regarded as indicative of the President's intention to remove Secretary Welles. Admiral Farragut is named as his successor.

STILL LATER. -The report that there is a sea serpent here, and that Secretary Welles is to be removed, has no foundation whatever. This I have from official sources.

New Castle.-The sea serpent has just passed this place on his way to Philadelphia. He is a very intelligent serpent, and seemed to express an earnest desire to visit the birth-place of American Freedom. The Mayor has been telegraphed to, and it is expected that every attention will be shown him. He will inspect the Fairmount waterworks, swim around League Island, and if possible visit Independence Hall and the Bullie-TIN BUILDING. He will also go through the new Ledger building. ATLANTIC CITY-It was thought that the sea

serpent was approaching this place, and there was considerable excitement for some time among the hotel-keepers. It has since been ascertained that the object seen was only the reflection of the lighthouse on the sad sea waves. DARBY, Aug. 15.—The town was thrown into an uproar this morning by a report that the sea serpent had been seen coming up the creek. It turned out, however, that the animal which caused so much excitement was simply a fishingworm, accidentally dropped overboard by a small boy. The boy has suddenly climbed over a fence and left for parts unknown. The town is calmer.

WALRUSSIA. Order of Gen. Halleck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Gen. Halleck has issued an order attaching Alaska to the Military District of California, making Sitka the head-quarters of the District, and designating Company H, 2d Artillery, and Company F, 9th Infantry, for garrison duty at Sitka. The troops will sail for Sitka on Sept. 13. The District Commander is yet to be named. s yet to be named.

Torchlight Procession in Charleston Charleston, S.C., Aug. 15.—A torchlight pro-cession of members of the Union League, num-bering about two thousand freedmen, with banners and transparencies, marched through the streets to-night for the purpose of drawing out all freedmen who have not yet registered. The number registered to day was 724, of whom 132 were whites and 592 were dolored.

Brownlow on the Franchise Law. NASHVILLE, August 15.—Governor Brownlow, in a letter, the publication of which he has authorized, denies explicitly that he made any statement in Knoxville favoring enfranchisement of rebels. He says he is more than ever convinced of the justice of the Franchise law.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. ENGLAND.

John Bright and the Representation of Minorities.

[From the Birmingham Post, Aug. 1.]

The following letter from Mr. J. Bright, M. P., addressed to a leading member of the Liberal Party in Birmingham, was received on Wednesday afterneous. day afternoon:

ay atternoon:
"My Dear Sir: You see the vote in the Lords.
It partially distranchises 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. Bir-mingham is now to be reduced to the position and weight of Arundel or Calne in a great Parliaand weight of Arundel or Caine in a great Parlia-mentary division, and this in the year of reform-sud extension of popular power! You will see that certain of the Whig Peers have joined this childish or nefarious scheme. It is not the less dangerous on that account. I hope you will take some steps to counteract this propo-sition. The great towns should send deputasition. The great towns should send deputa-tions up to London to urge the Government to maintain the integrity of the bill. I do not think Mr. Disraeli wishes to injure the bill. He spoke carnestly against this scheme in the House, and I hope he will adhere to his own view on so grave a matter. You should not for a moment dream of consenting to the andacious proposal to destroy the political weight and force of your borough. I am sincerely yours,

John Bright.

Manchester, July 31. 1867.

The Abyssinian Captives. Sir Samuel Baker writes to the Times urging (on the strength of his knowledge of Africa) that if an expedition is undertaken, it must be a joint expedition by England and Egypt, and that the orces must be on the frontier early in November, at the commencement of the healthy and dry A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, who

appears to have given great attention to the subicct, says:
"A last and well organized diplomatic effort should be made to obtain the liberation of the captives before actual hostilities are resorted to. This effort should be backed by the demonstra tion of the preliminaries necessary for the land-ing and advance of an expedition into the interior; but the force should not be sent until a fixed time has clapsed sufficient to allow of a final reply being received from King Theodorus My strong conviction is that such an attempt discreetly managed, would lead to the immediate surrender of the captives without our being called upon to fire a single shot."

PRANCE.

The Recent Visit of the Empress to Queen Victoria.

[Paris (July 31) Correspondence of the Independence Belgu.] It does not appear that Queen Victoria is coming to Paris. It is said that one of the motives of the journey of the Empress to Osborne was to induce the British Sovereign to make an ex-cursion to the Continent. It is also said that the mission of Her Majesty Eugénie was to commu-nicate to Queen Victoria some letters of the Em-peror Napoleon III. and the Emperor Maximillan, calculated to throw a new light upon the matter so sadly terminated at Queretaro, and to dispe any prejudices that may have been entertained in England respecting the part played by the Im-perial Government throughout this incident.

The Health of the Prince Imperial.

The Prince Imperial appears to have already derived great benefit from his stay at Bagnères-de-Luchon. He bathes regularly every morning, and takes a walk of two or three hours on the hardly be said that he is the theme of all conver ation and of all thought in the neighborh Ills pleasant, healthy countenance, his vivacity and amiability, have won all hearts. The Exposition Building to be Re-

moved.

The Moniteur de l'Armée contradicts the state ment of a recent date that the great building in the Champ de Mars will be allowed to stand, and that another place will be selected for the mancer

res of the army. It says:
"This spacious ground is indispensable for the exercise and manœuvres of the army, and it would be impossible to find another like it at any convenient distance from our military establish for a great public interest, it must be admitted that it has not been without grave inconvenience as regards the instruction of the troops of the Paris garrison."

Arrival of Carlotta at the Castle of Tervueren, near Brussels.
A letter from Brussels, dated Aug. 1, recounts, as follows, the incidents attending the arrival of the Archduchess Carlotta at the Castle of Ter-

"The Empress Carlotta, accompanied by the Queen, reached the Castle of Tervueren, where the King and the Count de Flandre were awaiting her, this afternoon, at 6 o'clock. The voyage was accomplished aboard a special train from Germany. Orders had been given that no noise hould be made at the different stations by which the train was to pass—this in accordance with instructions from Dr. Bulkens, Director of the Lunatic Asylum of Gheel, whom the King sent

to Miramar to accompany the invalid.

The court carriages were drawn up inside the railway stations, and the vehicle reserved for the Archduchess and the Queen was standing close to the car, so that the lookers-on scarcely caught glimpse of Carlotta. I am therefore unable to a gimpse of cariotta. I am therefore unable to inform you whether or not the Princess has undergone any great physical change since she left Belgium. Regarding future prospects, however, I know, from undoubted authority, that Dr. Bulkens, who, is a pupil of the celebrated Ghislain, has written to a confrere that he has hones of being able to cure the insanity of the unhopes of being able to cure the insanity of the un fortunate Princess.

Carlotta is subject to violent crises, followed by great mental and bodily prostration. When thus afflicted, nothing can lighten her sorrowing for Maximilian's absence. It is said that she has heard of his death, but believes it to have been the result of disease, and when calmed ap-pears resigned to her misfortune. Dr. Bulkens and the Queen had great difficulty to induce her to bid farewell to the recollections that bind her to Miramar. She derived some consolation during the journey by the thought that she was about to see her brothers and her native land, that she left, gladdened by countless illusions and hopes, to follow her husband. Ten years have gone by since then; ten years, almost day for day, for Carlotta was married to Maxamilian July 27, 1857.

The Castle of Tervueren, where the Princess

now dwells, is part of the domains of the Crown. It appears to have been intended for a hunting rendezvous, as it is surrounded by an immense park, teeming with game. The site is one of the most picturesque in the vicinity of Brussels."

PRUSSIA.

Speech of the King. King William arrived in Wiesbaden July 31st,

King William arrived in Wiesbaden July 31st, and met with an enthusiastic reception. In reply to an address presented to him by the Burgomaster, His Majesty said:

"This is the first time that we most under the altered circumstances. The change has certainly been radical, and we observe it most in this your former Duke's capital. It pained me to have to net as I did, and the decision I came to cost me a great amount of resolution; but history cannot stand still, it must advance. The sentiments with which you have addressed me I have heard frequently uttered throughout the country, and I frequently uttered throughout the country, and l hope that you have really expressed the feelings of all good citizens. I also trust that these

ings will become stronger and stronger; my offi-cals shall act with that object in view. Thanks

for your good wishes." Military Reforms.

The military institutions of Prussla (according to a Berlin correspondent) are continually improving. At present a new division of the landwebr districts is planned. The reform has for a long time past been felt to be an urgent necesbecause the division hitherto in use has ceased to harmonize with the proportions of population. The necessity for a new division of the landwehr districts has lately been augmented by the territorial enlargement of Prussia. The chief residents have been directed to make the necessary preparations for the division of the landwehr districts according to battalions and

RUSSIA. The Rupture with Rome. In consequence of the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Papa 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 will now be carried on through a Roman Catholic College in St. Petersburg. In the event of questions arising which cannot be decided by that College, its President will ask the opinion of the Pope, and the reply of his Holiness before being carried into effect will have to be submitted to the Russian Minister of the Interior. The decisions of the Holy See may be observed in Russia so long as they do not 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 Garibaldian officers said to somebody, 'There is no understanding with Ratazzi; there will perhaps be another Aspromonte, but we cannot recede—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. Benjaman Wood. [From the New York Times.]

The subjoined statement, having reference to The subjoined statement, naving reference to the affidavits published in the *Times* of yesterday, appears in last evening's *Daily News*, of which Hon. Benjamin Wood is proprietor and editor. We also append the affidavit of Mr. Bruno upon the same subject. The Bruno upon the same subject. The documents to which these gentlemen give such explicit denial 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. From the N. Y. Daily News.

The New York Times of to-day, in its Washington correspondence, publishes from documents alleged to be respectively the affidavits of Nathan Anser, James E. Matterson, Francis McFall, 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 possible 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. If the affidavits really exist, they are, so far as Mr. Wood is concerned, so much absolute perjury. 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, to his recollection, heard of them before seeing their names printed this morning in the Times. The only knowledge he has of Chas. A. Dunham (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. We could not, without the evidence of our eyes, believe it possible for any one to invent a string of such unblushing, absolute falsehoods; and if the affidavits have really been filed, Mr. Wood will take immediate steps to procure the arrest of the signers, and will prosecute them without de-

iay for perjury.

STATEMENT OF MR. BRUNO.

Nos. 37 AND 39 NASAU 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; that he was a law-student in the office of Roger A Bryon during the month of July 1862. Roger A. Rryor during the month of July, 1866 Roger A. Rryor during the month of July, 1866, and for syme time previous and subsequent thereto; that this deponent was habitually in the office of said Roger A. Pryor from 9 A. Mr to 5 be a such law-student, his deponent had knowledge of all who frequented the office of Roger A. Pryor at No. 95 Liberty street, New York City; that none of 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 times therein mentioned; that Hon Renjamin

the times therein mentioned; that Hon. Benjamin Wood was never in said office to this deponent's knowledge; that while acting as said law-student, this deponent had access to all papers in said office, and frequently made copies of papers attidavits, &c.: that this deponent never saw said affidavits or made any copies thereof; that this deponent believes that said occurrence mentioned in said affidavits never took as alleged, and that no meeting of any or either of said parties could have taken place without this deponent's knowledge; that this deponent had 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 slieged facts and the occurrences mentioned in said affidavits are mere fabrications and wholly ntrue. RICHARD M. BRUNO. Sworn to before me, this 15th day of August. untrue. 1867. Christian Von Hesse, Notary Public, City and County of New York.

MEXICO.

Canales Again in Revolt and Marching on Matanioras.

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 15, 1867.—Monterey dates of the 3d inst. state that Canales revolted and attempted to capture a specie train, but failed, and he is now marching on Matamoras.

News from the Interior-Civilian Prisoners Liberated—Imprisonment of Others Mitigated—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 of the capital will be tried 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 About six hundred functionarie 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 of June.
It is said that Castillo and Garcia Aguine were sentenced to be shot by the council of war at Queretaro, but steps were taken in Mexico for their El Centineta, of Monterey, was fined in a sum of

\$200 for an article censuring the government, of the State.

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

Rumored Escape of General Del Cas-El Mexicano 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 es ape from

danger dressed as a woman.

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

The Legend of Miramar. The Journal de Quebec quotes the following from the Trieste correspondence of a Spanish

paper, La Temperansa:
The day on which the first envoy from Napotion to Miramar was returning from the eastle to the rallway station, the majordomo of Maximilian accompanied him to the ears, but on his return to the eastle 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 Luckzoff (strange sounding name in English), Grand Camerista of the Archduchess Charlotte, and mother-in-law of the late Senor Gutierrez de Esmother-in-law of the late Senor Gutlerrez de Estrada, President of the Mexican Deputation, died very 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 profiered crown. She first gained the Archduckes, and through her the Archduke, who at the start cared not for the exalted honor, but even was conceed to the scheme.

was opposed to the scheme.

The writer cites other instances which were at the time looked upon by many as ominous signs; and a native of Trieste, in 1864, went so far as to compose the Italian rhyme which has lately been so extensively quoted in the European and American papers:-

E'nappo gallico Colmo di spuna. Il Timeo Danaos Massimiliano, Non ti fidare; Torna al castello Di Miramare Chi non ricorda? Sotto la clamide Quel trono fracido, Di Montezuma Trova la corda. Anglice. Maximilian, beware!

Turn back to the castle of Miramar. That rotten throne of Montezuma Is but a Gallic cup Filled with foam Who does not remember The words Timeo Danuos 9 'Neath the purple Lies hid the halter.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. Change of Gauge—Quick Work—Other Matters. [From the Missouri Republican, August 12, 1867.]

[From the Missouri Republican, 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 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, mak-ing only three days that trains were suspended to effect a change of gauge for one hundred and

to effect a 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 same as that of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, the Iowa and Minnesota roads, the Union Paeific roads, and the same as nearly all-roads east of us, and will enable the North-Missouri to carry both freight and passengers to St. Joseph, Atchison and Leavenworth, without change of cars, and to all points in Iowa and Minnesota; and points reached by the Union Pa-Minnesota, and points reached by the Union Paand also East when the railroad bridge at St. Louis is built

We have heard it suggested that, in anticipation of the bridge, 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 improve ment to that at St. Charles near the North Mis souri depot on this side of the river, whereby freight and passengers can be transferred, so that passengers can take the ears on the St. Louis side of the river and freights be loaded from this side.

We learn that the total cost of the improve ment for this purpose would not exceed fifty thousand dollars. It is the next best thing to a bridge, and would answer admirably. It would in the winter be subject to interruption when ferry boats could not run in the ice. It seems to us 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, it seems to us, to have to unload and ferry in wagons freights from and to 8t. Louis, from the Illinois shore, and we know from our personal experience that families and persons arriving and going East dread the omnibus ride and cross ing of 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 done to Iowa as soon as the St. Louis and Cedar Rapids or the Iowa Central can meet it here, which it is thought will not be later than

June of next year.

Truck-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 branch extending from Centralia to Co lumbia, 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 contractors are pushing the work along the contractors are pushing the work along.

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 effects 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. Leuis, and that a few years will show it to be a splendid paying It will take a little time for this. It has to complete its connections, and get business flow-ing over it which will at once follow its compleon, 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 suc-

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.

cess.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEPT.—The bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt having been passed in France on the 18th ultimo, the debtors confined in Clichy had an Illumination at the prison the same evening, and also indulged in somewhat bolsterous mirth and enthusiastic aboling. 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 other bishops. There will be an Archbishop of Glasgow, with six suffragans, who will take their respective titles from Edinburg, Aberdeen Perth Inveness Stirling and Kilmarnock. deen, Perth, Inverness, Stirling and Kilmarnock.

FIFTH **EDITION**

PRICE THREE CENTS.

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FLOOD.

Breciat Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletia by Hasson's 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, grapery and fruit trees connected with the residence of Mr. Wilkins were also swept away, and the lower portion of the dwelling damaged by the water forcing its, way in. It is 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 gardens; these Charles Breyer among loges about \$500 by having a lot of tobacco damaged; Frederick Walbert, 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 Cattle Scales, on the Calverton road, it is reported that sixteen hogs were drowned, and it is thought that some sheep 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 Gwinn's Kalls 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 also.

In the western and northwestern section of 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 ess, but none were killed. The passengers escaped without injury. The names of the ina number of cuts on the fore and back part of the head, and a deep gash on the cheek; H. W. Flandren, of New York, and L. Easton, of Philedelphia, 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, Wilnington and Baltimore Railroad is located at the thirteen-mile switch, but the extent of it is not

one at Mount Washington and the other south

yet definitely ascertained. On the Northern Cen-

tral Railroad two bridges have been damaged.

FACTS AND FANCIES. -The wife of Mendez is insane; the wife of Mejia is mad; the wife of Miramon is stricken beyond hope of recovery, and the Princess Salm-Salm is in Jail. Bad place for unprotected

—Ernst Renan's yearly income amounts to 100,000 francs. His "Life of Jesus" alone yielded him 350,000 francs. Seven years ago he was over-loyed on being appointed professor at the modest-salary of 6,000 francs a year. -Alderman Rose, of London, is to be knighted for being mayor when the Prince and Princes of Wales were married, and for doing the handsome

The engagement of Major Rodman and Miss Dahlgren, daughter of Admiral Dahlgren, is styled: "a happy combination of artillery." They will probably go to Montreal and be married by a

thing in the way of a reception. The reward is

—A writer in the New York Tribune says that it is not the poor but the rich who suffer most from lottery gambling. "You would be surprised," he says, "to learn the names of prominent men whose checks pass over the counter of the 'Exchange office' every day. And if they knew what I do, they would be sick of playing policy."

—"Ned Buntline" printed in his paper, years ago, a tale entified "Norwood, or Life on the Prairie." He, therefore, claims the title. A suit for this title between Bantline and Beecher might rival in celebrity the famous case of Slade vs. Slade, or any one of the similar and frequent cases of this kind in England.

—The Presiding Bishop, the Right Rev. J. H. Hopkins of Vermont, and the Right Rev. Bishop W. H. Odenheimer of New Jersey, left for Liver-pool on Wednesday, in the steamer Chicago. They go to England to attend the Episcopal Convention in that country, and will be the guests of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

—At a trial in a divorce case, a witness, recently, in England, made the following reply:
Mr. Sergeant Tindal—"He treated her very kindly, did he not?" Atkinson—"Oh, yes, very; he kissed her several times." Mr. Sergeant Tinlal—"And how did she treat him?" Atkinson— "Well, she retaliated." -A lady in Cincinnati having lost a tooth, ex-

tracted a similar one from a negro girl, had it placed in her own mouth, and assimilating it became as useful as any of the others. The amia-bility of the girl, and the ingenuity of the white woman, are considered worthy of admi-ration ration. -Gerard, the great lion-killer, has a successor.

— Gerard, the great hon-kiner, has a successor.

Another Frenchman, Chassaing by name, has the reputation of being the greatest flou-killer of the day, and has lately published a book, "My Hunts. After Lions." The trouble about all these Aftern hunters is that you don't know how much to believe of their lyin' adventures. Blondin has been compelled to break his en-

gagement at Asnicres, having first come very mear breaking his neck. On closely inspecting the rope, one day, he discovered that it had been sawn asunder, so that one fibre only remained, which his weight would have broken. Hiondian was never as-near breaking his neck before.

—Guizot has just completed his 80th year. One
that occasion he wrote to his friend. Vienneth, they
great writer of fables and the Nester, of the
French Academy, saying. "Tell me how I may
live to get up to ninety?" Viennet replied.
"Write fables." An academic friend of both, on
hearing of this interesting correspondence, exclaimed, "Then let us have another volume of
Guizot's Memoirs, and he will be saved." was never As-near breaking his neck before.