PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867.

MEXICO.

THE TRIAL OF MAXIMILIAN. GALVESTON, Texas, June 18-8 o'clock P. M .- Advices from Queretare to June 1 state that the trial of Maximilian, Miramon and Marquez was mominally postponed till June 4, really until after the fall of the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. Maximilian is in better health and hopeful.

SANTA ANNA PROCLAIMED IN TAMPICO. The Express publishes the following pronunciamento, which it says is taken from a Tampico journal, and has reached this city by private hand.

Article I. The garrison of Tampico and its citizens have decided to disavow the Government of Don Benito Juarez, as anti-national and anti-patriotic.

Second. Repel and protest in due form against the decrees of the 23d of April, 1867. Third. That the garrison of Tampico and the brigades of Bargas and Canales declare to defend and sustain with all their means and power the sovereignty of the State of Tamau-

Fourth. Protest equally against the act of Don Benito Juarez, by which he has mort-gaged the States of Tamanlipas and San Luis Potosi to the Government of the United States of North America for \$55,000,000.

Fi th. They recognize his Excellency General A. L. de Santa Anna as General-in-Chief of the Mexican Armies, and as President ad interim of the Republic of Mexico. Sixth. The garrison of Tampico places at the disposal of General Santa Anna said city

and State, and all its material of war, and all its resources, so as to enable him to sustain and defend the sovereignty of the nation. Seventh. His Excellency the General has to support and adhere to the reformed laws, which tolerate religious liberty, the free press,

etc. etc. Eighth. As soon as he shall have taken pos-a-ssien of the capital of Mexico, as ad interim President, he shall convoke a Congress of the nation for the election of a President of the

Ninth. General P. F. is hereby authorized to represent the Government of Tampico near his Excellency General Santa Anna.

Tenth. The same will explain verbally to his Excellency the General the intentions of the Government of the State of Tamaulipas, as well as its political and military situation. Eleventh. In case that his Excellency Gene-

ral A. L. de Santa Anna should have absented himself from the city of New York, then General F. will immediately proceed to St. Thomas, or to any other place where he may find his Excellency, and comply with the object of his commission. Twelfth. His Excellency General Santa Anna

is solicited to declare his resolution within three days after having received the present communication, and to make it known to the Government for its future action and cogni-Zance, etc. Manuel Gardette, Secretary. Tampico de Tamaulipas, May 26, 1867.

WHAT JUAREZ WILL DO WITH MAXAMILIAN-HE WILL PROBABLY BE SENTENCED TO DEATH AND

MATAMORAS, June 4 .- A correspondent in Monterey, under date of the 2d instant, writes

You doubtless have heard about the courtmartial of Maximilian, Miramon, Mejia, Cas-tello, and others, and that they will all be shot. No doubt Maximilian will be found guilty of usurpation, and the others of treason; but unless I am very badly informed, the ex-Emperor will not be shot, and this notwithstanding they will

not be shot, and this notwithstanding they will bring against him the many fusilamientos and murders committed under his celebrated and barbarous decree of October. It is said that as many as thirty thousand were put to death under that decree.

The Court will find him guilty and he may be sentenced to death, but the Government will pardon him, or hold him prisoner until a congress of the people is called, which will decide the question. This I am told by persons who ought to know. Juarez is not so bitter against Maximilian as against Marquez, Miramon, Mejia, Almonte, Ramirez, and the rest of the traitors. From the manifesto of Maximilian, a copy of which I send you by this mail, you will see that he believes he must die.

From the files of papers I send you you will observe how unanimously the press has wheeled into line in favor of shooting poor Max. Until recently it was either silent or moderate in tone.

Do not believe anything about the killing of

Do not believe anything about the killing of Maximilian until it is officially announced. There who are in "the ring" believe he will not be shot; but for Miramon, Mejia, and Castillo, and others, there is no chance.

A special counter arrived at headquarters here on the last mentioned date, bringing news from San Luis to the 27th. A commission for the trial of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia had been ordered to convene on the 29th. Opinions were much divided as to their fate. The press throughout the country is generally advocating

were much divided as to their fate. The press
throughout the country is generally advocating
their death, while the better class of Mexicans
oppose it. The opinion at headquarters here is
that they will be shot.
The troops which had proceeded to Mexico,
numbering fifteen thousand men, were under

A letter written by an officer of the Government says that Juarez will proceed to Guanajuato, thence to Morelia, and thence to Mexico.

In addition to the military officers captured at Queretaro were D. Manuel G. Aguerre, Imperial Minister of Government, and eleven of his subalterns.

bis subalterns.

Over three thousand of the troops that had started from Queretaro for the capital had been ordered to return, as their presence there was thought to be unnecessary.

ORGANIZATION OF A COURT-MARTIAL AT QUERE-TARO-APPLICATION OF IMPERIALISTS TO SERVE IN THE LIBERAL ARMY REFUSED.

The official Bulletin extra, of Matamoras, June 3, says:—"The Government has determined to act justly and without precipitation towards the prisoners captured at Queretaro, and to that end had ordered a court-martial to assemble at the city of Queretaro on the morning of the 29th ultimo, at 9 o'clock, for the trial of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejla."

The following documents are taken from the official Bulletin, of Matamoras, of June 5, 1867:—OUMPETARO, MAY 18.—To his Excellency General

official Bulletin, of Malamoras, of June 5, 1867;—
QUERETARO. May 16.—To his Excellency General Escobedo. Commander-in-Chief.—Most Excellency Marshal Escobedo. Commander-in-Chief.—Most Excellency Marshal Escobedo. Commander-in-Chief.—Most Excellency Marshal Bazaine has caused us to enter into have terminated, and the Empire having been entirely dissolved, the underaigned officers desire, should your Excellency deem it proper, to serve, with their respective ranks, under the banner of liberty, and they hereby swear fealty and honor to their new flag.

We are, with the most profound respect, your Excellency's most humble and obadient servants:—Ernest Roleville, Captain of Cavalry: Jean Ricot, Lieutenant of Cavalry: Charles Schmidt, Captain of Lieutenant of Cavalry: Renry More. (Aptain of Infantry: Javier Gaultedon, Captain of Infantry: Felix Kteffer, Lieutenant of Cavalry: Emile Fronn, Lieutenant of Cavalry: Peter Herand, Lieutenant of Infantry: Emele Pejuin, Peter Herand, Lieutenant of Infantry: Emele Pejuin, Cavalry: Pani Guyan, Second Lieutenant of Infantry.

Mexican Republic, Abmy Of Openations.

Cavairy: Pani Guyan, Second Lieutenant of Indiatry.

Mexican Republic, Army of Operations,
Headquartens of the Commander of Children,
May 17, 1887.—The nation not requiring the aid of
foreigners for the support of its sovereignty and instiusions, nor the acceptance thereof from those who
have come to shed the blood of its sons in an unholy
have come to shed the blood of its sons in an unholy
war, and have violated the usages observed among
civilized nations, particularly after the arms of the
Republic have compelled them to surrender those
which they wielded against her, let the petitioners be
mouthed, through the Secretary's office, that their
petitions cannot be taken into consideration.
Independence and Liberty. Headquarters at La
Purlsims, before Queretaro.

MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

GENERAL SANTA ANNA. A CURIOUS STATEMENT CONCERNING RIS AP-PEARANCE-AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST

The newspapers of last evening announced that General Santa Anna, who has been in this country for some mouths, had left for Mexico, for the purpose of raising his standard again in that country, and a document was published in the form of a proclamation, intended to signalize his arrival at Tampico, and the adhesion of that city to his flag.

We have received from the nephew of the General a very long and very extraordinary statement, calculated to put a very different face on this whole affair. It is know that when the General first arrived in this country he resided for a time at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and afterwards in this city, in Twenty-eighth street, from which nearly a year ago he restreet, from which nearly a year ago he removed to Staten Island, where he lived in a
house said to belong to one G. Napuegyl,
a Hungarian, already known in this
country, who seems from that time, with
two or three other persons, to have had
complete control of the person and movements
of the Mexican General. We had, some months of the Mexican General. We had, some months since, a very full report of certain transactions at the house, which seemed to indicate that the General was really held as a prisoner, for the private purposes of the clique by whom he was surrounded, and who had made him believe that they were preparing the way for a military expedition to Mexico, with him at its head. The proof, however, seemed insufficient to warrant its publication, and it was accordingly withheld.

watrant its publication, and it was accordingly withheld.

The General's nephew, himself also named Lopez de Santa Anna, now states that on the 6th of August, 1866, his uncie, then in the city, requested him to arrange some lawsuits which he had on hand, to his great loss and inconvenience, which he succeeded in doing. He afterwards visited his uncie on Staten Island, but disapproving what Naphegyi was doing in regard to his affairs, he left the house—writing a letter to his uncie concerning statements for which Naphegyi caused him to be arrested. Hearing that his uncle was sick, he called on the 2d of March last to see him, but was refused admittates.

the 2d of March last to see him, but was refused admittance.

Procuring an order from the Court, he succeeded on the 4th, 14th, and 15th of May, in obtaining access to him, but as he was not allowed to see him alone, their conversation was upon commonplace topics. His nucle told him on the 15th, however, to call on the 20th, when he would give him a power of attorney, with instructions to apply to the courts for his relief. A day or two afterwards he was informed that in November 1886, General Sente A none hed in November, 1886, General Santa Anna had been induced to prepare and sigh a mortgage for \$750,000 on his estates in Mexico and St. Thom:s—three persons being therein named as trustees. Upon this mortgage bonds were prepared, engraved, and signed by Santa Anna-to be disposed of in the market, and money thus raised for the military expedition to Maxico.

hus raised for the military expedition to Mexico.

Santa Anna has never since seen the bonds nor any proceeds from them. The first instalment of interest upon them falls due on the lat of July, and it is supposed the intention is, in default of payment, to foreclose the mortgage, and thus secure the transfer of the General's large estates. The person from whom the nephew obtained this information gave him a note embodying it, and adding that Santa Anna would lose all bis property if he did not at once file a protest in the district where his estates are situated and compel the parties (whose names were given) to cancel the mortgage.

On the 18th of May the nephew went to see the General, but was told he was sick and could not be seen. He had procured an order from the Court for admission, but to no purpose—a person named Vermilye, who had been selected as counsel for Santa Anna by his advisers, shutting the door in his face. This was repeated on the 21st. On the latter occasion Mr. Vermilye brought him the following note, purporting to come from his uncle:—

"Dear Antonio:—I am sickly just now, and it is impossible for me to see you. I wish to see you, not the but."

"Dear Antonio:—I am sickly just now, and it is impossible for me to see you. I wish to see you, too, but it shall be Wednesday after to-morrow, at II A.M. Nobody will put an obstacle, and with this note you shall present yourself. Your uncle that loves you. "ANTONIO."

Believing this note to be fictitions, the nephew called on the 24th and 31st, instead of the day appointed. Gn both occasions he was unable to see his uncle. On the 4th of this month he called, and was told his uncle was dining out. The next day the *Herald* contained an announcement of the General's intended departure for Mayice, saying that the statement was nouncement of the General's intended depar-ture for Mexico, saying that the statement was made on the authority of his friends. On in-quiry the nephew ascertained that Naphegyi had moved a few days before to Mill Pond, on the island, and a Mr. Philips, who had called there, was told that the General had left for Havana two weeks before. On the 10th the nephew called again, and was told that his uncle was in, but could not be seen. He forced his way to his uncle's room, but did not find his way to his uncle's room, but did not find him there,
The young Santa Anna accounts for this sud-

den and mysterious disappearance upon a very different theory from that of his having gone to Mexico. Hessys his uncle's mind, in consedifferent theory from that of his having gone to Mexico. He says his uncle's mind, in consequence of his advanced age and many sufferings, has become feeble, and that he is very easily made the dupe of designing persons who gain his confidence. He says he has conducted a large correspondence (as he supposed) with Secretary Seward, with George Law, W. H. Aspinwall, and other prominent and influential persons—from all of whom he received assurances of aid in his expedition to Mexico. The nephew believes that he is now kept concealed, probably with his own assent, somewhere in this country, for the purpose of completing the foreclosure of the mortgages on his estates.

Under these circumstances, and being unable to obtain any redress from courts of law, the nephew makes this statement in order that the public may understand the risks they take in buying the bonds issued on the mortgages of his uncle's estates. These estates are in Mexico, cost \$350,000, and were sequestered by Maximilian a year ago, but under circumstances which really protect them from alienation in

The narrative is certainly one of curious and remarkable interest. Events will probably soon test its truth.—N. Y. Times.

MRS. RICHARD C. M'CORMICK. The wife of the Hon. Richard C. M'Cormiek, Governor of Arizona, died at Prescott, Arizona, on the 30th of April. Mrs. M'Cormiek was the daughter of Isaac L. Hunt, Esq. of Rahway, New Jersey, and went to Arizona in November, 1865. She was an intreplid traveller, and had, with her husband, from whom she was never separated, visited all parts of that wild Territory, winning, through her amiable and benevolent disposition, and refined, though unostentations manners, and her glowing interest in the offers of the country a remarkable hold in the affairs of the country, a remarkable hold upon popular esteem and affection. Mrs. M'Cor-mick was 24 years of age at the time of her

The War on the Plains.

Sr. Louis, June 19.—Omaha despatches say that the Governor has appointed 0. P. Mason Chief Justice of Nebraska vs. George Little de-

Chief Justice of Nebraska vs. George Little deceased.

Mr. Reed, the Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, has just arrived from the North Platte, and says that the work on the road will have to be abandoned, unless more protection from the Indians is given. General Sherman is at North Platte.

The following despatch has been sent to General Grant and the Secretary of the Interior:—

OMAHA, June 5.—If General Buford has reported what the telegraph attributes to him in regard to Indian affairs, he is guilty of reckiess misrepresentation, or of criminal stupidity. A warfare is now being carried on upon the piain: by savage Indians in small parties against the defenseless settlers, and on the railroad surveying parties and laborers, barbarous and unprovoked. The Government must not be deluded by any such reports as Baford's. d unprovoked. The ded by any such reports as Buford's. ded by any such reports as Buford's. JOHN M. THAYER, U. S. Senator.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Stocks dull and lower, Chicago and Rock Island, 70%; Reading, 107%; Canton, 41%; Erie, 60; Cleveland and Toledo, 121%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 77%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 47%; Michigan Central, 113; Michigan Southern, 69%; New York Central, 101%; Illinois Central, 120%; Cumberland preferred, 80%; Virginia 65, 67; Missouri 62, 95%; Hudson River, 108; United States Five-twentles, 1968, 110%; do, 1864, 1061; do, 1865, 107%; new issue, 109%; Tenforties, 100%; Seven-thirties, first issue, 100%; all others, 100%; Money, 6 % cont. Sterling, 10, Gold, 188%.

FROM EUROPE.

THE "NO-POPERY" RIOT IN BIRMINGHAM. The New York Herald of this morning says: The New York Herald of this morning says:

"Following directly upon the announcement of a red republican riot in London, at which the om nous liberty cap was holsted, we have the news by the cable of a still more formidable outbreak at Birmingham, which is attributed to anti-Popery influences. It is stated that two of the principal streets of the city had been taken possession of by the rioters, and were completely sacked at an early hour yesterday, a Catholic chapel being among the places attacked. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the whole of the city was in possession of the rioters. The efforts of the lical authorities to restore order had proved ineffectual, and large bodies of regular troops had been sent by the Government to put a stop to the further destruction of property.

"The origin attributed to this Birmingham

"The origin attributed to this Birmingham riot will excite a good deal of surprise. It is incredible to us here that purely fanatical influences should have led to such alarming results without premonitory indications of any kind. We have been hearing a good deal, it is true, of the displeasure excited by the ritualistic tendencies of a portion of the Protestant clergy; but the excitement was, for the most part, confined to the upper classes. Among the great body of the people the feeling in regard to them appeared to be one of utter ladifference.

"The struggle among them for bread and for a share of political power was too absorbing to render them over-sensitive to doctrinal eccuntricities. Of all other places, we should say, Birmingham was the least likely to be carried away b) any strong sense of indignation on the subject. Its nopulation is of a very mixed character, and the Roman Catholics form no inconsiderable portion of it. It is, therefore, difficult to understand why, without any sort of preliminary threatenings, this war should have been raised against them. The feeling which led to the Lord George Gordon riots, in 1780, was to be accounted for by an organized system of religious agitation cuminating under the incitements of an eloquent fanatic.

"In Birmingham there has been noticeable nothing of this kind of late, which would account for the so-called religious outbreak. Taken as an isolated fact, we should, therefore, feel puzzled to explain it; but following so immediately after the London riot, which was unmistakeably revolutionary in its character, we are forced to the conclusion that the fanatical motive assigned to it is a mere cloak to cover up the revolutionary object. If we are

cal motive assigned to it is a mere cloak to cover up the revolutionary object. If we are correct in this assi mption, the crisis in which England finds herself is indeed one of a most plarming character. alarming character.

"It was easy to be seen, from certain declara-

"It was easy to be seen, from certain declarations of Mr. Bright last year, that the conditions of Parliamentary reform put forward by
the opposition were not the final measures
at which he and those acting with him
almed. His ulterior views were indicated by
the threats which he ultered in the event of
their being rejected. Making allowance for
the difference of the times, his speeches were
as violent as any of those with which Mirabeau
ushered in the first French revolution; and
how the train of circumstances which follows now the train of circumstances which follows upon his menaces offers a singular analogy with those which marked the period to which we refer. The Tories, like the advisers of the French King, are conceding everything demanded of them that does not aim directly at overlanding them. overturning existing institutions. Nothing will, however, satisfy the masses short of man-hood suffrage, the abolition of the law of primohood suffrage, the abolition of the law of primogeniture, and the redistribution of the vast land monopolies held by the nobility. This is not to be wondered at. Staggering under a pressure of taxation which paralyzes their energies and reduces them even in early manhood to hopeless pauperism, they see but one remedy for the evils by which they are oppressed. Reform to them means nothing but a party shibboleth, by which one set of political taskmasters displaces another. What they want, and will not rest satisfied without, are those great radical changes which only revolution can effect; and this they will have, sooner or later, in spite of all the resistance that may be offered to it.

"It may be that this Birmingham outbreak is no part of the scheme in which the London riot had its origin, and was started by the Govern-

had its origin, and was started by the Government to countercheck the revolutionary ten-dencies of the day. Nothing would more effec-tually accomplish this than the imparting to the movement a religious and fanatical character. Such manceuvres have been resorted to by English statesmen when they found other means of resistance fail them; and what they have done once they may do again. This Birmingham outbreak is of tooformidable a character between and is too seviers in the converacter, however, and is too serious in its conse quences to the foreign as well as domestic trade of the kingdom to warrant us in accounting for it in this way. It will be found, we believe, that it is but one of a series of revolutionary movements, assuming various pretexts, by which it is intended to undermine public conidence and bring about an entire change in the institutions of the British empire."

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR. RAND PRENCH MILITARY REVIEW IN HONOR OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER-A SPLENDID ARMY SPECTACLE-RETURN OF THE EMPERORS TO THE TUILERIES-ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE CZAR-IN-

TUILERIES—ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE CZAR—INTENSE EXCITEMENT—BEJOKING IN THE EVENING.

PARIS, June 7.—The grand review given in honor of
the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prossia, the
preparations for which have so long engaged the
attention of the Minister of War, came off yesterday
in the Bols de Boulogne with unequalled spiendor
and ccial. The weather was most auspicious. The
skies were clouded and the intense heat was tempered
by a cool. crisp, invigorating breeze which made
existence on the plain not only endurable but agreeable. The day was naturally considered by the people
as a holiday, and they moved out to the Bols de
Boulogne by thousands.

Indeed, no scene in France ever drew more people
together than that of yesterday. Five hundred thousand must have witnessed the display, either at the
field or on the roads leading to it through which the
imperial or royal visitors passed. Along the slopes of
the gentle accilvities which overlook the broad field
the people clustered in dense masses, and crowded
up to the very lines of soldiers who surrounded the
the space devoted to the review. In the trees thousand of enterprising and active men and boys had
perched, and from their brevsy and leafy lookout
watched the Kaleidoscopic shifting of the bright
masses on the green sward below.

The grand pavilions of the Jockey Club had been
secured by the Government. The one on the right of
the Luperial pavilion was occupied by the diplomatic
corps, foreigners of distinction, and members of the
Government. The other pavilions were given up to
forunate people who could obtain tickets. There was
plenty of room, and the arrangements for the accommodation of the guests were admirable.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the Empress Eugenle, accompanied by the Prince Imperial. the Princess
Royal of Prussia, and the Grand Duchess Marie of
Russia, each accompanied by their ladies in waiting,
made their appearance in the lodge, and were received with loud acclamations of welcome by the

people. The Empress of France wore a lilac-colored slik dress, and appeared to be in most excellent health and spirits.

The Princess Royal of Prussis wore a blue slik dress, and her face was wreathed with smiles.

The Grand Duchess Marie of Russis was attired in an elegant and rich white slik, magnificently trimmed. Her hat and parasol were of the same

an clegant and rich white slik, magnificently trimmed. Her hat and parasol were of the same color.

The little Prince of France, who seemed to be entirely recovered from his late liness, wore his simple school habit of black. Throughout he watched the spectacle with the greatest interest.

The other imperial occupant of the lodge was the brother of the Tycoon of Japan, a little almond-eyed hoy of fourteen or lifteen years of age, gorgeously dressed in blue slik, and wearing on the back of his flowing robes the white mark of his rank. His hair was combed back from his forebead, tightly rolled in a queue, which was brought forward and pluned on the top of his head—the whole liberally plastered with oil and paste. In his belt he carried the two swords of his rank, one eleganity ornamented with precious jewels. He sat during the review by the side of the Prince Imperial, and kept his eyes as winely open as possible as the review progressed, and throughout preserved a wonderful silence. The ladies were, of course, in the most elegant tollettes, not only in the Imperial payilion, but at all points, and added greatly to the britisancy of the scene.

At about 2 o'clock the bugies at the Porte de Boulogne sounded the flourish, and at once the bugies and droms along the entire lines of troops took in the signal and rolled it vigorously around as the Emperor of France and the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia passed the gate at the head of an immense staff and entered the place of review.

The Emperor Nagoleon wore the uniform of the General-in-Chief, and over it the cordon of the Order of St. Andrew of Russia.

To his left rode the bluff, hearty, vigorous old King of Prussia to the first menter of the Andrew of Russia.

such as the other sovereigns rode on, he had a simple bear skin under his saddle, doubtless the fruit of one of his many successful hunts in the wids near st. Petersburg. Tail, well formed, and of graceful carriage, the Caar had not his equal on horseback in the

Petersburg. Tall, well formed, and of graceful carriage; the Casr had not his equal on horseback in the entire field.

The staff of the Emperor was exceedingly large and brilliant. Officers rom every civilized nation swell dhis corrige. To sacks from the Bon, officers of the Imperial Guard of Russia and of the Guard of Pressia, from the British army, and that of the Udit of States, and even Araba from the deserts trotted after hi Majesty at the review.

The variety of uniforms was wonderful. Every special arm of the service, with its uniform peculiar to different nations, seemed to be represented in the staff, and the varied colors—the white of the Russian and Prussian Guard-men—atmong whom was Bismark, whose pen is more feared than his sword; the red of the Ceasacks of the Don and of the British officers: the light Austrian blue and the dark blue of the Republic of the West, gleamed brightly in the clear air at the grand cortege swept along, with the soldierly Cent Guardes bringing up the rear, with flashing cuirasses and gleaming asbres.

The imperial party moved down the line at a slow trot, the troops presenting arms and the bands playing the Russian national hymn. On reaching a point before; the jupurial pavilion the Emperor and his staff halled, and the Emperor of Russia rode forward to the lope, and, taking off his helmet, sainted the Emperse, the Grand Duchess, and the royal party. Then the King of Prunia followed, and also greeted the occupants of the imperial lope, and finally Napoleon rode up defied his chapeau, and, after a lew moments conversation with the royal party, turned again and placed himself at the head of his staff to complete the review. His Majesty was most warmly recreated by the populace, wherever they crowded on his time of march.

The Emperor of the French had the point of honor on the right, next him was the Casr, and next to him.

his line of march.

The Emperor of the French had the point of honor on the right, next bim was the Coar, and next to him was the King of Pruesia. In the second line back were the Grand Dukes Hinin and Vindimir. The Prince Royal of Pruesia, the Duke of Leuchtenburg, General Von Mottke, Count Bismark, Prince Dolgoreuki, and Count Schouvaloff, Marshals Niel and Valliant, General Figure, Count Adelberg, and I know not all whom.

I may place in the record

Valuant, General Fleury, Count Adelberg, and I know Bot all whom.

I may place in the second line to the right of his Majesty, General Tibbets, of New York; General Starting of Illinoin; General Tevis, of Maryland; General Tibbs, of New Hampshire; Colonel Helms, of New York; Major Mills, of California, and Major Bowles, of Massachusetts, American officers who were invited by the Emperor to ride in bis staff at the review, and were the recipients, I may add an passant, of the most delicate attentions from the staff of his Majesty.

of the most delicate attentions from the staff of his Majesty.

When his Majesty was in position, Marshal Canrobert gave the order for the broops to pass in review, and the brilliant pageant began. The infantry passed by regiments, with pioneers at their head, followed by the drum corps and music. The company fronts were not less than one hundred men, and the regiments swept by at a quick step. First passed the battailon of Cadels of Saint Cyr. ollowed by the infantry of the line of the First Army Corps; after these came the guards, led by Marshal Regionalt de Sains Jean d'Angely, the men moving with spiendid regularity and precision. Then came the artiliery, battery front, both horse and diamounted batteries moving at a trot. Their march was spiendid, and elicited great appliance.

a troi. Their march was spiendid, and elidited great applianse.

While the carriage was rising the well-known ascent that leads from the romantic cascade to the charming. Pre Catelan, a young Pole of the name of Bazoofki took deliberate aim at the Emperor of Russia, and discharged a double-barrelled pixtol at his body. The shot failed to take effect; but before the vife miscreant could know of the result of his insane attempt he fired the second tube, which exploded in his hands. This shot most rortanziely failed of its object, but the most intense excitament and fe-ling was caused by the almost sim: Itaneous discharge of the firearm.

The Emperor's carriage cheeked its progress for an instant, but neither Napoleou or the Emperor Alexander changed a muscle of the face. They were quiet and perfectly cool. The Emperor of France quietly ordered the positions to move on. "Forward," said he, and the carriage again resumed its usual speed.

a soldier of the escort of the Cent Garde, with admi-A soldler of the escort of the Cent Garde, with admirable presence of mind, dashed from the line and cut the vite wretch down, and then the crowd, which was paralyzed for a moment by the shot, sprang forward upon the culprit like so many famished wolves, and assailed him with blows, kicks, and maledictions. He was immediately beaten almost to death. A solder grasped him by the throat and strangled him, while the enraged populace seized him and pulled and beat him until the fellow fainted, and fell again as dead upon the ground. as dead upon the ground.

To-day thanks have been offered to the Most High in the Russian Church, for the providential escape of the Emperor yesterday, which his Mujesty attended

in person.

A large number of distinguished persons have offered him their fe icitations, and the Americans are now signing an address to him, conveying their sense of gratitude at his escape. It will be presented through General Dix, to-morrow or next day.—N. Y. Heroid.

A BRILLIANT SCENE AT THE OPERA IN PARIS. The Paris correspondent of New York Times thus speaks of the visit of Royalty

to the Opera:-"After the races on Sunday the Imperial party paid a visit to the Prince Imperial at St. Cloud. At this charming retreat he pursues his studies and exercises in quiet, out of the excitement which would surround him at the Tuileries. He inherits from his mother a delicate and sensitive nature, scarcely consistent with robust health. The Empress is capable of great exertion, and does not shrink from great exertion, and noes not shrink from fatigue, but for months past she has not been able to bear the strong odors of flowers. Ac-cordingly, at the grand gala at the Opera last night, the Imperial Box, enlarged so as to oc-cupy the whole front of the theatre—I mean the whole dress circle opposite the stage—con-tained no plants or flowers. But it blazed with tained no plants or flowers. But it blazed with diamonds. On the other hand, the stage was covered with real roses from the gardens of the Bols de Boulogne. Never have I seen the roses of Paris in such magnificence as at this moment.
"At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, there was a

line of nearly a hundred persons formed at the bureau of the opera, which opens at 10, to get places to see, not the fourthact of 'L'Africatae,' not the second of 'La Giselle,' but the Catr of Russia, the Emperor and Empress of France, and half the royalty and nobility of Europe. At night the house biazed without and within and half the royalty and nobility of Europe. At night the house biszed without and within with a perfect splendor of lights and decorations. The vicinity was illuminated. The stails were thirty francs, and all the unreserved seats at proportional prices. The crush of carriages, the magnificence of costumes, you may imagise; but court and military etiquette together give an order in France to these great spectacies more striking and impressive than their magnificence. In accordance with the Russian custom, the Imperial party was received by the audience without any demonstration. The Czarand the Empress came forward and saluted; then the Empress came forward and saluted; then the Emperor and the Princess Royal of Russia, then all took the places which their rank assigned them. The orchestra played the Russian bational anthem, and the performance commenced. The best singers in Paris took part in the opera. The smallest parts in the ballet were filled on this occasion by the first class of dancers. At a little past midnight the wonderful spectacle was over. In the street there was no etiquette to prevent cheering, and the reception of the assembled sovereigns, on thiel surface and to the season of the assembled sovereigns, on their arrival and deto prevent cheering, and the reception of the assembled sovereigns, on their arrival and de-parture, was as demonstrative as need be—but he French are scarcely ever noisy on such occasions. On the race-course the hearty hurrahs were English. In a French crowd you hear a few exclamations of 'Vive l'Empereur!'
"The splendor of the Imperial box at the opera, in the midst of all the blaze of light and beauty.

of riches and magnificence around it, may be imagined from the following plan, which will snow you the arrangement of the Imperial and Royal assemblage; each of the following illustrious personages, be it observed, having his or her attendants, suitable to their rank, and all with appropriate costumes and decorations:— THE IMPERIAL BOX

Prince J. Murat,
Duke of Leitchtenburg,
Princess Eugenie,
Grand Duke Waldimir,
Princess Louis of Hesse,
Hereditary Grand Duke,
Princess Royal of Prinsia,
EMPERIOR NAPOLEON,
EMPERIOR ALEXANDER,

EMPEROR NAPOLEON.
EMPEROR ALEXANDER,
EMPLESS EGGENIE.
Princess Royal of Prussia.
Grand Duchess Mary of Russia,
Prince Louis of Hesse.
Princess Mathilds.
Princess Mathilds.
Princess L. Murat.
Prince of Saxe Weimar.
Brother of the Taicoun,
"Arrange these in the Areas also."

brilliant theatre you can conceive, with their attendant celebritles grouped behind them, in a house filed with the cream of the cream of the most brilliant capital in the world, and you have a speciacle compared to which that of the stage offered but slight attractions to the curious or thoughtful visitor. The two Emperors and the sons of the Czar were dressed in brilliant uniforms, as well as many others, while the Imperial and Royal ladies, among whom the Empress shipes supreme in beauty as in power. of St. Andrew of Russia.

To his left rode the binff, hearty, vigorous old King of Prussia, in full uniform, with flowing black and white feathers from his black helimet with its immous spike peak. Over his left shoulder rested the broad red cordon of the Legion of Honor.

Next him was the Czar of all the Russias, in the Imperial and Royal ladies, among whom the cordon of the Legion of Honor, and a number of other decorations. Instead off a rich saddle-cloth,

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

Finance and Commercial Report to Noon. By the Allantic Cubic.

By the Allantic Cubic.

LONDON, June 19—Noon.—Consols for money.

90%; United States Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 79; Erie R. R. 397%.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—Noon.—Cotton is firm and unchanged; Orleans middlings, 11%d.; upland middlings, 11%d.; upland middlings, 11%d.

Corn has declined to 3s. 9d. Other articles are prechanged.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Proceedings To-day.

Proceedings To-day.

Washington, June 19.—The trial of John H. Surralt was readed this morning in the Criminal Gourt, before Judge Ethier. The Court-room was, as usual, crowded. For the first time since the trial commence, a tew ladies occupied seals within the bur as the court of the first time since the trial commence, a tew ladies occupied seals within the bur as the court of the court of the trial commence, a tew ladies occupied seals within the bur as the prisoner was brought into Court at 10 o'clock, when the Gourt was immediately opened.

Judge Fisher said that on Monday a question was raised remesting the Court to order the prosecution to disciose to the defense the names of their witnesses. He had reflected upon this subject, and could find no anibority to allow him to make such an order. The matter was to agreet extent within the discretion of the Court, but it appeared to him that to pursue the course saked by the defense would be taxing the management of the case from the prosecution, and would, by check like the manes of witnesses, projudice, their should be granted, but he could conceive of should be granted, but he could conceive of should be granted, but he could no conceive of should be granted, but he could not onceive of should be granted, but he could not onceive of should be granted, but he could not made by the counsel for the defense, that they be allowed to recall the witness Reed, for cross-examination, after another witness, not now here, shall have arrived. The Court said the counsel could at the time cross-examine any witness at leptin and go over every word of his examination-in chief, and to permit witnesses any situess at leptin and go over every word of his examination in chief, and to permit witnesses and the state of the case of the examination of witnesses and the state of the country of the country of the passenger from Burtington of witnesses and the state of the country of the passenger from Burtington to St. Albans, and they witnesses a decided the witnesses of the passeng

did not hear this; they then went out into social and I do not recollect seeing them afterwards; the train from St. Albans would arrive at Montreal at 920 A. M.

Q. Have you seen any one in the Court House who looks like the tall man you speak of? A. The man who stood up, the prisoner, looks very much like him in build and appearance; he wore a skull-cap and a moustache, but no whiskers; I cannot tell from his face, but he looks very much like him in general appearance. appearance.

Mr. Pierrepont asked the witness about the handkerchief found at St. Albans, but it was objected to
by Mr. Bradley, and the question was withdrawn.

It was here agreed to between the counsel that any
time table, duly certified, of any route between Washington and Canada, should be put in evidence without objection.

ington and Canada, should be put in evidence without objection.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—The witness was not sure of the date of the first trip of the steamer in April, 1865, and it was on a Tuesday, but the witness does not recollect the date: the witness rons from St. Albans to Rouse's Point every alternate morning Passengers for Montreal go first to Rouse's Polat; at Rouse's Point there are two trains, one running to Ogdensburg and the other to Montreal, arriving at the latter place at 945. The train arriving at Rouse's Point at 5 o'clock from Montreal, leaves Montreal at 3 o'clock. The train for New York via Albany leaves Essex Junction at 3 P. M. At White River Janction the train leaves for New York via Springfield at 1:10. The train leaving Montreal at 3 o'clock. P. M. arrives at White River at 1:10 A. M. The witness does not recollect that the tail man referred to had a hear! The tail man did not look particularly fair, he look ed rusty, and as though he had been without sleep. At that time the passengers from Troy and Albany in the morning train did not lie over at Rutland.

By Mr. Pierrepont—In the beginning of navigation the boais were fregular, and the time referred to above was upon the arrival of the first boat that

above was upon the arrival of the first boat that

By Mr. Pierrepont—In the beginning of navigation the bonts were irregular, and the time re'erred to above was upon the arrival of the first boat that seavon.

Mr. Charles H. Blinn was next sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—The witness is a clerk in the Welden House, at St. Albans, Vermont; between April 10 and 15, 1862, he was employed as night watchman at the depot of the Vermont Central Rallroad, at Burlington. The first trip made by the boat that season was on Monday, April 17. It was four hours late, It arrived at 12 o'clock midnight; he was on watch in the depot that night; two men came in the depot, one tall and the other short, and asked to stay there until the train left for Montreal at 4 A. Mr., the boat was from White Hall, with passengers from New York; the tall man asked to sleep in the depot; he did so, and I called him at 4 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, April 18. after the tall man jwent out, I pleked up something where he was lying (a white cambric handkerchief was shown and examined); the witness recognized the handkerchief as the one he picked up where the tall man was lying; the handkerchief was on the handkerchief when it was picked up; after I pleked up the handkerchief and discovered the name I showed it to the agent of the railroad company; I do not know that the agent communicated the fact at St. Albans; I never saw the two men afterwards.

No cross-exsmination.

Mr. Schlon Grello was next called and examined by Mr. Pierrepont. He was living near the Navy Yard, in 1863; kept a resisurant in Ford's Theatre, and knew J. W. Booth by sight; he knew Booth five or six years before; he knew David Harold and Alzerott at the Kirkwood House; I was coming down Tenth street, and Harold met me and asked if I saw J. W. Booth; I said I did at II o'clock A. M., at the theare. I had also seen Booth at 4 o'clock on horseback; he rode asmall grey horse then Harold sid, "You know General Lee is in town." I replied I had not heard it: Harold said, "Yes, he is at Willard; and it you will walk with me we will s

and it you will walk with me we will see something about it."

As we were passing Kirkwood's, Aizerott was sitting on the steps, and Harold stopped to speak with him. Harold and the witness then walked up to Willard's, and Harold talked to two young menthere. The witness could not hear the conversation, but when heas of the with the men he said, "You will be there to night." He then walked towards Grover's Theatre, and I noticed that Harold walked lame. When near the theatre, Herold pulled up his pants, and I saw a long dagger handle protruding from his boot leg. I asked him what he was going to do with the t. He said he was going to do with the t. He said he was going to the country at night, and such were handy there.

Q. Do you see any one in the Court who looks like the man to whom Harold said, "Will you be theretonight?"

The witness answered by pointing out the prisoner.

the man to whom Harold said, "Will you be there tonight?"

The witness answered by pointing out the prisoner.
He looked very much like the man, but the witness
could not see whether he was the same man or not.
He wore no beard, but had a slight monstache.
Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley.—The witness is acquainted with Mr. Gifford and Mr. Hess, who were at
Ford's Theatre: he did not see either of them in front
of the theatre that night, and does not recollect whether any solders were sitting in front of the theatre,
there was a great crowd there; he was in the restaurant when the President was shot; the clock of the
theatre is in the centre of the passage-way opposite
the door.

The Court took a recess.

THE CABLE .- An English paper reports that the earnings of the Atlantic Cable for the last two months amount to over £70,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRINGBAPH, Wednesday, June 19, 1867. Wednesday, June 19, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 10 40s sold at 100; August 7:30s at 106; and '65 5-20s at 1077, no change. 110½ was bid for '62 5-20s; 112½ for 6s of 1881; 106½ for '64 5-20s; and 109½ for July, '85, 5-20s. City loans continue in fair demand; the new issue sold at 95-209½, a slight advance; and old do. at 95, an advance of ½.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 138; 12 M., 138½; 1 P. M., 138½, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

—The gross earnings of Union Pacific Ball-way, Eastern Division, for month of May, were \$189,979-62, against amount \$103,000 for April, 1867; and \$25,000 for March, 1867.

—At New Orleans on the 13th inst. the offer-

-At New Orleans on the 13th inst. the offerings of foreign exchange were light, and dealers were unwilling to purchase uniess at rates generally unacceptable to the holders. Sterling was quoted at 146@147 for bill of lading bills; 1474@149 for A 1 to Srat-class; at 151@1514 for bank; and frames at 3824 for A 1 commercial; and 375@3724 for bank. Domestic exchange was firmer. The banks were checking on New York at 1@1 premium, generally the higher rate. The supply of commercial was restricted, and the quotations were 1@1 per cent. premium. A sale of \$50,000, thirty days sight on New York, was made at 1 per cent, discount.

—"The Boston Journal states that a committee

on New York, was made at 1 per cent, discount.

— "The Boston Journal states that a committee has been appointed by the Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to arrange terms of exchange between the old bonds of the Company and the new issue about to be made. Negotiations are also in progress with the Erie Railroad and Pennsylvania Coal Companies, which are expected to result in furnishing the capital necessary to complete the road.

sary to complete the road. -The New York Tribune this morning says:-"The New York Tribune this morning says:—"Money continues to increase in case at 6 per cent. All borrowers in good credit are fully supplied with occasional transactions at 7 per cent. The disbursaments at the Sub-Treasury continue to be very large."

"The foreign exchange market remains firm, but dub, and the quotations are subjeined: Bills at 60 days of London, 109-(6)10% for commercial: 109-(6) 110% for bankers: \$80. at short sight, 110-(6) 110%; Paris at 60 days, \$15-35-1114; do. at short sight, \$12-56. \$16. Antwerp, \$175-56-134; Swiss, \$174-66-134; Hambarg, \$25-68-3; Amsterdam, 46-64-15; Frankfort, 414-64-15; Bremen, 705-670); Prussian thaters, 725-725-72. 722, "Freights to Liverpool, per steamer, 1250 bates Cotton at 1, 697-1ed.; 706 to". Lard and 300 boxes Bacon at 25s. To London-600 bbts. Rosin at 2s, per 280 pounds. To Ginagow—1000 boxes Cheese at 10s. A vessel to Londonderry, with 43,000 bushels Corn at 4s. 6d."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third strest

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 19.-The Flour Mark et is devoid of life, but we continue yesterday's quoers will not operate beyond person. rec msities. The sales reach 700 barrels, in lots, for the supply of the home consumers, at '\$60') per barrel for superfine; \$9@10 for extras; \$10,612.50 barrel for superfine; \$9@10 for extras; \$10.612.50 for Northwestern extra family; \$11@13 for Pennsylvania and Obio do. do., and \$14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Bye Flour ranges from \$7 to 7.50. Nothing doing in Corn Meai.

The Wheat Market is at a stand, and in the absence of sales, to any extent, we quote Pennsylvania red at \$2.25@2.65; and California at \$2.75@2.80. The last sale of Pennsylvania Rye was at \$1.40. Corn—There is no improvement to notice. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow, affoat, at \$1.04; and 700 bushels mixed at \$1.03. Oats are in good request at a further advance. Sales of good request at a further advance. Sales of 10,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 74c, and 75c. 30 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron Bark sold at \$42 Whisky-Holders ask 35c. per gallon in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PRILADELPHIA.....JUNE 19. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING 1 TLE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Cardingshire, Lancaster, Cronstadt, Workman & Co. Schr J. Paine, Rich, Provincetown, G. B. Kerfoot.

Schr J. Paine, Rich, Provincetown, G. B. Kerfoot.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr W. Martin, Noyes, 8 days from Portland, with plaster to captain.

Schr J. Paine, Rich, 4 days from Provincetown, with more, to G. B. Kerfoot.

Schr W. Wallace, Sculi, from Boston.

Schr E. R. Emery, Clayton, from Boston.

Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, from Boston.

Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.

Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.

Schr M. Capes, Hager, from Boston.

Schr M. Capes, Hager, from Boston.

Schr Gov. Hurton, Ludlam, from Boston.

Schr R. V. Anleaman, Brower, from Boston.

Schr R. V. Wilson, Mull, from Horton's Point,

Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, from Horton's Point,

Schr E. B. Wheaton. Bonsall, from New Castle.

Schr Jane N. Baker, Adams, from Salem.

Schr Adelalde, Crowley, from Fall River,

Schr G. Horton, Jamesen, from Best Cambridge.

Schr Adelalde, Crowley, from Pail River,

Schr G. Horton, Jamesen, from Rocklasd.

Steamer Florence Franktin, Pearson, 12 hours from

Ralumore, with mose, to A. Groves, fr.

Steamer Wickens, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Oo.

Correspondence of the Philadelphita Erchangs.

with moise, to W. M., Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., June 17—4 P. M.—The brig Regins, from Philadelphia for Lahave, N. S., went to sea this morning. The brig Nazarine, from Philadelphia for St. John, P. R. Is at anchor in the roadstead, in company with the following veasels:—Schra M. E., Long, from Providence for Wilmington, N. C.; Jolia Baker, from Portsmouth for Baltimore, L. H., 'Ibson, from Boston for do,', L., Frasier, from Salem for Georgetown, Lottle Klottz, E. Slade, and H. Landell, from New York for do,', H. J., Raymond, do, for Alexandria; E. Pharo and J. and D. Cranmer, do, for Norfolk; T. M., Rodney, from Miliord for New York; S., Robinson, from Philadelphia for Chincotesque; G., B., Smith, from Wareham for Richmond; S. C. Wilson, from New York for do; M. A. Hickman, from Richmond for Philadelphia; Fanny Keatlux, Leesburg, and sloop C. Leslie Smith, with stone for Breakwater, Wind SE.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Pembroka, Potter, from London for Philadelphia, put into New York yesterday leaky, naving encountered a succession of westerly gales the entire passage, and on May 21, dering a heavy gale from the W.SW., sprung a leak, since which time nave made from seven to thirty inches of water per hour, requiring the pumps to be constantly going.

Brigs Keystone, Baxter, and C. Wesley, Ford, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 18th Inst., and sailed next day.

Schra Z. Stratson, Cordery, and Minerya, Jefferson, tor Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 17th Inst.

Behr E. L. H. Wates, Leach, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst., and sailed next day.

Schra M. R. Sampson, Sampson, hence for Bath, and R. Seaman, Seaman, tom Sailem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th Inst.

Schr Ocean Pearl, Pearl, hence for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst., and sailed next day.

Schr Ocean Pearl, Pearl, hence for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole to the think inst., while hove to off Barnegat, in a gale of wind which lasted eighty hours, lost deck load of coal.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, from Charleston, Steamship E. B. Souder, Libby, from Charleston, Ship Cambria, Harrington, from Liverpool, Ship Screamer, Young, from Liverpool, Barque Pillao, Lietka, from Shields.