MAXIMILIAN.

THE ARCHDUKE'S MEXICAN HISTORY.

His Sanguinary Decree Against the Liberais-The Surviving Imperial Prisonersin Mexico-Circumstances Connected with his Acceptance of the Crown of Mexico-His Rejection of Overtures made by Bouthern Confederates.

The tragical finale of the Mexican imperial drams and the sad fate of the unfortunate drams and the sad late of the unfortunate Archduke, who, three years ago, exchanged the peaceful shades of Miramar for the turbulent Maelstrom of Mexico—the insignia of the Hapsburg for the fatal purple of Iturbide—rendered everything connected with the chief actor, even to a brief recapitulation of the director, even to a brief recapitulation of the director of Mexico, of interest to America as well as Europe.

and believe the second of the the city of Natica, passed a resolution, ordinance, decree, or whatever the world might be phessed to call it, constituting the providence of the constitution of the title of employer, and offering the crown to the the title of employer, and offering the crown to the Archduke the act of election. At the times that Frince Maximilian of the act of election, at the times that Frince Maximilian of the act of election. At the times that Frince Maximilian of the second election. At the times that Frince Maximilian of the second election, at the times that Frince Maximilian of the second election. At the times that Frince Maximilian of the second election of the second election. At the times that Frince Maximilian of the second election of the seco

The Celebrated Decree of Maximilian. We publish here the decree issued by Maximilian on the 3d of October, 1865. It becomes of the greatest importance at this moment, in view of the fact that it was the main point urged against him at his trial, and, with the atrocities committed under it, doubless cost birm his liferhim his life;-

Mexicans-The cause which Don Bentto Juarez de-Mexicans—The cases where a ten belief shared to fended with so much valor and constancy has already successed under the force, not only of the cational will, but also of the other law which that officer invoked in support of his pretensions. To-day even the faction to which the said cause has degenerated is abandoned by the departure of its chief from his cative soil.

national Government for a long time was lenient, and exercised great clemency, so as to give those related and mis uformed men an opportunity to rally lo the majority of the nation, and to place them selves anew in the path of duty. It has fulfilled its solves anew to the path of duty. It has fainfied its object; the honorable men have assembled under its banner, and have accepted the just and liberal principles which regulate its politics. The disorder is only maintained by hore leaders carried away by unpatriotic passions, assisted by demoralized persons, too ignorant to comprehend political principles and by an unprincipled solutery, the last and sad remnants of the civil war. Hereafter contests will only be between the honorable men of the nation and the gaugs of criminals and robbers. Clemency will cease now for it would only profit the mob who burn villages rob and murder peaceful citizens, poor old men and defenseless women.

The Government, resting on its power, from this day will be inflexible in its punishments, since the laws of civilization, the rights of humanity, and the exigencies of morality demand it.

Maximilian. Emperor of Mexico-Having neard our Council of Ministers and Council of State, we accree:

Article 1. All persons belonging to armed bands or

our Council of Ministers and Council of State, we secree:

Article I. All persons belonging to armed bands or corps not legally sutherized, whether they proclaim or not any positical pincipine, and whatever be the number of those who compose the said bands, their organization, character, and denomination, shall be tried militarily by the courts martial, and if found guilty even of the only fact of belonging to the band, they shall be condemned to capital punishment within twenty-four hours following the sentence.

Article 2. Those who, belonging to the bands mentioned in the previous article, shall be captured with arms in their hands, shall be tried by the officer of the force which has captured them, and he shall, within the delay never extending over twenty-four hours after said capture, make a formal inquest of the offense, bearing the defense of the prisoner. Of this inquest he will draw an act, closing with a sentence, which must be a capital punishment if the accused in found guilty, even if only of the fact of belonging to the band. The officer shall have the sentence executed within the twenty-four hours aforesaid, seeis

that the criminal receives spiritual assistance. Sentence having been executed, the officer small forward the act of inquest to the Minister of War.

Article 2. From the penalty established in the preceding articles shall only be exempted those who, having done nothing more than being with the band, will prove that they were made to join it by force, or signot belong to it, but were found accidentally in it.

Article 3. If from the lequest mentioned in article 2 facts are elicited which induced the officer holding it to believe that the prisoner was made to join by force, without having committed any other crime, or that he was found accidentally in it, without belonging to it, said officer shall abstain from passing sentence, and send the accused, with the respective act of inquest, to the proper court martial, in order that the trial be proceeded with by the latter, in conformity with article 1.

Article 2. Shall be tried and sentenced, conformably with article 1 of this law:—First, all those who will voluntarily assist purifices with money, or any other means whatever. Second, those who will give them notice, information, or counset. Third, those who voluntarily, and knowing that they are means, horses, ammunition, subsistence, or any articles of war whatever.

Article 5. Shall also be tried conformably with article 6. Shall also be tried conformably with article 6.

advice. Information, or counsel. Third, those who voluntarily, and knowing that they are giverilizers, will put within their reach or sell them arms, horses, amountained, subsistence, or any articles of war whater a tricle s. Shall also be tried conformably with article 1:—First, those who will hold with the guestleron such relations as infer connivance with them. Second, those who voluntarily and knowingly will conceation. In louase or estates. Third, those who, by words or writing, will spread false or niarming reports, by which the public order may be disturbed or will make against it any kind of demonstration whatever. Fourth, all owners or administrators of rural estates who will not give prompt notice to the nearest authorities of the passage of some band through the same estates. Those incinded within paragraph first and second of this article shall be published by imprisonment from six months to two years, or by hard labor from one to three years, or by hard labor from one to three years of the parties concealed by them, shall not suffer so of the parties concealed by them, shall not suffer as of the parties concealed by them, shall not suffer as of the parties concealed by them, shall not suffer as of the parties concealed by them, shall not suffer as of the parties concealed by them, shall not suffer as of the parties concealed by them, shall not suffer as of the parties concealed by them, shall not suffer as of the parties of the vibrand dollars, or by imprisonment from one month to one year, according to the gravity of the affense. Those included in paragraph fourth of this article shall be punished by a fine of from twenty-five to one thousand dollars, as by a fine of from two hounded to two thousand dollars.

Article 3. All residents of a village threatened by a more of the sufficient of the passage of armed men by the villages will not give notice to their immediate superiors by a fine of from two hounded to present themselves for the common defended in paragraph to the passage of the passage of

by the latter and punished according to the gravity of the offense.

"Article 12. Thieves shall be tried and sentenced in conformity with article 1 of this law, whatever the import, nature, and circumstances of the theft.

Article 13. The sentence of death pronounced for offenses provided for by this law shall be executed within the delays prescribed in it, and it is prohibited that any demands for pardon be gone through. If the sentence is not death, and the criminal is a foreigner, even after its execution the Government may use towards him the faculty it has to expel from the territory of the nation all obsolvious strangers.

Article 14. Amnesty is granted to those who may have belonged and may still belong to armed bands, if they present themselves to the authorities before the 1sth of November next, provided they have committed no other offenses subsequently to the date of the present law. The authorities will receive the arms of those who will present themselves to accept the amnesty.

Article 15. The Government reserves the faculty to

article 15. The Government reserves the faculty to Article is, The Government reserves the inculty to declare when the provisions of this law shall cease.

Each one of our Ministers is charged with the execution of this law in the part which concerns him, and will give the necessary orders for its strict observance. Given at the Palace of Mexico, 3d October, 1865.

JOSE F. RAMIREZ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, charged with the Ministry of State.

of State, JUAN DE DIOS PEZA, Minister of War. Minister of War.

LUIS ROBLES PEZULA.

Minister of Improvement.

JOSE MARIE ESTEVA.

Minister of the Interior,
PEDRO ESCUDERO Y. ECHANOVA.

MANUEL SILICEO.

Minister of Justice.

Minister of Public Instruction and Religious Worship.

FRANCISCO DE P. CESAR, Sub Secretary of the Treasury.

PRIZE FIGHT IN LOUISIANA.

Fight Between Tom King and Jim Turner for One Thousand Dollars a Side-Fifty-six Rounds Fought in Fifty Minutes-King the Winner.

New Orleans, July 3.—The great prize fight between Tom King, of New Orleans, and Jim Turner, of the English ring, for one thousand dollars a side, took place to-day, near the town of Plaquemines, Iberville parish, about one hundred miles above New Orleans. Three steamers were engaged to convey spectators and backers and friends of the contestants, and many others went on the packet beats start. many others and friends of the contestants, and
many others went on the packet boats, starting on Tuesday evening. About two thousand
persons, including a number of negroes,
gathered around the ring. The affair was quiet
and orderly, the fight being conducted strictly
according to the new rules of the London ring. King was handled by Cunningham, Castiron Charley and Ben Kelly; Pat Battle, Tom Seymour, and Jim Fitzgerald acted as seconds for Turner. The fight lasted fortynine and a half minutes, in which fifty-six rounds were fought, Much science was displayed but no severe number ment given. King played, but no severe punishment given. Kins won by superior wrestling powers, his policy being to rush in, throw his man and fall heavily upon him. King won all the events—first throw in the first round, first blood in the third, and first knock down with a body blow in the eighteenth. There were two fouls claimed by Turner's seconds, and one by King's, but neither was allowed by the referee, who is a proportional feed sentional. prominent legalgenticman. Turner proved the hardest hitter, and gave King one or two bad falls on the ropes, making him very shaky and unsteady on his pins from the forty-second to the forty-eighth rounds. King got his second wind and revived in the fifty-fourth round, and planted a heavy blow with his right on Turner's planted a heavy blow with his right on Turner's throat, making him lubor heavily in breathing. In the fifty-sixth round he got Turner around the neck and choked him, and flually fell with his elbow and the whole weight of his body on Turner's throat. The latter was picked up and carried to his corner senseless. Time was called, and as Turner did not come to the scratch, the sponge was thrown up in token of Kine's victory.

King's victory. King's victory.

Turner soon recovered, and begged to continue the fight, but it was too late, the decisionhaving been given by the referee, in favor of
King. Turner's backers and friends deserted
him. King was carried on the shoulders of the
crowd in triumph. What injuries were inflicted
are internal hope.

are internal, but not severe.

It is estimated that \$40,000 was bet on the result. The camblers went on their boat to College Point and telegraphed the result to their colleagues in the city. The latter immediately began to hedge their bets, and succeeded in thus doing the uninitiated out of a large sum. Another match between these two men for 000 is talked of, and will probably be

gotten up.

THE CEAR.—The Emperor of Russia has just given to the Emperor Napoleon the two finest of the three horses which are to be seen in the Exhibition. One is a bay stallion, called Fakel, five years old, and the other, Jasau, a chesnut, of the same age. According to a St. Petersburg correspondent the Czar has taken with him to Western Europe, gold snuff-boxes. diamond brooches, bracelets, etc., to the value of 300,000 roubles, or somewhat more than £45,000, besides 1500 orders, of which twelve are the St. Andrew.

NEW FUEL FOR OCEAN STEAMERS

Petroleum as Fuel-Third Trial by the United States Steamer Palos-The Experiment Successful.

Boston, July 3.—The third sea trial of the United States steamer Palos, using crude petroleum as fuel Instead of coal, took place, to-day. The steamer left the Navy Yard about 12 o'clock, under the charge of Captain C. W. Blanchard, Commander, having on board Chief Engineer Kellogg and other members of the Board of Experiment, besides J. C. Cook, Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University; General F. A. Osborn; Captain Moore, United States Navy; ex-Mayor J.V. C. Smith, of Boston; Drs. Calvin Ellis, H. R. Oliver, C. T. Page, Sheldon and other scientific mes, and J. H. Sears, Mesers. Meirill, of the Bowner Kerosene Company; Charles W. Cartwright, President of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and other merchants of this city; also Colonei Henry R. Foote, Stillman B. Allen, and J. H. Winsor, owners of the patent. Some changes have been made in the steam connectious with the donkey engine for driving the air pumps, and also on the coils of pipe on the retorts used for preparing the petroleum for use. These changes worked to decided advantage on this occasion. All the other arrangements in the machinery are substantially the same as on the previous trials.

By order of Commodore Rogers the officers of the Palos were instructed to sail a distance of forty-five miles, and to make tests of the power of the fuel to generate the steam in the boilers over a measured distance, which was from Buoy No. 7 to Nahant, a distance of Seven and sixty one hundred the miles. tance of seven and sixty one-hundredth miles. The distance from the Long Wharf to Nahant, fifteen miles, was accomplished in one hour and ten minutes, the first regular test being between Buoy No. 7 and that off Nahant. On the run back the trip was made to Fort Independence in forty-six minutes, which was rependence in forty-six minutes, which was regarded as fast time for a gunboat, which had never made over eight and a half miles an hour with coal. The rate of twelve knots was made against wind and tide, with a pressure of made against wind and tide, with a pressure of thirty-two pounds of steam. The vessel was fourteen inches deeper in the water than on the previous trials, and was in bad trim. The virtue of the petroleum in this instance was demonstrated in a very striking manner. Making a long turn off Fort Independence the Palos passed the buoy and proceeded to Nahant, again making still better time, although the effect produced by the mingling of sait the effect produced by the mingling of sait water with the fresh water in the boilers, as in all steam vessel boilers, tended to reduce the quantity of steam and speed during the third run. The invited guests on board so well pleased were they with the result of the experiment, organized a meeting to give expression to their views on the subject of the use of petroleum as fuel. The meeting was called to order by exmayor J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, and was organized by appointing Mr. Charles W. Cartwright Chairman, who made a few remarks, in which he extolled the success which had attended the experiment. The following resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. tions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, were introduced and passed unanimously:—

were introduced and passed unanimously:—

Resolved. That we have witnessed with great interest the third sea trial of the United States steamer Palos, using crude petroleum instead of coal, and cheerfully bear witness, that in our judgment, the apparatus is simple, practical, efficient, and safe; that a run of between forty and fifty miles in the open sea, at a speed fifty per cent, greater than ever was made on this point with coal, and with a steady and uniform pressure of steam, d-monstrates the practicability of using petroleum as fuel, and the incalculable value of Colonel Foote's invention.

Resolved, That the commercial, manufacturing, and mercantile interests of Massachusetts and the world demand cheap freights with rapid transportation, and that the experiment we have to-day witnessed gives promise of great results to be obtained by this discovery.

covery.

Esselved. That the thanks of the commercial world

Resolved, That the thanks of the commercial world are due to Colonel H. R. Foote and his associates for the great discovery, which must soon produce a revolution in ecean steam navigation.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the naval officers attached to the Palos for courtesies extended to us during the trip.

Speeches were made by Professor Cook, Dr. Smith, Captain Moore, and others, Professor Cook said the fact of burning petroleum and applying the heat as a generator of water in steamboat boilers had been fully established on steamboat boilers had been fully established on the present occasion. The only question that now remained to be settled was its safety and economy, and that question was being settled by just such experiments as he had witnessed to-day. He had not the slightest doubt as to the feasibility and practical application of petro-leum as a substitute for coal on ocean steam-shing.

Captain Moore, one of the oldest officers in the navy, and who was present at Fulton's first trial of the application of steam to boats, said that the experiments now being made on the Palos were an earnest of the faith the Government had in petroleum.

ment had in petroleum,

The following is a condensed statement of the results; First run, 7 61-100 miles; time, 50 minutes; pounds of steam. 30; revolutions; 2526. Second run, time 55 minutes; pounds of steam, 82; revolutions, 2260. Fourta run, time 50 minutes; pounds of steam, 32; revolutions, 2799. The measured running time was thirty and a half nautical miles, which was accomplished in a total of three hours and fifteen minutes.—N. Y. Times.

COLOMBIA.

Mosquera a Prisoner-Wind Up of Another Napoleonic Agent in America-Coup d'Etat of General Acosta.

By the steamer Moro Castle, from Havana, we have the confirmation of Mosquera's capture and the end of his dictatorship. The tone of the press and the attitude assumed by the Governors of Antisquina, Santan, Tolima, and other States, left no doubt that the policy of Caparal Mosquera as manifested in his semiother States, left no doubt that the policy of General Mosquera, as manifested in his semi-official manifesto, published February 2, 1867, and as shown by his conduct in connection with the steamer R. R. Cuyler, would meet with signal opposition. Few, however, were pre-pared to expect so sudden and singular a de-novement as is described in the following ement as is described in the following.

CARTHAGENA, June 9 .- The revolution inau-CARTHAGENA, June 9.—The revolution inaugurated by the gran General Mosquera has at length come to an end, and the gran General has come to grief. The coup de main which he perpetrated a little over a month ago was nelped on by General Santos Acosta, who commanded the troops which Mosquera had gathered in and around Bogota. It now turns out that this same Acosta has been the chief instrument in bringing Mosquera to a short instrument in bringing Mosquera to a short stop. On the 22d of May, the Grand General, Mosquera was invital and a control of the control of t Mosquera, was invited, and attended a dinner given in his honor in the capital, by the executive officers. After the entertainment he retired to the palace, and had enjoyed a few hours' repose, when, at about three o'clock in the morning he was aroused by the noise and clampr of the soldiers are considered. noise and ciamor of the soldiers and populace assembled in the plaza in front of the palace. He at once got up, donned his uniform and mounted his charger to lead his troops (as he supposed them still to be), in order to put down supposed them still to be), in order to put down what he judged an insurrection. But before reaching the street he reconsidered and returned again to his room, only to find it occupled by a body of soldiers detailed by Acosta for the purpose. They at once arrested him, and put him out of condition to do any harm. He was afterwards confined in the building known as the College of San Bartoleme, and put under a guard composed of the militiaten. known as the College of San Barioleme, and put under a guard composed of the militiamen.

After having well plied Mosquera with wine and delicacies, and gratified his vanity with eulogistic speeches, Acosta and several of the leading army officers sent him to bed, and at once brought out the troops to carry out the above plan. Mosquera never suspected the men who are at the bottom of the plot, least of all Acosta, who has taken the oaths, assumed the Presidential chair, and formed a new ministry, consisting of Generals Mendoza, Ferro, and Martine, and Dr. Gutierrez. An extraordinary session of Congress has been convened, and Mosquera will be brought before that body on a charge of high treason.

charge of high treason.

The blockade of Santa Martha has been abandoned_in consequence of the ill fortune which has attended Mosquera. Acosta has published a proclamation announcing these events, and giving his motives for heading the revolution. He states that he assumes supreme power only until a successor to Mosquera can be legally chosen.—N. Y. Heruld.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Vellow Fever-The Alleged Revenus Frauds-The City Scrip-Abstraction of State Bonds.

New Orleans, July 3.—Dr. Smith, of the New Orleans Board of Health, reports to Collector Kellogg that no fears are as yet apprehended that yellow fever will assume an epidemic phase. The pamphlet of R. King Cutler, inculpating the Collector and other parties in extensive frauds, was distributed this morning, but its allegations are generally discredited.

Mayor Heath has to-day promulgated his opinion in regard to the city serip, having

ascertained conclusively that \$1,500,000 of the notes now in circulation are without legal authority. The allegation that the State Legislature legalized the large issue of scrip is without foundation. Affidavits are about to be promulgated, showing an abstraction of State bonds to ture legalized the large issue of scrip is without foundation. Affidavits are about to be promulgated, showing an abstraction of State bonds to the amount of \$80,000 by certain parties. The affidavits will be transmitted to Washington as early as Friday. It is stated on good authority that an ex-Confederate Major-General has been to-day commissioned to fit out a flibbatering expedition.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Society of St. Patrick Does not Exhibit a British Ensign on Dominion Day-French Rouge Papers in Mourning-Affairs in Moutreal.

MONTREAL, July 3.—Considerable excitement prevails over the fact that the St. Patrick's Society, which on Deminion Day holsted several flags, did not include in the number a British Some of the French rouge papers are out in

mourning.
Hop. John Rose, the ministerial candidate has declined the nomination for Montreal Cen-

A man named Arcaud was drowned while bathing to-day, and a black-smith named Kelly was found dead in his workshop from the effects The agents of the Southern Relief Fund here are meeting with but small succes

RAHWAY DISASTERS.—During the first three months of the current year, thirteen railway accidents have occurred in Great Britain. One was caused by a broken rail, two by broken springs, one by a broken wheel-tire, one by overloading a goods engine, one by an excessive quantity of luggage on the roof of a passenger carriage, three from defective signals and sta-tion management, three from neglect on the part of the railway servants, and one, presumably, from wilful malice.

The Fairles Outdone.

The Princess, in the Fairy Tale, dropt pearls from her mouth when she opened it, but whoever uses that talisman of science, Sozobont, will have a mouthful of pearls that will never drop out, darken, or decay.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN, JEWELER,

S E. Corner TENTH and CHESAUT. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

JEWELBY, NELVER-WARE, BHONZES. ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY RE PAIRED. Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all arti-I But theu

CARD TO THE PUBLIC. The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior

STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE

To be found at their manufactory.

No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom,
No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

These goods are all of their own manufactore. As
Mr. SMYPH is a practical workman, their PLATED
and SiLVER-WARE is superior to any in the
market. market.
Having furnished some of the largest hotels in

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in
the country when he was the practical partner of the
late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be
seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves,
at the following hotels—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia,
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia,
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia,
ST. (HARLES HOTEL, Philadelphia,
ST. (HARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg,
UNITED STATICS HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. f.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. U.
Although we keep constantly on hand a large and
varied stock of the ghove goods, when desired they
may be made to order of any given pattern, at short SMYTH & ADAIR. may be made to order of an 6 27 thetu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. CHIED St. Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S CELEBRATED WATCHES. MADE EXPRESSLY FOR

BAILEY & CO., SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENN. SYLVANIA.

A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand, [67 fmwif No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND

REAL ESTATE SALE July 2.

ans' Court Sale—Estate of Robert Pollock, deLOT Salmon and Somerset street, Nineteenth Ward,
Same Estate—DESIRABLE COUNTRY PLACE,
13 ACRES, Ridge Road, and Edgeley Point Lane,
Twenty-first Ward. Same Estate-4 GROUNT-RENTS, \$87 50, \$64, \$72, Same Estate-4 GROUNT-REATS, 98, 97, 97, 97, and \$72 sech.
Orphans Court Sale-Estate of George Moore, decessed—Two-story BRIOK DWELLING, No. 23
Ashland street, First Ward.
Orrhans Court Sale-Estate of Ann H, Busban decessed—Three-story BRIOK DWELLING, No. 123
Parrish street, east of Broad.
Same Estate-WELL-SECURED GROUND-RENT,

Same Estate—Well-Secured Ground-Rent, \$75 a year.
Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Dr. John Vansyle. deceased—Two-story BRICK DWELLING, German street, between Fourth and Fifth.
Same Estate—3 FRAME DWELLINGS, German street, between Fourth and Fifth.
Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Thomas J. A. Henkels, deceased—Three-story BRICK DwELLING, No. 1512 North Seventh street, above Jefferson.
NEW THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, three-story brick stable, carriage-house, shade and large lot, corner of Columbia avenue, Hanoock street and Mascher street; 160 feet front.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK BESIDENCE, S. W. corner of Thirty-sixth and Locust streets; 140 and Mascher street; 160 feet front, MODERN THREE-ST-) AY BRICK RESIDENCE, S. W. corner of Thirty-sixth and Locust streets; 140 feet front, 262 feet deep. It has all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.

Executors' Sale—Estate of Rev. John P. Robins, deceased—5 H REE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 627 Marshall Sirect, between Green and Coates.

Same Estate—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1308 Parish STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1308 Parish Street MODERN TRREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING hmond street, between Huntingdon streand Lehigh avenue.

VALUABLE MOROCCO DRESSING ESTAB-LISHMENT, NO 1130 St. John street: 46 feet 5 inches on St. John street, 46 feet 5 inches on Canal street: 146 eet deep.
THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, eccupied as a cobacco manufactory, S. E. corner of Broad and Wallace streets.

VALUABLE COLLEGE BUILDING, known as
"White Hall," river Delaware, at College wharf, two

"White Hall," river belaware, at College wharf, two miles below Bristol, Bucks county, Pa. HAN DSOME COUNTRY SEAT, 20 acres, known as "Linwood." Chetron Hills, five minutes walk of the Old York Road Station, North Penusylvania Rail-HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, with side ard No. 1733 coates street, 35 feet front.
BANK AND OTHER STOUKS, LOANS, ETC.
Peremptory Sale—for account of whom it may con \$800 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds.

9 shares Cheltenbam and Willow Grove Turnpike 20. Par, \$100. \$10,000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated 7 per cent, Buds. \$0000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds

\$200 Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Railway Bonds.
20 chares Southwark Bank.

90 shares Mechanics' Bank.

50 shares Gilpin Gold and Silver Mining Company of

Colorado. 150 shares Enterprise Gold and Silver Mining Com-pany of Colorado. [7 a st

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS. Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 304 South FIFTH Street, one doo below Chemiut, Examplished 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly of hand in any amount. band in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

GET THE REST-THE HOLY BIBLE-HARDing's Editions-Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible
in beautiful jetyles of Turkey Morocco and antique
bindings. A new cilition, arranged for photographic
portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHEENUT Street below Fourth

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna Shot by the Liberals.

Surrender of Vera Cruz.

Ete., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

New OBLEANS, July 5 .- The French corvette Phelgetant, from Vera Cruz, has arrived at the Southwest Pass. Vera Cruz surrendered to the Liberals on the 27th of June.

Santa Anna was shot on the morning of June 25, at Sisal.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Commercial Report to 12 O'clock.

London, July 5-Noon.—Consols, 95%; U. S. 5-20s, 72%; Himois Central, 79%; Erle, 44.
Liverrock, July 5-Noon.—The estimated sales of Cotton to-day is 10,000 bales. Midding Upland 10%, and Orieans 11d. Sales for the week 50,000 bales, of which 13,000 were to speculators and exporters. Stock 738,000 bales, of which 356,000 were American.
London, July 5-Noon.—Market unchanged, Southampton, July 5.—The steamship American.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 5.—The steamship America, from New York, arrived here yesterday. Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, July 5-2 P. M.—Consois, 9314; Erio, 4414; Illinois Central and United States 5-20s unchanged.

Livenpool, July 5-2 P. M.—Cotton and Pro-visions unchanged. Petroleum, ld. nigher. All other articles unchanged. London, July 5-2 P. M.—Linseed Cakes, 69 12s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 5 .- The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

The Court-room was crowded as usual, and among the speciators were senator Howard, of Michigan, ex-Senator H. S. Lane, of Indiana, and other mem-bers of Congress.

ex-Senator H. S. Lans, of Indiana, and other members of Congress.

The jury in the case, who had spent the day (yesterday) at Silver Spring, on Mr. F. P. Blair's place, seemed to be benefited by the day's recreation. Judge Finner is also improving in health.

Mr. Carrington said the prosecution proposed to close their case by offering in evidence the record of the conviction by the Military Commission of the other assassination conspirators. He believed there was a recent act of Congress allowing such record to be offered.

was a recent act of Congress allowing such record to be offered.

Mr. Bradley said before any record evidence was offered he desired to know whether the prosecution would recall susan Ann Jackson, Cleaver and Rhodes for further cross-examination.

Mr. Carrington replied that it had been agreed that Susan Jackson and Rhodes should be recalled, but he was not aware that anything had been said about recalling Cleaver, but he was not disposed to interpose any objection, however.

Mr. Pierrepoat proposed to put in evidence the Almanac for the year 1855, for the purpose of showing when the moon rose on the night of April 14, and the condition of the moon at that time at Washington.

Mr. Carrington raid there was a precedent for this in a case tried before Judge Carter, when the contents of an almanac were admitted in evidence.

Mr. Merrick objected.

Mr. Pierrepont said he did not suppose there was any serious objection to the almanac, on account of the maker of the almanac.

Mr Merrick said he had objected on several grounds. He had play fully added another objection, that it was the Tribune almanac, and the Tribune had been very severe upon this case.

Mr. Pierrepont replied that the alteration was made in 1855 and, therefore, could have no bearing upon this case. He preferred to offer this almanac, for, if it was necessary, they could bring all the atronomical machinery of the Smithsonian Institute here to prove the same facts.

Judge Fisher suggested the American Almanac would be the most correct one to use, and after some further discussion, a messenger was despatched to the State Department for an American Almanac.

Mr. Pierrepont annunced that there were several more witnesses he desired to examine, and he called John C. Thoon psen and proceeded; to examine him.

The witnesses he desired to examine, and he called John C. Thoon psen and proceeded to examine, and he called John C. Thoon psen and proceeded to examine him. Mr. Pierrepont announced that there were several more witnesses he desired to examine, and he called John C. Thom pen and proceeded to examine him. The witness lives at "T B." Maryland; has been there since this trial commenced; in the Spring of 1865 I fived at "T. B.." and kept a hotel there. Harold came there some time in March and brought a couple of carbines and guns and a navy revover; no one came with him; he put the arms in my bar room; and said he was going on the Petuxent to shoot ducks; he said Sarrett would come there, but the latter did not then join Harold; he left the next morning, but I do not know what roote be took: I know alterott; never saw Surratt at my place in March 1865; I saw him on April 3; did not see Alterott that day: Alterott never stayed all night in my house; did not see Alterott after April 3; don't remember any special occurrence on the 25th or 26th of March; did not see Surratt there; on April 2 Surratt passed my house on the coach from Leonardstown; Leonardstown is on Britton's Bay, which empties into the Potomac.

Mr. Bradley said they did not wish to ask the witness any questions now, but they might wish to send for him.

House of Representatives.

Continued from the Third Edition. WASHINGTON, July &

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Mr. Paine moved to suspend the rules in order that he might introduce a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-General Philip H. Sheri-dan for his able and faithful performance of the duties of Commander of the Military District of Texas and

of Commander of the Military District of Texas and Louislana.

The rules were suspended—yeas 110, nays 18, and the joint resolution was read three times and passed.

Mr. Pheirs (Md.) presented a communication from Joseph A. Stewart, who had been contesting his (Mr. Pheips') seat at the last session, stating that after taking testimony, he found that it was insufficient, and therefore withdrawing from the contest. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Marshall (Illinois) presented a protest from Mesers. Grover. Joses, and Beck, Representatives from the Fifth. Sixth, and Seventh Districts of Kentocky, against the action of the House on Wedne day, asserting that they were legally elected, that their seats are contested, and that no allegation can be made against their loyalty, declaring that the action of the House was in direct vioustion of all the laws and precedents, that it was a subversion of the rights of the State of Kentucky and of themselves and their constituents, and claiming their right to be admitted to their seats. The paper having been read, Mr. Marshall stated that he had learned that a notice of contest had been presented in the case of Jones, and he increfere moved that in regard to the other two, Mesers Grover and Beck be discharged from the further consideration, and that they be dury sworn and admitted to their seats. He declared that the right of representation was accred and holy, and that the American respite would not look with indifference upon an act of such gross lajustice to a State.

Mr. Logan asserted that there were charges of dis-

Mr. Logan asserted that there were charges of disby ally against the members maned; they were asserted in the resolutions offered by himself. It would be found that Grover had voted for an act of secsion. It might be proper for his colleague, Mr. Marshia I, to defend betals here, but he was surprised to see a representative from the broad prairie State take on himself such defense.

Mr. Marshall said be did not feel it necessary to middle his colleagues personal aluminus to himself.

Mr. Maishall said he did not feel it necessary to rice his colleagues personal slustims to himself. Hidden motives for his action were all sufficient for him. This mode of travelling out of the question to impugn the actions or motices of members might be deemed creditable by some members, but he did not propose to follow such an example. His colleague had been entirely mistaken about Mr. Grover. He had never been arrested for treason, Mr. Jones had been discharged without any charge being preterred against him. against him.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) moved that the protest and motion be referred to the Committee on Elections. He had no hesitation he saying for himself, as a member of that Committee, that if he found there was nothing affecting the qualifications of any of the Kentucky members, he would report back their credentials to the House.

o the House.
Mr. Wood expressed the hope that the Committee Mr. Wood expressed the loops that the Committee on Elections would report as soon as possible, and define the present session, the result of its investigation to the House. It was strong to disfranchise's State on mere rumor. With every confidence in the fairness, patriotism, and lovaity of the chairman of that committee, he repeated the hope that on a very carly occasion he would report to the House.

Mr. Williams expressed the idea that the Committee should confine its investigations, for the present to the question of the qualifications of the members presenting their credentials.

Mr. Busees agreed with Mr. Williams on that point. When a man presented his credentials, he would not carry the investigation farther than as to whether that man was qualified to hold his seat.

Mr. Bingham repudinted altogether the doctrice that any member, by his speech, could exclude the entire delegation of Ohio by an assertion that it was reported that the election had been improperly conducted.

The protest and motion were referred to the Com-

The protest and motion were referred to the Com-misser on Elections.

A joint resolution of thanks to Major-Generals Slettles. Pope, and schofield was passed.

Mr. Schenck offered resolutions referring to Mexico, and sudorsing the resent execution of Maxi-millian. millian.

Mr. Wood denounced that act as diagraceful, and he House refused to suspend the rules to receive hem. OTTOM READERS OF SHIP

CHLEBRATION OF THE "FOURTR" IN THE PIRS CELEBRATION OF THE "FOURTR" IN THE FIRST WARD—The citizens in the neighborhood of Ninth and Tasker streats determined that the Fourth of July should not pass without a befuling display of patriotism. A number of gentiemen formed themselves into a committee, collected sufficient funds, and purchased a fine assortment of fireworks. In the giternoon, Mr. Gilbert R. Jordan, learning that the citizens had determined to give a celebration on their own account, very kindly voluntered the services of his brass band, without charge.

About 7 o'clock the band took position on the About 7 o'clock the band took position on the open grounds between Tasker and Morris streets, fronting on Ninth street, and discoursed patriotic and cultvening music for nearly an hour. The fireworks were then brought forth, and as the first rocket whizzed into the air it was received with a shout from the fifteen hundred or two thousand people assembled. From that time until about built past 10 o'clock the display was kept up, interspersed with music by the band. During the intervals of getting the pieces, ready a number of ladies and gentlemen amused themselves by thanding polkas, schottlishes, and waitzes in front of their own doors, and upon the grass. Taken altogether, it was an innocent and pleasant manner of enjoying our "National Hollday."

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION .- Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, John Carrigan was charged with knocking down and beating John Brinkle (colored), on the 5th of April, 1868, last, in Current alley, near Locust street. He was laid up four weeks from the effects of the wounds he received. Carrigan

effects of the wounds he received. Carrigan was committed to answer.

Charles Holybrook, clerk, residing at No. 249
N. Ninth street, was charged with the larceny of a gold watch, valued at \$300 to \$400 in money, on the 6th of May, from the safe of Messrs. A. C. Brysen & Co., No. 607 Chesnut street. He acknowledged the theft, and was held in \$1500 bail to answer. bail to answer. SAFE BLOWN OPEN .- The safe in the office

SAFE BLOWN OPEN,—The safe in the office of Mr. William Maguire, cooper, No. 122 Peg street, was blown open on the night of the 3d inst., and \$50, in pennies and notes, taken. The thieves completely overlooked five \$100 notes in the pocket of Mr. Magnire's coat, which he negligently left behind him; also a check for \$1000, in an envelope in one of the pigeon notes. After completely rummaging amongst all the papers and upsetting the desks and clothes of the employes, they decamped anddenly, leaving behind them a fine steel jimmy, marked No. 45, and some patent fuse, which are now at the Station House corner of Third and Button wood streets.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Summer Shawls, \$1.75. Summer Shawls, \$175. White Shetland Shawls, \$8-00

White and Black Llama Snawls. White and Black Barege Shawls, Sea-side Shawls. Sea-side Shawls.

White Shetland Shawls, \$3.00.

LAWNS! LAWNS!

Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls,

Fine French Lawns, 25 cents. French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents. Best French Percales, reduced to 371/2 cents.

Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys, Linen Duck Coatings. Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits, Heavy White Basker Unck Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits. Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

House-Furnishing Linen Goods

Sheeting, Towels and Napkins, Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 80-inch widths. 10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, \$1.25.

11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sneetings. Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.

Disper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask' Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description,

Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies. Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask,

QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES. Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quitts, Honeycomb, colored Albambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jac-

quard Quilts. Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET

PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT. TO LET-PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 500 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side, Inquire on the premises. References re-

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE GERMANTOWN PROPERTY CARRY, AND CHEAP, House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and particle gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WHSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 226 CHESNUT Street.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADRIC MARY DENNIS VS. CHARLES W. DENNIS, Alles June Term, 1856, No. 85.—In Diverce.
To CHARLES W. DENNIS, Respondent above named—Sir.—Take notice that a rule has this day been granted on the Respondent to show cause why a diverce a vinculo matrimoni should not be lecreed. Returnable on Saturday, July 15, 1867, at in victors A. M.

JAMES B. DOYLE, 7 5 minw 45 4

June 29, 1867.