PACTS AND PANCIES

-St. Louis calls daylight burglars "checkists."

-Iron dykes are being applied to the New Jer-

—At the Cork jail the convicts get meat to can only once a year—Christmas.

They are going to have gas in Jornaleum accompany being formed there for that purpose.

age for a lady is the ramp-age.

-An exchange thinks the most disagreeables

PRIOE THREE CENTS.

-Look out to-night for meteors.

-"All Right" is in New Orleans.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 187.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), and THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, BT THE EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOUR PROPRIETORS.

F.L. PETHERSTON, ERNEST C. WALLAGE,
F.L. PETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS.
The burgerits is served to subscribers in the city at 11
cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$6 per annum.

Diaries For 1888—NOW READY AT 723 ARCH street, containing, blank space for each day in the year, rates of poetage, table of stamp duties, &c., published and for sale by W. G. PERRY, 728 Arch street. MARRIED.

DRAPER-PALMER-In New York, November 11, by the Rev. Dr. Hutton, Henry Draper, M. D., to Mary Anna, daughter of Courtland Palmer.

DYER-JOHNSON.—On the 5th inst., at Baltimore, by the Rev. R. R. Mason, C. W. Dyer, of Philadelphia, to Emma C., daughter of Jacob Johnson, Esq., of Baltimore county. Md.

MERREFIELD—GRIFFITTS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 8t. James's Church, by Bishop Wm. Bacon Stevens, W. Merrefield to Eleaner Griffitts, daughter of the late Henry Bird, all of this city. [New York and Baltimore papers please copy.] Hemy Bird; all of this city. INEW YOYK and Battimore papers please copy.

McGOWAN—FREW.—On the 7th Inst., at the Cathedral, Battimore, by the Rev. Thomas Foley, George McGowan to Ellen Prew, both of Battimore.

PARK—B'ARIHAWK.—In the 5th Inst., at Woodeliff, Arinstrong county, Pa., by the Rev. L. M. Graves, John G. Part to Emma P. Sparhawk. daughter of the late Dr. Beaton Buitts, of Philadelphia, daughter of the late Dr. WOODWILE—FELIUS.—On 12th Inst., by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Hars., Myddleton L. Woodville to Mary Cornella, daughter of Henry J. Feltus. DIED.

BUDLONG.—On the morning of the 12th instant, after a lingering illness, William H. Budlong, in the 32d year of his age.

CLABKE.—On the 11th inst., William M. Clarke, in the CLARKE.—On the life limit, without at Clarke, in the Gifth year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funcral, from the residence of his son, William D. Clarke, N. 28 South Third street, Camden, N. J., on Krigav, the life his the at 11 A. M. Frigav, the life his the at 11 A. M. Frigav, the life his tant, Charles, only son of Noris W. and Martha Harkness, aged eighteen months and twenty-five days.

11UNTF.IL—In Chicago, November 10th, N. H. Hunter, and 48 Years. Paul BINKAM.—In Germantown, on the morning of the Bill hisk. Henry W. Rubinkam, in the 23d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the funeral at the Nechamony Church, Hartsville, Bucka county, Pa., on Saturday, 12.20 P. M.

BURIAL CASKET.

PATENT FOR DERION GRANTED JULY 9, 1967.

E. S. KAELLY, UNDEETAKE.

S. K. CONER OF TENTH AND GREEN STREETS.

I claim that my new improved and only patented BURIAL. CASKET is far more beautiful in form and finish than the old unsightly and repulsive coffin, and that its construction adds to its strength and durability. bility.

We the undersigned, having had occasion to ass in our families E. S. EARLEY'S PATENT BURIAL CASKET, would not in the future use any other if they could be obtained.

Bishop M. Simpson, J. H. Schenck, M. D., Cons. J. Mareton, U. S. N., Rev. J. W. Jackson, E. J. Crippen, E. J. Crippen, E. J. Crippen, J. W. Bartine, D. D., Benj. Orne, J. W. Evans, W. Evans, J. W. Claghorne, D. N. Sinn. octs.3mrp

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE FIRST QUALITY
Lyons Velvets for Cloaks.
Lyons Velvets, 23-inch, for Sacks.

FRANKIAN INSTITUTE LECTURES.—THE Lectures before the Institute will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., and be continued on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, at 8 o'clock. The courses for the grasqu will be:

lsy and Thursday Evenings, at 8 o'clock. The courses is scann will be:

##- On Light, by Prof. H. Morton, Ph. D. ond—On Electricity, by Prof. R. E. Rogers.

##- On Astronomy, by Pliny E. Chase, Esq.

##- On Paeumatic Chemistry, by Theodore D. . Eac. h—On Chemistry of Solida, by Prof. A. P., Leeds. th—On Ventilation, by L. W., Leeds, Esq. enth—On Mechanics, by Prof H. Morton, Ph. D. Tickets to the Lectures and other privileges may be re-ceived by membership in the Institute. For particulars apply to the Actuary, at the Institute Building, No. 15 South Seventh Street.

Tickets for those not members—One dollar for each

THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY YOUNG MEYSCHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14. Exercises to commence at 7% o'clock. Addresses by Rev. JOHN HALL hall, of New York (late of Dublin); Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, of New Haven; Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and others. Tickets may be had gratuitously, at the American Tract Society's Store, 1210 Chestnut street, after 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, 13th inst. no12:21,75

REV. NEWMAN HAJL D. D.

REV. NEWMAN HAJL D. D.

MUSICAL FUND HAJL

LOCUST STREET, AS 1'VE EIGHTH,
BATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 16th,
SUBJECT—'MISSIONS TO THE MASSES.'

Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, 24 Chestnut street,
on and after Thursday morning, and at the Hall on
Saturday evening. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission,
25 cents.

\*\*STOCKHOLDERS of the McELHENY OIL COM-PANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 218 WALNUT street, on TUESDAY, December 2d, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books close at 3 P. M., 29th inst.; open December 4th. PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867. noi3 15 18 20 22 25 27 28 & de2

A COURSE OF SIX PUBLIC LECTURES ON GEOLOGY will be delivered in the delentific and Classical Institute, N. E. corner of Seyenteenth street and Ridge avenue, on the afternoons of Thursday, commencing Nov. 14, at quarter before 4 o'clock. Terms, \$1 50. Introductory Free, by J. ENNIS Principal poll-limb 81 Eo. Introductory Free, by noll-3trpe J. ENNIS, Principal.

HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1530
Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

## AMUNEMENTS.

RIGHINGS' OPERA TROUPE,-Eichberg's opera of The Doctor of Alcandara will be produced this evening at the Academy of Music. If we remember rightly this opera has never been presented more than once by this tronpe in Philadelphia, and it proved vary successful. The cast includes all the favorite members of the troupe—Miss Richings, Mrs. Segnin, Messrs. Castle, Peakes and Beguin. We hope there will be a crowded house.

THE THEATRES .- At the Arch this evening the THE THEARES.—At the Arch this evening the comedy of Surf will be repeated, with the fine stage effects incident to it. Mr. Edwin Forrest will appear at the Walnut to-night in his well-known personation of "Metamora." Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear in Marie Antoinette at the Chestnut this evening. The American offers miscellaneous entertainment.

Conoret Hall.—Professor Macallister, the celebrated magician, will give another of his entertainments at Concert Hall this evening. The Professor is a master of sleight of hand, and some of his tricks approach the marvelous. A number of presents will be distributed among the visitors.

Philadelphia Crigous.—The accomplished eques—

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS.—The accomplished equestrian and acrobatic troupe engaged at this establishment, corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets, appear this evening in a number of startling and wonderful

this evening in a number of startling and wonderful performances.

Philadelphia Opera House.—A most attractive programme is offered for this evening at this pleasant little theatre. Mr. Budworth will appear in some of his most laughable delineations, while Eph Horn and Frank Moran will indulge in those Ethiopian eccurtricities for which they are so famous. Sougs, dances, burlesques, farces, and first-rate conundrums, good gage and racy local hits will, of course, be interspersed among the leading features of the entertainment in agreeable profusion. The management of this opera house intend to produce shortly a splendid panorama entitled "The Progress of a Nation." This will contain many novel and curious features, introducing the members of the company, with instrumental music.

ELEVENTH STEERT OPERA HOUSE.—Messrs. Carncross & Dixey will present this evening a laughable burlesque entitled Mac's Fishing Parti, which contains some excellent local hits and plenty of humor. In addition to this, burlesque Italian opera will be given every night in the style for which this establishment is famous. There will be also extravaganzas, afarces, speech-making, singing, dancing and a medley of other good things presented.

Presonal.—We understand that Mr. Owen Fawcett and Miss Effie Germon is an excellent actress in burlesque and light comedy parts, and will win additional celebrity in her new sphere. Mr. Fawcett will play in such characters as "Solon Shingle," "Rip Van Winkle," &c., and will be warmly received throughout the country.

Winkle, '&c., and will be warmly received turougnout the country.
BLTZ:—Signor Blitz will give an entertal ment this evening at Assembly Buildings.
BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—The exhibition of these very interesting and instructive works of art at National Hall was to have closed this evening. But the proprietor has, as will be seen by an advertisement, determined to remain. He has been induced to this course by the solicitations of various clergymen and cother influential citizens, who wish their flocks and their friends to have an opportunity of seeing the beautiful tableaux.

# **EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**

### LETTER FROM PARIS. [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Builettn.]

Paris, Friday, Nov. 1st, 1867.—I had expected to have announced to you this morning the final closing of the Exhibition; and, as you will remember, it is only some two or three days since the Imperial Commission itself reiterated in the most absolute terms the announcement that its gates would infallibly be shut on the evening of the 31st ult. But the Commission, like other managers, is fully aware of the value of 'last days" and "last appearances;" and as the weather has proved exceptionably fine of late, and the curiosity of the public was evidently stimulated afresh by the near prospect of the closing day, the Commission wisely kept its own secret, until a few last "bumper houses" had been realized. The crowd, indeed, of the last three days has been prodigious; and yesterday, especially, every one who has yet returned to Paris seemed to be bent upon taking a last look and bidding a last farewell to a scene which, with all its drawbacks, has certainly been a memorable event in the annals of humanity. The numbers present could scarcely have been less than 70,000 or 80,000, and every one came prepared to say good bye forever great Universal Exhibition of 1867. But lo! just as daylight was on the turn, and the Commission might feel assured of having netted its last draught of fishes, and there was no longer any fear of arresting the influx of visitors which had streamed all day long from the city to the Champ de Mars, a notice was posted up of three days' reprieve having been granted. And this morning, accordingly, the Moniteur publishes an imperial decree to the effect that, "after a consultation held by the Commission on the 30th ult." (just as if the thing hadn't been decided on long ago!), it was determined that the Exhibition should remain open during the three jours feries, or red-letter days, of the 1st, 2d and 3d November. The first of them is La Toussaint, or All Saints' Day, one of the five great universal holidays of France. The second is known as Le Jour des Morts, when all good Catholics ought to be praying in the churchyards over the tombs of their relations, but which they are this year invited to spend more agreeably over the "grave" of the Exhibition. On Sunday, the 3d, I presume the end of all things will really take place. These last three days, one is glad to find, are devoted to charitable purposes, and the produce will be divided amongst the hospitals of Parls and the bureaux de bienfaisance. The reserved garden, however, is to remain open until further announcement; and I should not be surprised to learn that arrangements had been made to render this latter perwhich awell just close behind it in the quarter of probability of a considerable deficit in the reculpts of the Exhibition, as a pecuniary enter-

manent, and convert it into a pleasure-ground for the dense population of the laboring classes the town known as the Grand Caillou. I think ventured in a former letter to announce the prise. Of course, there is still a good deal of uncertainty existing on this subject; but I am led now to think that the results, in this point of view, are likely to be more favorable than were anticipated, and that the parsimony of the Imperial Commissioners will at least be crowned with the merit of success. A somewhat sanguine member of that body declares to me that a surplus of three millions is now foreseen with tolerable certitude. You are aware that the expenses of the undertaking were originally guaranteed by the State, the municipality of Paris and a society of private capitalists and men of business. I am assured that this latter body, as soon as a surplus was in view instead of a deficit, manifested a very decided inclination for a division of profits. These gentlemen seemed to think that the maxim which tells us that "virtue is its own reward" was somewhat barren, and that as their patriotism had run the risk of failure, it was entitled to share in the benefits of success. But when "the Governor" heard of this idea, he was so disgusted, and expressed himself so plainly on the subject, that it was evident that whoever advocated such a project must bid adleu, forever, to "imperial" favor; and so the design was given up, and the surplus, if any, will be applied I am glad to be able to inform you, when speaking of this subject, that the labors of the

to public purposes. American Commission have been very nearly brought to a conclusion at the appointed time, and that the various Reports of the special committees, amongst whom the laborious task of investigating this stupenduous collection of the products of human industry was divided, are now nearly all completed. Several of these have been already read before general meetings of the United States Commission. Amongst such is a very remarkable Report by Colonel Norton, of this city, on War Material, and New Inventions applicable thereto. It is of formidable dimensions, running through some 100 pages, and quite exhaustive of the subject of which it treats. The comparative conclusions at which it arrives are most complimentary and satisfactory to American Science, in this most important branch of human progress, and tend to place the different War departments of the United States, both naval and military, far ahead of those of the most

advanced nations of Europe. I gave you in my last letter, at some length my views upon the existing position of the Italian question, based upon the authority and opinions of persons well situated to judge of the feelings and intentions of both the governments directly implicated in the present crisis. The only new fact which has since transpired is that of a portion of the Italian army having crossed the Pontifical frontier, and occupied certain points within the Papal territory. This intelligence sounds alarming; it is doubtless of a startling description, and has, for the moment, considerably increased the public perturbation. Some of the semi-official journals, such as the Patrie for instance, always more Imperialist than the Government itself, are doing their best to augment this feeling still further by articles headed "Declaration of War" and "Insults to France." But I still trust that none of the ominous consequences at present predicted will be realized. The Proclamation of Victor Emmanuel, and the Circular of Napoleon's Foreign Minister, showed pretty clearly, I think that the two Governments understood each other up to that point of time, and nothing has since occurred to render them more hostile. The King of Italy knew when he penned his declaration that France was on her way to Civita Vecchia. The official gazette of Florence tells us that he had all along announced that he would act as he is now doing, in case of French troops applearing on Italian soil. The only point which

moment somewhat dark is, whether Victor Emmanuel is acting in despite and in face of the remonstrances and even threats and de-

is of this

nunciations of the imperial government. The | Patrie and the Pays would fain make us believe that he is; but my own private information leads me to a different conclusion, and to the belief that although the Emperor Napoleon, with that vacillating and trimming policy which now unfortunately marks all his political actions, has not actually sanctioned this joint occupation by the Italian troops (fearing thereby to exasperate the clerical party)-yet that he both has and will connive at it, as the necessary result of that same "liberty of action" which Italy reserved to herself with France in the face of events like the present, and that, consequently, no mischief will come of it. Much will, doubtless, depend upon the movements and success of Garibaldi, of whom, during the last few days, we have heard scarcely anything. But if that hero can be safely caught by the leg, or again fortunately wounded in the heel, I think that the last remains of the temporal power may yet. die a natural and peaceful death in the presence of the two armies which both profess to be there to keep it alive!

Disraeli's Speech-What the People Think of the Chanceller's Principles and Policy.

[From the Lenden Times, Oct. 3L.] [From the Lenden Times, Oct. 31.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer undertook at Edinburgh a work of considerable difficulty, and achieved it with a success not only respectable but specially illustrating the range and versatility of his powers. He undertook to persuade twelve hundred Scotchmen that the English Reform act is a very good measure, eminently original, welfounded in the character and institutions of the country, likely to endure long, calculated to unite classes, framed on national rather than to unite classes, framed on national rather than philosophic principles, and, more than all, thoroughly the design and execution of the conservative party. His argument naturally divided itself under two heads:—It was a good work, and he did it. \* \* \* After all, the work, and he did it. \* \* \* After all, the only merit of the bill which rests on solid grounds, which cannot be diminished or explained away, and which is a real conservative triumph, is that the constitution has now been placed on the firm basis of the rate-paying class. It is something to have reached a stratum that will not yield, and that has in the site it said a winging of consistence. has in itself a principle of consistency. Mr. Distaeli promises even the purification of our municipal elections by the abolition of com-pound householders in Parliamentary boroughs. In the political cosmos he has now found the desired fulcrum with which to move the world. The whigs cannot there undermine him and put the conservatives in perpetual jeopardy of a still lower descent. But what have we come to, and how much further are we likely to go, when the conservative leader of the House of Commons can make it his great and only undisputed boast that he has established household suffrage in our cities and boroughs, with the security of ratepaying?

The Abyssinan Expedition.

A letter from the Rev. H. A. Stein, one of the captives, addressed to his wife in England, has arrived. It is dated Magdala, Sept. 7. In it he details the atrocities which the King has committed and which have hear already published. mitted, and which have been already published, and states that he trusts no small force of the English which may be sent out will fall into the King's hands, for that his thirst of blood is so

great that they will assuredly perish.

A letter from Mr. Rossane has been published, in which he says that King Theodore, speaking of an English expedition, said: "Let them come: they shall see that I am not a woman or a coward."

## The Papal Encyclical.

the text of the Papal Encyclical lately referred to in a telegram. The following is a translation of the portion relating to Garibaldi: the text of the Papal Encyclical lately referred to in a telegram. The following is a translation of the portion relating to Garibaldi:

"Venerable Brethren, health and apostolic benediction! Cast your eyes around you, venerable brethren, and you will rec and deeply deplore with as the detestable abominations which now chiefly decolate unhappy litly. A fer us, we most humbly adore the impenetrable judgment of God, who has been pleased that we should live at this sornovid periods, who govern and direct public affairs in most unhappy litaly, the venerable commandments of God and the laws of the Holy Church are utterly deeplied, and impiery uplife its head unpunished, and triumphs. Hence all the iniquities, all the ovils, and the injuries we behold with the utmost grief of our soul lience these numerous arrays of men who walk in impiery, serving under the standard of Safan, upon whose front is written. "lies." Turning their mouths against Heaven they blaspheme God, soil and despise all that is sacred, and treading under foot all Divine and human laws, breathe but carnage like rapacious woives, losing their soule by the great sins, carrying away by violence the goods of others, afflicting the feeble and peor, increasing the number of unhappy widows and orphans, and in the corruption of their hearts shamefully satiating themselves with bad passions, to the great injury of seciety likelf. It is by this race of lest men that we are now surrounded, venerable brethren. Actuated by a spirit altogether diabolical these men desire to unfold the standard of fleaven in our beloved city, near the chair of St. Peter, the centre of truth and catholic unity. And the chiefe of the Piedmontese Government, who ought to repress such men, do not bifleh to support them with all their zeal, to give them arms and all necessaries, and to pave for them the way to the city. But let them tremble, although placed at the supreme head of a civil power, for by this pervense conduct they come under the weight of vectoriastical chasticement and c

Brilliant Feat of Menotti Garibaldi.

The Italia gives the following account of a brilliant achievement of Menotti Garibaldi: The Italia gives the following account of a brilliant achievement of Menotti Garibaldi:

We learn by our advices from Isoletta, that Menotti Garibaldi, after beating the Papal forces on the frontiers, hurried by a march of unheard-of audacity to the heights of Pavioli, while his father marched on Rome from the opposite side. The Fontinical artillery at Monte Pincio and the chaiteau St. Auge opened a well-sustained fire against him, bult without doing any mischief. Tumuits recommenced in the city, and a superior artillery officer was the first to fall. Garibaldi advanced from the side of Tivoli to attack the city at the same time. The troops at villetri and Frosinone were recalled to Rome by telegraph; those of Viterbo were for the moment cut off. The troops that entered Civita Vecchia after the fight at Borghetto are still there. Those who are not acquainted with the City of Rome, cannot possibly understand the audacity of Menotti Garibaldismarch. It has few parallels in military history. The heights of Paviola consist of some hills of casy ascent leatween the Milvian bridge and the Porto del Popolo. These heights are little more than a mile from the Pincio promenade in the interior of Rome. But that is not all. They are defended by a bend of the Tiber, which can only be passed on that side by the Milvian bridge. On the other runs the Teverone, which can only be crossed upon two bridges. These three bridges were kept by strong detachments of the Papal soldiers. Menotti had thon to cross one of them to command the walls of Rome. He cought clearly to be sure that his father would be shut up in a position which the would not be easy to leave. On the 18th, 14th and 16th June, 1849, the Italians achieved prodicties of valor on those heights, and heroically disputed their possession with the French.

Operation of the Laws of Reform in the Matter of Matrimony. According to the Balnarte de la Libertad, of

mony to be performed by a magistrate. But the harbor at eleven o'clock, this forenoon, and marriage before a magistrate only constitutes a lat four o'clock in the afternoon, a dozen Ameri-

legal matrimony.

The husband set up that owing to the presence The husband set up that owing to the presence of the empire it was impossible for him to have the eermony performed before a republican tribunal. But this plea was of no avail.

Under the empire all ministers of religion were severely forbidden to celebrate the rite of matrimony unless the parties had previously been joined by a magistrate. peen joined by a magistrate.

General Corona's Secretary and the Senor Ramon Travina has addressed a letter from Rosario to the Siglo XIX, in which he accuses Don Francisco Armienta, Secretary to Gen. Ramon Corona, of having adhered to the empire and signed an act of recognition in that sense in November, 1984, at Villa del Fuerte, in Similas. He states also that Armienta was sent Sinaloa. He states also that Armienta was sent by Colonel Francisco de la Vega to Mazatlan for the purposes of getting the French commandant of that post to send a detachment against the central districts of the State which remained faithful to the republic. The troops were sent, but were defeated at San Pedro, near Cullacan, by General Antonio Rosales. Generals-Jose Maria Patoni and Angel Martinez refused to pardon this Armients for this aution; and the latter staid at Mazatlan in the service of the empire as an in-Sinalos. He states also that Armienta was sent at Mazatlan in the service of the empire as an informer. Such are the charges now brought against the present Secretary of General Ramon Corona.

## DISASTERS.

#### Terrible fires in Chicago. A Series of Catastrophes.

[Chicago Journal of Monday.]
CATASTROPHE ON CANAL STREET.

About 1 o'clock in the morning citizens were
startled by a terrible explosion which shook the city as would an earthquake. This was succeeded by a conflagration, which illuminated the heavens and informed those who had heard the heavens and informed those who had heard the explosion and the subsequent alarm of fire that a conflagration was raging. The scene of the explosion is on Canal street, occupying nearly all of the south half of the block between West Randolph and West Washington streets. The double frame building, Nos. 19 and 27, a frame structure in the rear, the brick block, comprising Nos. 23, 25, 27 and 29 and the frame structure. Nos. 23, 25, 27 and 29, and the frame structure which stood on the corner of Canal and West Washington street—all these buildings are now a The cause of the destruction was the explosion

The cause of the destruction was the explosion of a boiler in Marple's flouring mill, Nos. 23 and 25, a portion of the large three-story brick building. Nothing definite is known as to the cause of the explosion. All that is known is that the engineer, James Connell, was left in charge of the machinery at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, and that he was killed when the explosion took place. Frank Cahill, the miller, states that, about halfpast 1 a'clock, he observed that the machinery was working at a too rapid rate, and descended the stairs to regulate the gearing. He went below the frame-work of timbers that supported low the frame-work of timbers that supported the mill-stones, and his hand was already upon the gear-wheel. But he did not turn it. That instant a terrible noise broke upon his ear, and in a moment he was buried beneath a mass of brick. mortar and timbers. The force of the explosion had thrown the hot coals of the furnace in every direction, and soon flames broke out in scores of direction, and soon fames broke out in scores of places throughout the block. The confusion that ensued exceeded a panic. Then followed a terrible scene. The livery stable, corner of West Washington and Canal streets, caught fire first, and the fames getting among the hay, the arrival of the steamers, in obedience to the alarm that had been sent from the nearest box, however prompt, was of no avail. Immediately after, Grossinger's boarding-house was in flames as Grossinger's boarding-house was in flames, as was that portion of the mill which still stood, and which consisted of a small part of the framework which yet supported half the street walling e suructure next north then took fire and the progress of the flames had put it beyond the power of saving it. In a short space of time a vast area presented a scene of indescribable

Both the engineer and the miller were, as stated, buried in the debris. Cahill was dragged from the mass by a policeman. He was scarcely alive, having been dreadfully scalded about the bcdy. It is expected he may recover. About one in the afternoon the lifeless body of the engincer was found.

OTHER FIRES. During the day another fire occurred on Wells street, which burned a number of dwellings and cestroyed the dock of the Northern Transportation Company. The total loss will amount to about \$50,000. At 8 o'clock a fire broke out on Market street, which destroyed an entire row of small dwellings, causing a loss of \$20,000. On Saturday the Brighton House was des royed by fire, involving a loss of nearly \$40,000.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY.

Henry Creamer, who occupied the lower part of No. 10 Wells street, has been arrested on a charge of arson. It is stated that the flames broke out in his portion of the premises, and that there had been no fire there for a very long time past. When the fire was discovered be were that there had been no his was discovered he was seen running from the building under suspicious circumstances. Other facts will be developed at an examination before the Police Court.

## WALRUSSIA.

# Formal Transfer and Delivery of Russian America to the United States— The Geremonies and Addresses on the

New Archangel, Oct. 8, by way of Victoria, V. I., Nov. 10, and Swinomish, W. T., Nov. 11, 1867.—The formal transfer and delivery of Russian America to the United States Government took place to-day, by Captain Pesterchoff, Acting Commissioner on behalf of the Russian Government, and Major-General Rousseau, on behalf of the United States.

At three o'clock P. M. a battalion of United

At three o'clock P. M. a battalion of United States troops, under command of Major Charles O. Wood, of the 9th infantry, was drawn up in line in front of the Governor's residence, where the transfer took place. By half-past three a large concourse of people had assembled, comprising Americans, Russians of all classes, Creoles and Indians, all eager witnesses of the caremonics. ceremonies.

Precisely at the last-named hour the Russian forts and fleet fired salutes in honor of the lowering of the Russian flag; but the flag would not come down. In lowering it tore its entire width close by the halllards, and floated from the crosstrees, some forty feet from the ground. Three Russian sailors then attempted to ascend the inch-and-a-half guy ropes supporting the flag-staff, but each failed to reach his national emblem. A fourth ascended in a boatswain's chair, selzed the flag and threw it in a direction directly beneath him; but the motion of the wind carried it off, and caused a sensation in every

Five minutes after the lowering of the Rus-Five minutes after the lowering of the Russian flag, the Stars and Stripes went gracefully up, floating handsomely and free, Major-General Lovell Rousseau having the honor of flinging the flag to the breeze, the United States steamers Ossipee and Resaca at the same time honoring for the floating solution. As the Breaten floating solution and the Breaten floating solution. the event by firing salutes. As the Russian flag was lowered Captain Pestrechoff stepped forward and addressed General Rousseau as fo

General—As Commissioner of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia I now transfer and deliver the territory of Russian America, ceded by his Majesty to the United States.

General Rousseau, in response, as the American flag ascended, said: can flag ascended, said:

Captain—As Commissioner on behalf of the

Operation of the Laws of Reform in the Matter of Matrimony.

According to the Balnarte de la Libertad, of Chiapas, Judge Rafael J. Gutlerrez decided at Tuxtla that a marriage by a priest or minister, without marriage by a magistrate, does not constitute a legal matrimony. A case came before said Judge where the husband accused his wife of adultery with a married man, and the Judge dismissed the case on the ground that, according to the articles 2, 23 and 30 of the law of July 23, 1859, confirmed by the State law of February 26; 1861, the man having been married in 1863 only by a Catholic priest, could not legally claim the woman as his wife, the law requiring the cere with the Consideration on board, atcaming into United States Government I receive and accept

at four o'clock in the afternoon, a dozen American flags float over the newly born American city of Sitka.

city of Sitks.

Protest of the Bussian Commissioners—Trouble for Mr. Seward—Duels on Paper.

New Archangel, Nov. 8, by way of San Francisco, Nov. 12, 1867.—The Russian Commissioners have protested against the occupancy of the fur company's buildings by United States troops. By courtesy the troops are now sheltered and the supplies stored. The matter will be referred to Mr. Seward.

cupation of the city. Seven duels on paper have occurred, but they were settled without bloodside. The parties are of high rank.

shed: The parties are of high rank.

Terrific Hurricane on the Coast—Narrow Escape of the U. S. Steamer Ossipee from Wreck.

New Archangel, Nov. 2, via Victoria, Nov. 10, and Swinomish, W. T., Nov. 11, 1867.—The United States steamer Ossipee was nearly wrecked on the night of the 27th ult., when forty miles southeast of Archangel, in the most terrific hurricane witnessed on this coast during the past southeast of Archangel, in the most terrine nurricane witnessed on this coast during the past seventy years. She lost all her bosts, and considerable of her sails and rigging was carried away; her chronometer was deconsiderable of her same and the de-carried away; her chronometer was de-stroyed and all the fires but four were put out; those remaining were stroyed and all the fires but four were put out; those remaining were kept alive by burning oil, tallow, grease; lard, candles and like substances. She shipped an immene sea, doing great injury to the powder in the magazine. Forty-six sallors were wounded while on duty, but providentially none were killed. Gen. Roussean and his son George and also the General's actor was also the General's actor. also the General's staff were on board. The hur-ricane lasted eighteen hours, and the entire storm ricane lasted eighteen hours, and the entire storm between thirty-six and forty hours. Lieutenant-Commander Crossman and a boatswain named Wm. Green saved the ship by their heroic exertions in battening the hatchways when the storm raged with the greatest fury. The engineers and firemen all behaved nobly. The Ossipee put into Sitka harbor on the evening of the 28th ult., having left here on the evening of the 26th. The United States storeship Jamestown, and the United States steamer. Resaca are in port, all well. The vellow fever has been thoroughly

well. The vellow fever has been thoroughly killed out. The revenue cutter Lincoln has gone Staken river, with the United States surveying party in tow. The chartered vessels Milan and Buena Vista, with government stores for the garrison, have arrived agents of the chartered the control of the chartered the safely. The hurricane swept over the harbor with terrific force. Fifteen vessels were at anchor in the harbor at the time. Three Russian vessels were driven ashore, and the Sandwich Isla Mameluke was badly damaged. Several vessels dragged their anchors and bore down upon each other mercllessly, yet no serious damage was done. The steamship John L. Stephens was in done. The stramship John L. Stephens was in their midst, but received no damage, though the Merald correspondent on board the Stephens reports the midnight scene as truly appalling. A number of houses were blown down throughout the city was no lives were blown.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

the city, yet no lives were lost.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 .- At a meeting of the Board of Excise yesterday, a question was asked of the President whether a billiard saloon could of the Fresident whether a billiard saloon could be kept open after twelve o'clock, midnight, pro-vided the bar was effectually closed. Mr. Schultz intimated that the liquor dealer would be safer if he closed his billiard room and bar both before he closed his billiard room and bar both before midnight, but declined to give any more definite answer. The report of the Board to the Constitutional Convention shows that since its organization there have been 1,350 complaints preferred against liquor dealers, 184 of whom have had their licenses revoked. The whole amount received for licenses was \$2,555,658.

At a meeting of the Mozart Mayoralty Nominating Convention, held list evening at Mozart

nating Convention, held last evening at Mozart Hall, Fernando Wood was nominated by acclamation as the candidate of that wing of the demo-cracy for the office of Mayor of this city for the

A lecture, describing the voyage of the Fenian vessel, Erin's Hope, was delivered at Cooper Institute last evening, by Col. Tressillian. An interesting trial was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit before Judge Bar-nard, in which the Hudson River Railroad Company was sued to recover \$5,000 damages for alleged negligence in having so run one of its passenger trains on the 18th of September, 1863, as to cause the death of one Jacob Conz, a teamster, who was endeavoring to cross the track op-posite Mount Pleasant, in Westchester county. There are some important principles of law involved in the case. The jury was directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

#### ALABAMA. The Proposition to Remove the Cotton

# Tax—Congress Petitioned to Tak Away the Lands from the Planters-The Franchise Question.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November, 12.-The convention met to-day, but very little business was transacted. William Rapier, colored, offered a resolution providing for the payment of all debts contracted during the rebellion at whatever was the value of the depreciated paper then circulating at the par value of said paper.
Mr. Bingham offered a resolution in regard to

persons who had been paid sums of money since the close of the war on account of services dur-ing the rebellion rendered to the States. Mr. Reynolds presented a petition for the considera-tion of the Committee on the Cotton Tax, memorializing Congress to remove the tax on Cotton The report represented that the tax was in most instances greater than the value of the land, and petitioned Congress, if it did not remove the said tax, to take away the land from the planters of the cotton, and instead of exacting the tax to allow them to work the lands as common pro-

The debate on the report of the Franchise Committee was then resumed. Various amendments were proposed, and pending the discussion the Convention adjourned.

SENSATION AT DIXON, ILLINOIS. A Man Beheaded Found Concealed in

a Box.
[Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.] DIXON, Ill., Nov. 10.—This town was intensely excited yesterday, upon the discovery of a box in the river, about half way to Nelson station, six miles distant, containing the body of a man with his head and feet chopped off and packed in with the body. The remains were of a person but recently deceased, decomposition not having taken place, and the features being as natural as askep.

ep. box was weighed down with stones and secured to a willow by a rope, which was discovered by a fisherman. It seemed evident that whoever deposited the body in the river intended to shortly remove it. The head, feet and limbs were rudely chopped off. All thus far in con-nection with the affair is a mystery, and there is intense excitement intense excitement.

## THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—David M. Hess and Frederick Lopes, late trading, &c., to the use of David M. Hess vs. James B. Mitchell. An action on two promissory notes. Verdict for plaintiff for \$916 94.

Jas. B. Smith & Co. vs. Baker & Farley. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for **\$**5155 66. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Klotz vs. Born. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff

Mary A. Hughes, administratrix vs. Charles S. Mary A. Hughes, administrator. A scire facias on a judgment. Verdict for plaintiff for \$2,586 47.

Abel Stover vs. Charles J. Kidd: An action of replevin. On trial.

Quanter Sessions—Judge Poirce.—Elizabeth Cox was acquitted of a charge of assault and

battery.

The whole morning was occupied with the trial of an assault and battery case, wherein cross bills had been found by the Grand/Jury. There were four parties involved, and as they all lived in the same house, there was a dispute about children, resulting in an attack by the parties, each accusing the other of being the aggressor. The case was not concluded.

The case was not concluded.

-American art is becoming popular in Aug--Victor Emmaruel is said to be "steeped in —The site of the old Salisbury (N. C.) prise as is now occupied by a corn field.

Much ill-feeling has been exhibited since our oc-

—Alexander Dumas, pere, is said to have misce-ten millions of francs by his writings, and to have expended it all like a prodigal prince.

—A new translation of Beckford's "Vathek" has been made recently in Germany, where the book has long been very popular. Alexander Dumas recently addressed a letter sollows: "To Garibaldi, Reme—To be called to."." Garibaldi hasn't called for it yet. The reason why pretty women can't see their own defects is, that they are unwilling to pitiek; the beams out of their own bright eyes. -The Pope has appointed Rev. Dr. Decker, of Richmond, Bishop of Delaware. He is to be Deckerated at once. —Edmund Kirke has been released from re-sponsibility for the infant to which his numer-ried servant-girl gave birth. Baron de Portable of Paris sailed for Eu-rope on Saturday. It seems de Portable ils ex-

—A Boston paper says that civilization is acwayspapers, Sunday schools, and soap and —The last "oldest person" in this country is said to be a colored woman named Flora Stuart, now living in Londonderry, N. H. She was lora. in 1750. —Longfellow and Whittler are eagerly read by the Russians. In fact, half Russia is bound up in them, and they are sometimes bound up in half Russia.

-A man in Havana recently attempted to elope with three women on the same evening. The enterprise was too complicated, and he ingloriously failed.

—Sir Edward Landseer is in the Highlands a-stalking the wild deer and following the roe, not with artistic aspirations, but with a mere vulgar view to venison. —Dr. Allen, a celebrated dentist, says that in the United States, in a population of thirty mit-lions, there are twenty millions of teeth annu-

ally lost by decay.

—A memorial tablet inscribed to the memory of the late Bishop Burgess, of Maine, has been placed in the chancel of Christ Church, Gardiner,

where he preached. —A juvenile Jap attempted to catch a huge tub on his feet in San Francisco, but falled, and re-ceived it on his forehead, which put a short stop

to his acrobatic career. And yet he evidently failed to kick the bucket. -The editor of the Memphis Avalanche does

The editor of the Memphis Avalanche does not intend to pay any regard to the President's Thanksgiving proclamation, and advises the Southern people to do likewise. He does not think they have anything to be thankful tor.

—It is reported that, a few days since, in Allcante, Spain, two men were found closely locked together, and both stone dead. They were terribly stabled, and each had a dagger in his hand.

A Western girl tried to drown herself, here

-A Western girl tried to drown herself, because her lover refused to only got into a quagmire up to her knees, and it took Henry half an hour to scrape the mud off from her stockings. -A fair female who enters the lion's den in

ink tights, and there Van Amburghs in the most thrilling manner, is a novelty in a circus now traveling the South. Gertrude Bouxarie, her sweet name is. -Napoleon visited the Exhibition during the

Itslo-Roman agitation, when, as alleged, an egg was thrown at and broken on the portrait of his Majesty suspended in the building. It came from some fellow throwing off the Roman yolk. -A wealthy woman in France, knowing that the man she loved was in love with another wo-

man, and too poor to marry, recently destroyed herself and left her property to the man, that he might make her rival his wife. All famous Americans are claimed by foreign lands. The latest instance is Mrs. Lincoln, whom some one in England remembers as a girl there, and recalls the circumstances of her coming to

this country. We won't go to war about it. —Mr. Cox got his soubriquet of "Sunset" from writing a highflown article in the Ohio Statesman (Columbus), of which he was editor. The article was entitled "Grand Old Sunset," and a Cincinnati journalist pinned the name to the writer. -In Dublin a hairdresser has introduced a

machine for catting hair. It consists of rapidly revolving knives, and this effect is said to be very pleasant. The chances of the cranium coming within the scope of the moving blades are not mentioned. are not mentioned. -The rector of a church in England who was ...

not partial to music, announced one morning to his congregation that the singing had taken up, so much time that he would not preach a sermon. The people did not appear to go away dis--The Washington prize-fights presented some peculiarities. As Bolster ran away he, of course, cannot be called a "feather wait." The colored gentleman Sewall did not succeed in drawing his

escaped, or the military would have been "down" on him. -A man called at the police headquarters in Liverpool a few days ago and announced that the Fenians intended to cut off the gas supply of the city. A large number of extra officers, with the heads of the force, were kept on the qua-vire all night, but nothing happened—the gas-lights in the streets hardly so much as flickered.

-Rev. James Lynch, a negro preacher, well hown in Pennsylvania, took a prominent part in the recent canvass in Mississippi. The Canton Citizen said of him: "He is by far the best orator and most sensible man the black-and-tan, party have sent into this State." The Lynck family have long been nopular in Mississippi.

Iamily have long been hopular in Mississippi.

—A distinguished minister of the gospel, of California, but now a resident of an Eastern. city, was frequently heard to remark, while a youth at college, that he would never marry a woman who had "loved another man," that he wanted the "lirst warm gush of woman's love." He married a widow with two "sets" of children.

—The is pecial train used by the Emperor of

children.

—The special train used by the Emperor of Austria, in his late visit to Paris, consisted of four saloons. The first was hung with cloth drapery, the second with satin, and the third with damask. The walls of the fourth, or imperial carriage, were covered with inirrors in richly-carved gold frames. These four saloons cost forty thousand dollars.

\_Rausseam has got to Walnuth.

-Rousse an has got to Walrussia and hauled Rousse an has got to Wairussia and hasted down the Russian flag. As a neat reminden of the hasty way in Waich Rousseau used his walking-stick upon Grinnell, a hurricane signaled his arrival. When the Russian flag came down, Miss Makesatoff, a Russian princess, whaled and hlubbered andihly during the ceremony, exclaiming "Alas !—alas !—alas !—alas !—ka!—ka.—ka. Is be possible?"

-A bey of thirteen has lately been appre-hended for murder in Bodonas, a small town on the Sclavonic frontier of Austria. He served as shepherd for a small farmen (Bauer), and walks his master was at church with all the rest, of the family except a son twelve years of age, he cattled the latter into the celler, and killed the repeated stable. He then hung the corpe a look with a cord, and went to his parents, where he was found by the officers despatched to arrest him.