# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII-No. S.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

#### THE SOUTH.

Gen. Stekles' Address to the Freedmen. The following, says the Charleston Mercury, is an authorized report of the address delivered by the Major-General Commanding this Milltary District to the freedmen who called on him

on the 4th:-My Friends—I am happy to receive your demonseariton of regard. It is gratifying to observe your
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suthors of the Delant search of the search of the epoch of the Revolution desired to form a rermsnear union of States, to establish instice, to
insure domentic tranquillity, and secure the
blessings of liberty to all the children of the Republic for the pieces of the search of the Republic To-day the flag which floats, unchallenged
libroughout the Carolinas is the symbol of justoes and
liberty to all. Your old masters and you begin to
know each other better. It is with you and them as
motel good understanding. Every day more kindly
reelings are expressed towards you as freemen, as
laborers and us cilizens. Errors and illusions are
pussing away. In 1826-2 I was admonstand not to
permit you to celebrate your holidays is multitudes,
with pre-cessions, and badners, and unise, and master,
with pre-cessions, and badners, and unise, and master,
rection. Against whom? for what I demanded,
Nor against the authority of the United States, for
that authority has made them free. Not against
their former unisters, for as slaves they did
not proved them from innusters. The heart of the
proved them from innusters, for any
tool the colored people would have land, and they
would setzle it and drive away the lawful owners of
the submitted at all, or only half cultivated at all,
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stant ferment and turmoit. You will succeed because you are americans.

It may be the destiny of your race to carry back to the unknown trioutaries of the Nile the amenities of a civilization better than that which tolerated the baroarism of the bandits who tore your fathers from kindsed and country and bartered men for gold. It seems that neither servitude nor freedom, neither cruelty or wrong—war nor want. Time or separation, have no more changed the elements of your oriental character than the climate of the Temperate Zone has altered the native hue of your African complexion. To-day the colored race of the South are the same confiding, faithful, and contented people that would rather bear than resist, that would rather trust and wait than hasten and compel. Your the same confiding, faithful, and contented people that would rather bear than resist, that would rather trust and wait than hasten and compel. Your patience and faith have been rewarded, Still have patience; never waver in the faith that the same gracious Providence that has borne you harmless and in triumph out of bondaze, will in good time lead you to the promised land of regneration. Positical events are near at hand in which, for the first time, you will exercise the high privilege of American citizens. You must try to discriminate well and choose whely between the good and the bad examples you see. Remember that in politics as in all things, an even temper and a respectful domeanor towards our adversaries detract nothing from the ardors of our convictious, nor from the tenacity with which we press purposes; equantimity and courtesy always contribute to the success of our undertaking. Do you remember Abraham Lincoln? (Criss of "Ast," "Yes." "Yes.") Will you ever forget him? (Lood shouts of "No." "No," "No, never, never.") You must not cease to cherish and heed the leaching of that genial nature, those simple methods, the noble heart, and the guileless example of your gifted and lamented champion. Let us all remember and believe the last words of his last address to the people he loved and served so well, and for whem his almost sacred life was a sacrifice. He sald:—"The time will come when the mystic cords of memory, arretching from every battle fluid and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstene, touched again as they will surely be by the better angels of our nature, shall swell the chorus of the Union throughout the land." (Great applause.)

#### Tennessee Election - Governor Brownlow's Proclamation.

STATE OF TENSESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, July 5, 18-7.—To the Commissioners of Registration and Sheriffs of all the Counties of the State of Tennessee, and the Judges and Clerks of the Election to be held on the first Thursday of August, 1867.—Ilhereas, A seditious and incondiary circular has been recently addressed to the County Courts of this State by one John C. Gant, Chairman of an incendiary Committee at Nashville, arging the said County Courts to supersede the Commissioners of Registration in the appointment of the Judges and Clerks of the approaching election, thereby inleading practically to mulify the Franchise law and to prevent the holding of any valid election under the Constitution on the first Thursday of August next; and, a Whereas, It is likely that some of the County Courts of this State, being rebelliously disposed, have obeyed said circular and conformed to said treasonable

vent the holding of any valid election under the Constitution on the first Thursday of August next; and.

Whereas, It is likely that some of the County Courts of this State, being sebelliously disposed, have obeyed said circular and conformed to said treasonable scheme of defeating the execution of laws.

Now, therefore, I, William G. Browniow, Governor of the State of Tennessee, being bound by the Constitution and my official oath to take care that the laws be executed to hereby command the Commissioners of Fegistration throughout the State to comply with the lath section of the act of February 25, 1857, by the appointment of all clerks and judges of their respective counties for the holding or the election required by the Counstitution, on the first Thursday in August, 1867, and the several Sheriffs of the different counties of this State are hereby commanded to open and hold said election as required by law, and to make return, according to law, of the voice received and counted by the clerks and judges appointed by the Commissioners of Registration; and.

Whereas, It may occur that some of the sheriffs of this State may desire the aid and assist in the proposed effort to nothing said Franchise law, and may refine to make return of elections held by the clerks and judges and olives appointed by the clerks and judges and olerks, in all counties in which the County Court may have pretended to appoint clerks and judges of election, to make out an additional poli-book of all votes counted by them, and require the said indees and other departments of the State Guards are hereby ordered to arpset the said of the Legislatore and other departments of the State Guards are hereby ordered to arpset the said J. C. Gaut, or any of his agents or commissioners, wherever found, if they shall persist in the effort to defeat the execution of the Legislatore and other departments of the State Guards are hereby ordered to arrest the and J. C. Gaut, or any of his agents or commissioners, wherever jound, if they shall persist in

Democratic Reorganization—Letter from Robert Toombs.

The West and South, of Cincinnati, contains the following letter from Robert Toombs, ad-dressed to its editor, Mr. W. M. Corry, as Cornding Secretary of the Democratic Central

responding Secretary of the Democratic Central Committees—

Washisston, Ga., Jone 18.—My Dear Sir.—You letter of the 6th instant was duly received, and would have been before replied to but for my absence from home. Having but recently arrived in the United States, I knew nothing of your proposed organization—what it was for, or who were in it—when I wrote my reply to yours of the 6th instant, with the proceedings of the Cincianuti Convention. I accept with the greatest pleasure the position to which I have been assigned, and will creeffully give my utmest efforts to promote, establish, and vi a I e those principles. The first Kentucky resolution contains the principles of my whole political life. I have stood by them from my youth to this hour. I have maintained them in peace and in war, in power and out of power, in prosperity and adversity; and I am as resay to day as I was thirty years ago, when I entered public life as a nullifier, "to spond and be spent," in the sacred cause: and if my sacrifices of all sorts had been a thousand times more than they have been, I should consider them well spent, "for a lost cause," rather than accept any other interpretation of the American Constitution.

I therefore accept any man as a brother, in peace or war, who will honestly stand by and defend them. I will be with him as long as the weakness of numericance of the Cincinnati platform of April 12. I will ske immediate measures to organize the State of Georgia on that basis, and will urge the true men of the (so-calied) ten Rebet States to "fall into line." You can fully count on them—I have tried them. I will leave home to-morrow with the view of beginning the organization in Georgia, and enlarging your subscriptions from time to time, as the organization is enlarged. I repret nothing in the past but the dead and the failure, and I will endeavor to send you subscriptions from time to time, as the organization is enlarged. I repret nothing in the past but the dead and the failure. and I am to-day ready to use the best m

#### Address of Governor Pierpont.

RICHMOND, Va., July 9 .- The following are the main points in the first portion of the address of Governor Pierpont, to the people of Virginia, which will be published to-morrow in one of the Richmond papers. The Governor says:-

"I united in the call for the Convention which is to assemble in Richmond on the 1st of August next. The object of that Convention is to agree upon a basis of action which shall be acceptable to all the people of Virginia, without distinction of color or race, who love the Government of the United States, and are willing to rally under the protecting folds of the old flag; to adopt a Constitution for the State that shall engrantee equal rights and equal that shall guarantee equal rights and equal privileges, legal and political, to all her people, rich and poor, white and colored, who will adopt the spirit of our free institutions, make labor honorable, and recognize education as a right to every child that comes into the world, who can be made to receive it. right to every child that comes into the world, who can be made to receive it; and to lay again deep in the foundations of the old Commonwealth, the eternal principles of freedom and enlightened progress as taught by our fathers. Painful experience has taught by our fathers. Painful experience has taught by our fathers, Painful experience has taught by our fathers. Painful experience has taught by our fathers, and the States; who regard loyalty to it a reproach, and who would place the heel of proscription on the neck of every Union man, and politically and socially ostracize him if they could. Many of these men, or all of them, claim to be loyal to the Government; but how can they be loyal while they seek to proscribe every man who professed loyalty during the struggle through which we have just passed? I have been assured that the masses of the white p opie of the State do not share in their sentiments. From my personal intercourse I am satisfied that there are many leading men who were ardently engaged in the late Rebellion who do not share the 'feelings to which I refer, few, if any of the colored people do. It is an effort on the part of gertain political leaders to inflame any of the colored people do. It is an effort on the part of wertain political leaders to inflame supposed prejudices of the people, that they may retain political control of the State, and continue a policy of azitation and hatred; that the spirit of enterprise and progress may be banished from the State for ever; for when progress and education come, the occupation of these leaders will be gone. Republican the name of the party of Jefferson and M son. It passed away: it was revived, and is now the name of the great dominant party in the United States, pledged to equal political and iegal rights of all the people; pledged to see that these rights shall be given to every man in the nation; pledged to the support of the Government—to the education of the masses—to liberal transparent in internal transparent by hild progress in internal improvements—to build up our country in all that is great and good, and that tends to the liberty and happiness of the people. The men acting in this great organization are from all the old party organizations of the country, and may be termed a lice party, awake to the great interests of the day. There is great opposition to this party by a large body of men North and South; but it is

opposition for the sake of opposition. The object of the call alluded to is to give to all such an opportunity to combine in one great party, without distinction of race or color, and unite in placing the old Commonwealth on a living basis, extending the hand of charity and good fellowship to all, that both white and colored may have an opportunity to select the best men for members of the Convention, and for future officers of the State; that our Government may be stable, administering impartial justice to the rich and the humble alike. I say it to the credit of the colored men, that I have never met one who has expressed any other desire than for honest and capable men in office, be they white or black. They want justice, liberty, and peace, that they may enjoy the fruits of their labor, lay a foundation for their future fortunes, get homes of their own, that they may educate and rear thair for their future fortunes, get homes of their own, that they may educate and rear their children to houest industry, and qualify them for future usefulness. Seeing the effort to array one race against the other in the State, and fully appreciating the fatal result of such a state of things to the prosperity and welfare of the Commonwealth, and believing that there was danger that a majority of the white people were about to place themselves in a false position to their country. I should have been false to mytheir country, I should have been false to my-self and to my State had I not joined the call to enable the people to vindicate themselves, and establish their Government on a firm foundation of prosperity and comity with our sister

The second 'portion of Governor Pierpont's address is entitled "The Lost Cause;" and after some explanation as to the derivation of that phrase, he defines it as follows:-

'I think it was a bad cause, that ought to have been lost, and so will future history pro-nounce it. The motives which urged its pro-moters was not that laboring men or the mid-dle classes might have greater privileges; with the exception of a single State, manhood suf-frage was enjoyed by all the white men who were of a lawful age, and not convicted of crime. It was not to elevate the social condicrime. It was not to elevate the social condition of the white masses of prople by extending to them a system of general education; for
the free schools of the North were made subjects of ridicule by the Southern politician. It
was not to lessen taxation and lessen the burdens of government; because two standing
armies, two navies, two sets of national offices
of every grafle, home and foreign, would
have to be supported, instead of one. It was
not on account of a high protective tariff, because the necessities of the "Confederacy"
would have required the very highest duties on
foreign imports that could have been laid to
meet the requirements of the Government. It
was not on account of the failure of the Northern
States to execute "The Fugitive Slave Law," was not on account of the faiture of the Northern States to execute "The Fugitive Slave Law," because the cotton States that inaugurated the Rebellion scarcely lost a slave, except in their own swamps and jungles. The leaders of the Rebellion bad none of these objects in view. When South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession, her leading men declared that they had been educating the people for the set for thirty years, and that if they were not taught then they never would be. Her Governor declared they must have a stronger Government; the term "Democrat," as a party name, was at once dropped; the declaration became fashionable that there was an end of free voting and free schools, and that Republican Government was a failure; it might do for rude rural districts, but was not fit for gentlemen to live under in a refined state of society; it had no power to preserve or perpetuate itself. Among the first acts of the Legislature of South Carolina was one to exempt the

sor's of her first families in her colleges and un versities from military duties. Virginia par sed an act to continue the appropriations to the University and Military Institute, and appropriated the residue of the Literary Fund to military defenses; thus her statesmen put an end to the encouragement of education among the poor. Those who inaugurated and encouraged the movement had their minds filled with ideas of class government, based on the idea that capital should own labor, and those who owned the labor should make the laws. The exemptions from military duty of the large slaveholders by the Confederate Congress, the numerous details granted by those in power to the rich and influential, and the ruthless constitution of the laboring and middle classes, all indicate the object of the leaders; in fact, it passed into a proverb that it was "the rich man's war and the poor man's fight." But I need not accumulate facts to prove the intention of the leaders. De Bow's Review, the organ of the slaveholding aristocracy, expressed the object to be attained by the Rebeliion. " " " One of Virginia's most gifted and honored sons has declared, since the war, that "it was universal suffrage brought on the war." I am aware that these idees and war, that "it was universal suffrage brought on the war." I am aware that these ideas and notions did not influence the masses in Vir-ginia who entered and were dragged into the late war, and that, had the Confederacy suc-ceeded, and the effort made to deprive them of ceeded, and the effort made to deprive them of these civil and political rights, every leader's head would have been in danger of the block, or his body of the scaffold. The spirit of liberty still roles in the minds of the masses. "The lost cause" made its tens of thousands of widows and orphans; it laid waste our fields, and brought penury and starvation to our homes; it sought to deprive us of the rich inheritance of freedom purchased by our fathers; it struck at the life and liberty of the nation. Man proposes; God disposes. Man proposed to erect a fabric of government whose corner-stone should be human savery; Providence overruled the purpose, and made freemen of millions of slaves. The cause died, "when God arose to judgment to serve all the meek of the earth; surely the wrath of man shall praise Him, and the remainder shall those restrain. Thus saith the remainder shall those restrain. Thus saith

#### EUROPE.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA AGAIN. The Hostile Feeling Against Prussin Revived — Bismark's Latest Designs — He Intends to Rebuild a Fortress More Menacing to France than Luxembourg.

From the Paris Pays, June 26. We read in the Precurseur of Antwerp:—"A very serious piece of news has just reached Parls. In defiance of the Treaty of Loudon, M. de Bismark, it would seem, intends to rebuild the fortifications of Montlouis sur Moselle, originally constructed by Vanban, and which Louis XIV was compelled to dismantle by the treaty of Ryswick. Montlouis would be more threatening for France than Luxembourg. Its reconstruction would account for the readiness with which Prussia abandoned the latter. It is difficult to believe that France will allow Prussia to carry out her designs without saying

a word."
We entirely agree with the Precurseur. It seems to us that we have carried forbearance seems to us that we have carried forbearance towards Prussia to its utmost limits. If ever a wish has been shown to respect the peace of Europe, never has it been exhibited to such an extent as recently by France. But even conciliation may be carried too far. The cold and dignified reception of the King of Prussia shows the tension of the public mind in France. France's nerves have long been on the stretch; let Prussia beware of it. We have not granted her an immunity for her past goings on; we have duly made all our reserves. Let her beware, lest by fresh pretensions and bravado she cause the cup to overflow. No doubt, it was a great event and a great moral lesson to behold the King of Prussia walking unmolested about the streets of Paris. And yet everything was the streets of Paris. And yet everything was known. The public knew what respect Prussian ministers entertain for their plighted word. The promise of Compelgne, the affairs of Luxembourg were unknown to none. Yes, Erance is a great country; she can be hospita-France is a great country; she can be hospitable even to her enemies. But they should not put our magnanimity to too severe a trial; the result might disappoint them. We are anxious for peace, no doubt; we are desirous to terminate quietly this giorious international fete of the Universal Exhibition. But less than ever especially after the Mexican disaster, after the Luxembourg concessions, can France tolerate the least offensive movement, or a menacing

#### THE GRAND COUNCIL IN ROME. The Pope and the Foreign Prolates-Enormous Presents for the Holy Father.

Rome (June 2) Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette. The procession of Corpus Christi took place The procession of Corpus Christi took place the day before yesterday, and was very splendid. It had a special feature in the num-ber of prelates in its ranks, amounting, with the Cardinals, to no less than 318. The Bishops of the Latin rite all wore white mitres and white capes, without any embroidery; and the Cardinals were only distinguished from them by the satin work on their mitres. the Cardinals were only distinguished from them by the satin work on their mitres. The Oriental Bishops, with the Archbishops, Pri-mates, and Patriarchs, were, on the contrary, attired in all the magnificence of the East; their mitres embroidered with gold, and richly jewmitres embroidered with gold, and richly jeweiled, and their diadems, which took the shape of an imperial crown, blazing with gems. The Pope appeared, in spite of the doctors, looking very pale and jaded. The Frence Priests assembled in thousands to see the procession and confident in their numbers, gave free expression to their zeal, knocking off the hats of those spectators who did not uncover at the proper moment. It may have been in consequence of this violence that a French Priest was polnarded in the evening in the Plazza della Maddalem. His wounds are serious, and his recovery is uncertain.

Yesterday, the anniver-ary of his coronation,

are serious, and his recovery is uncertain.
Yesterday, the anniver-ary of his coronation, the Pope was present at a service chanted by Cardinal Mathieu, in the Sistine Chapel. The edifice was completely filled by the bishops. The foreign priests thronged the royal saloon and the approaches to the foot of the stairs. The Pope had to traverse the saloon several times to change his vestiments and times to change his vestments and ornaments in the Pauline Chapel; and on each occasion was received with cries of "Long live the Pope was received with cries of "Long live the Pope King!" In the afternoon there was a review of the Pontifical army in the grounds of the villa Borghese, and here the foreign ecclesiastics worked themselves into a perfect freuzy in their acclamations of the Zouaves, thus rendering both the Zouaves and themselves more odious than ever to the Roman population.

Among our recent arrivals is Monsignor Darroy Architekop of Paris, who has taken up his

boy, Archbishop of Paris, who has taken up his res dence at the French embassy. He comes indeed, somewhat in an ambassadorial char-c ter, being commissioned by the Emperor Na-poleon to invite the Pope to Paris for the double purpose of seeing his godson, the Prince Impe-rial, and the Exhibition. There is no tikelithood of the Holy Father accepting the invi-

The foreign bishops have brought the Pope The foreign bishops have brought the Pope some munificent presents. Their donations in money alone amount to 1,500,000 crowns, or 7,500,000 francs, and their other gifts are of great value. Cardinal Mathies, Architshop of Besancon, has presented him with an os ensoir several feet high, and having its massive gold discentiched with diamonds and rubles of rare brilliancy. The bishops of Canada have brought a work of art in the shape of a silver ship, with every detail beautifully executed. The ballast every detail beautifully executed. The ballast of this costly toy is composed of gold nuggets, and each of the cabins contains a heap of gold money from a different country. The masta and cordage are gally dressed with bank-notes of every color and from every country in the of every color and from every country in the world. A very old bishop sought an audience of the Holy Father, leaning on a large thick staff. Monsignor Pacca, master of the ceremonics, told him that he must first lay his staff aside, as the etiquette of the court did not permit of his carrying it into the Pope's presence. The bishop claimed exemption from the rule, and the Pope, hearing what was going on, ordered him to be admitted. Accordingly he appeared before the Holy Father, and, rendering his homage, stated that his diocese was so poor he had nothing to bring him but his stick. This the Pope took in his hand, and found very heavy, on which he looked at it very closely, and perceived that it was formed of solid gold. The Archbishop of Mexico had sent the Holy Father 80,000 crowns, and an English bishop had presented him with the large sum of £100,000 sterling. The American bishops are said to be bringing an enormous tribute.

#### MEXICO.

THE EXECUTION OF THE IMPERIALISTS. Full Particulars of the Execution of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia-Lust Words of the Condemned.

Words of the Coudemned.

New Orleans, July 9.—The Times this evening publishes an extra containing a ranchero I ver from San Luis Potosi, stating that at 6 o'c oek on the morning of the 19th the troops of Escobedo formed a short distance from the city for the execution of Maximilian and his Generals, the people of Queretaro flocking by thousands to see the clossing scenes in the life of the men they loved. As the clock strikes 7, the beils toil and announce that the prisoners have left their prisons for the last time, and are on their way to their execution. After a few moments they appear, drawn in carriages and a large guard around them, the Emperor first, Miramon next, and Mejia last. As they near the place of execution, convulsive soos break from the crowd. The carriages stop, and the prisoners get out. Among the conclave you can hardly see a dry eye. Tokens of dissatisfaction are manifested. Maximilian, on alighting, is saluted by the people. In an easy and graceful manner, and with an clastic step, he marched to the fatal spot. The prisoners were dressed in a plan manner. They were not bound nor blindfolded. In taking his position the Emperor spoke in a clear and firm manner, and with nothing of bravado. He seemed take the seemed the set of the set o feel his situation, and said when he was first waited upon at home by the deputation from Mexico who came with credentials offering him the Government of the country, he refused. At

a subsequent meeting, the proposition was again presented, and he replied that it convinced that the majority thought that it was to their interest to place him at the head of the Government, he might consent. Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testinguistics. Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testimonials. Upon advice from the powers of Europe, who advised him that there was no other course to pursue, he accepted the cail. He denied that the Court that tried him had a right to do so. His was a case of good faith. The nations of the world had pledged their faith to him. He never would have done the act had it not been for the good of Mexico. In conclusion, he hoped his death would stop the effusion of blood in the country.

Miramon spoke from a paper. The only regret

the effection of blood in the country.

Miramon spoke from a paper. The only regret he left in dying was that, should the Liberal party retain the Government, his children would be pointed out as the children of a traitor. He told them that he was no traitor, but had always opposed liberal principles, and always been against the disorder of the country. He should die, as he lived, a conservative, satisfied to die for his country. The fame of his acts would live, and posterity would judge whether he was right or wrong. He closed with the words 'Viva la Emperor'! Viva la Mexico!"

Mejla made no address; he went to Escobedo, and said he would die poor, that he had never made an effort to make money. His only wealth consisted in 40 cattle in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoras, to

wealth consisted in 40 cattle in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoras, to whom he owed considerable, would not press his wife to pay his debts, when they came into possession of the money left them by the kindness of the Emperor.

After Miramon ceased speaking the guard was drawn up. The prisoners were standing facing them. The Emperor called the sergeant, and drawing from his pocket a handful of twenty dollar pieces, he gave them to him, and requested that after his death he would divide them with his company, asking as a favor that he would aim his builet at his heart. The officers gave the signal, the volley was fired, and the prisoners lay stretched on the ground. The Emperor was not quite dead. There was considerable quivering of the muscles. Five balls had entered his breast. Two soldiers were then called out, who shot him in the side. Miramon and Mejia were killed by the first volley. Each called out, who shot him in the side. Miramon and Mejia were killed by the first volley. Each of the four balls entered in the breast. A sheet was thrown over the Emperor by the doctor who was to embalm his body. The bodies were then taken by their respective friends, and the troops moved back to their quarters, while thousands remained, kept by a supernatural agency.

#### The Last Hours of Maximilian. A correspondent of the Brownsville Rancheros writing from Fresnillo, Mexico, says:-

writing from Fresnillo, Mexico, says:—
"I have seen a friend who has just arrived from Querstero, and who had an interview with the Emperor. He was closely confined in a convent with hisgeneral officers. Although my friend is no Imperialist, he described the caimness with which the Emperor spoke of his execution, and his quiet, dignified bearing under his weight of misfortunes, as having been deeply affecting.

"It would seem his conquerors cared little for the personal comfort of their royal prisoner. He had no change of linen, and a gentleman from San Luis supplied him with the contents of his portmanteau, which was gratefully received."

The Ranchero, of the 28th ult., adds the following as the prime cause of his death:—

ing as the prime cause of his death ing as the prime cause of his death:—

"A gentleman just in from the interior, who is well posted in Mexican matters, states to us some rather startling facts in relation to the execution of Maximilian. From his intercourse with leading Mexicans, this gentleman states most positively that it was Seward's letter requesting the sparing of Maximilian's life that directly caused his death. Prominent Mexican officials freely admit that there was no thought of executing the Emperor on his falling into the hands of the Liberais, previous to the reception, by Juarez, of this request from the Government of the United States. On the reception of that, however, a determination to put the Emperor to death was almost unanimous, both in the army and out of it, and it was worth Juarez's life to have denied acceding to the clamors for his execution."

Maximilian's Efforts to Escape. El Observador of Matamoror tells how, after a Gen. Rivadensi a million dollars if he would enable him to escape. The latter agreed to it, got the promise in writing, and then carried it

## A Letter from Juarez.

The Boletin Oficial of Matamoras, of 26th ult., publishes the following letter, which El Mexicono says is understood to have been written by Juarez himself to Beriozabal;—
"The trial of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia ter-

"The trial of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejla terminated, and, as was to be expected, the council of war has condemned them to death. Notice of the sentence was given them yesterday at I, and Escobedo ordered the execution to take place at 3 in the evening. The Baron Magnus, who had been Miolater of Prussia near Maximilian, and Senores Brua Palacios and Martinez de la Torre, having received a telegram from Queretaro informing them as to the hoar of execution, made application to the Government for a suspension, so that the condemned persons might have time to make their testamentary dispositions, for which the time was too abort. The Government, which has been anxious all along to temper justice with elemency suspended the execution until Monday next, so as to give Baron Magnus time to arrive before the execution. The sentence has been pronounced and is irrevocable. All means have been tried to procure the rayor of the Government for the condemned, but in vain. To all such the Government hav replied with a simple negative. All efforts are useless to avoid the law, which will be applied without remission. By the leisurely course of the proceedings, and the various concessions made to Maximilian and his associates, the Government has tried to show the world that it has not been urged by passion, but by its conscience, to a selemn doty, however weighty. The death, therefore, of Maximilian, Miramon, and Meylia is decided upon, and they must explate their crimes. The whole world is about to be shaken, and Meylia is decided upon, and they must explate their crimes. The whole world is about to be shaken, and

POLITICS OF BRITISH NEWSPAPERS. - Some interesting statistics concerning the politics of the United Kingdom are given in the London "Newspaper Press Directory for 1867," where we find the following table:—

Liberal. Conservative. Neutral, Total England, London 62 Ditto, Provinces 266 Wales 16 Scotland 36 32 152 12 43 British Isies...... 7 458 249 587 1294

The "Directory" adds:-"The large number of neutral papers in London is attributable to the fact that so many commercial, literary, scientific, professional, and trade organs are published, and these do not interfere with polities in any way."

Queen Victoria was expected in Paris. and has probably arrived there already. Her visit is to be strictly encog., so the papers and the authorities will refrain from taking any notice of her.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to By the Atlantic Cable.

London, July 10-Noon.—Consols for money, 94%; United States Five twenties, 72; Eric Rail-road, 44%; Illinois Central, 89%.
FRANKFORT, July 10.—United States Five-twenties, 72%.

twenties, 77%.

LIVERPOOL. July 19—Noon.—Cotton heavy and quiet. Sales to-day about 8000 bales; middling uplands, 10%d; middling Orleans. 10 16-18d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 37s. All other articles are unaltered.

The Nebraska Arrived Out. QUEENSTOWN, July 10-Noon.—The steamer Nebraska, from New York June 29, arrived here at 11 A. M.

Two o'clock Market Report. LONDON, July 10-2 P. M.—Consols and Five-twenties are firmer since the opening, and one-sixteenth higher. Illinois Central and Eric Railroad unchanged.

Liverpool, July 10-2, P. M.—Cotton is firmer and the demand better; but prices are unchanged. The sales will reach 10,000 bales. The other markets are without alteration.

FROM BALTIMORE PO-DAY.

# Efforts of the Republicans to Save Mary-land from Rebei Rule, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, July 10.—A committee of one hundred Republicans visited Washington tohundred Republicans visited Washington to-day to persuade Congress to pass the Sumner-Wilson bill, but it believed nothing will be done with this until the regular session. If, however, the bill prohibiting any State from adopting a new State Constitution that does not guarantee manhood suffrage, unless ap-proved by Congress, as proposed by Judge Kel-ley, passes, it will answer all the present pur-poses. A strong appeal will be made to adopt this measure, which will save Maryland from the rule of Rebels.

#### From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8.—The brig Rab-boni arrived to-day from Atarella, West Indies, with guano, for orders. She reports having spoken on the 1st Inst., in latitude 26, longitude 75, schooner Ada Wiswall, from Boston for St.

spoken on the ist inst., in latitude 26, longitude 75, schooner Ada Wiswall, from Boston for St. Kitt's, in distress, having broken her foremast head. She was making for Nassau, and probably reached there on the 3d inst.

The pilot boat Coquette reported to-day having seen a large water-spout at the Capes, which, after travelling several miles on the water, swept ashore and disappeared in the distance, A small water-spout was also seen in Hampton Roads this afternoon, during the prevalence of a squall, but it did not approach the land.

The Annamessic line of steamers touched here for the first time to-day. The company has made this a permanent arrangement, in order to accommodate the farmers on the Peninsula in shipping truck to Philadelphia and New York. During the recent Railroad Convention in Norfolk a schedule was adjusted so that the company's steamers could make through connections with the Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia. and the Camden and Amboy Railroads. Passengers from the South now leaving Norfolk at 11 o'clock A. M. arrive in New York at 5 o'clock the next morning, commodious sleeping cars, without change, being exclusively used. H. Phoebus, Esq., has been appointed agent at this point for the line.

Salled, United States gunboat Estella, from Pensacola for New York.

### From Cape Island To-day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH ] CAPE ISLAND, July 10 .- The first hop of the Columbia House scason came off last night. Hessler's Band furnished the music. Over one hundred ladies were present, in fashionable display, and crowded the large dining-room and porticos. Several distinguished personages were present. There is a heavy northeast gale blowing this morning. The steamer Fe Iton was compelled to take passengers from the Selma in boats. About fifteen eastern-bound vessels are at anchor in front of the Island, delayed by the storm. It is still blowing fresh. The thermometer stands at sixty-nine. Weather clear. Columbia House season came off last night,

### From Havana.

HAVANA, July 4.—The barque Ocean Home was not sold on July 1st, Mr. Seward's request was not sold on July 1st, Mr. Seward's request being complied with.

The reported revolution at Porto Rico was simply a revolt, easily suppressed, the leaders being executed. It is reported that a cargo of slaves was recently landed.

Each vessel arriving after July 21st will be fined \$25 for lack of weight and measure, if not stated in the manifest.

Sugar is active at 8% reals per arrobe for No. 12 Dutch Standard!

Registers in Bankruptcy in Tennessee. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 9.—Judge C. F. Trigg, of the U. S. Court, qualified the Registers in Bankruptcy for their respective districts. First District, J. A. Dewey; Second District, L. S. Trowbridge; Third District, J. W. Johnson; Fourth District, W. N. Doughty; Fifth District, A. S. Bradley; Sixth District, J. J. Buck; Seventh District, Hatchett; Eighth District, not yet appointed. General Cooper has moved most of the militia te West and Middle Tennessee.

Balloon Ascension at Boston. Bosron, July 9.—The Hyperion, the largest balloon ever made in this country, with a capacity for seventy thousand feet of gas, ascended from the Common this afternoon, under the charge of Professor King, who took seven companions with him. It is the intention of the party to spend the whole night in navigating the air.

### Heavy Robbery at Whitehaven.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., July 10.—The Lehigh Conl and Navigation office, at Whitehaven, was robbed last night of \$30,000 in notes and \$2000 in United States bonds. The property belonged to individuals, and was placed in the vaults for safe keeping. A reward of \$5000 is offered for the arrest of the thieves and recovery of the

### Fire in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 10.—The South Worcester wire mill, belonging to Washburne & Moen, was partially burned this morning. The loss is nearly covered by insurance. The principal works of this corporation are located in another part of the city, and are unharmed.

The Health of New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, July 9 .- The Board of Health held a meeting this afternoon, and officially re-port that the city was never more healthy. No indications of epidemic or contagion exist.

### Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 10.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, \$745; Reading, 105\(^2\); Eric, \$6\(^2\); Cleveland Company, \$8\(^2\); Cleveland and Toledo, \$102\(^2\); Cleveland and Pittsburg, \$25\(^2\); Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, \$105\(^2\); Michigan Central, \$103\(^2\); Michigan Southern, \$3\(^2\); New York Central, \$105\(^2\); Hilbook Central, \$123\(^2\); Comberland preferred, \$40\(^2\); Missouri \$6\(^2\), \$97\(^2\); Hindson River, \$109\(^2\); United States Five-twenties of \$182\(^2\); \$2\(^2\), \$2\(^2\) and \$1864\(^2\) and \$1865\(^2\), \$1\(^2\); Beyen-thirties, new issue, \$185\(^2\); all others, \$107\(^2\); Money, \$200\(^2\) per cont. Sterling, \$105\(^2\); sight, \$10\(^2\); Gold, \$185\(^2\).

New York, July 10.—Cotton dull; \$2\(^2\); \$6\(^2\); or middling

per cont.; sterling, 10%; signt, 10%; Gold, 128%.

New York, July 10.—Cotton dull; 25c. for middling uptands. Flour active, and 10,270c. higher; sales of 10,000 bbls.; State, \$6,000 blls.; Onio, \$10,000 blls.; State, \$6,000 life. Onio, \$10,000 life. Western, \$6,000 life. Southern, \$9,000 life. Wheat 22,50c. lower; sales of 10,000 hushels No. 1 at \$2,55c. California, \$2,55c. C. Cova firm; sales of 5,000 bushels; mixed western, \$10,000 blls. Poor on 10,000 bushels western, \$2,000 bushels, Whistonia update. Pork firm; new mess, \$2,250. Whistonia update.

-A Puffalo paper states that the eastward movement of Flour and Grain through Buffalo from the West from January I to July I, this year, as compared with last year, shows a decrease of 153,928 barrels of Flour, and 10,455,859 bashels of grain.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Wednesday, July 10, 1867. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in fair demand. June 7:30s sold at 1074; 102; was bid for 10-40s;

108 for February 7:30s, and 1094 for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100 and old do. at 95@954. at 100 and old do. at 95@95‡.

Railroad shares contune the most active on the list. Reading sold at 53, an advance of ‡;

North Pennsylvania at 36, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52‡, no change; Camden and Amboy at 130‡, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 57‡, no change. 31½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norristown; 56‡ for Minehill; 29 for Elluyra common. 42 for preferred do. 27½ for

Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 27‡ for Catawissa preferred; 28‡ for Philadelphia and Eric, and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 71 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 44 for Chesnut and Wilstein Common Co Walnut; 121 for Hestonville; and 301 for Green

and Coates. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

Mechanics' sold at 31. 230 was bid for North

America; 162 for Philadelphia; 55 for Commercial; 103 for Southwark; 70 for City; 62 for

Commonwealth; and 69 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were unchanged, 19 was bid

for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for
preferred do.; 46 for Lehigh Navigation; 16;

for Susquehanna Canal; and 57 for Delaware

Division.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1382; 11 A. M., 1386; 12 M., 1384; 1 P. M., 1384.

-The Boston, Hartford, and Eric Railroad is reported to have arranged with the Eric Rail-way and the Pennsylvania Coal Company to indorse its bonds for \$7,000,000. This sum, with the three millions granted by the State of Mas-sachusetts, will suffice to complete the un-finished links between Williamtic and Mecha-nicsville, and between Waterbury and Fishkill.

-The case of Overend, Gurney & Co., is entering on a new phase. The defense associations have lodged an appeal before the Honse of Lords for an early hearing of their case, so that a decision may be obtained during this session. The London Times city article says it has been considered that the magnitude of the interests involved and the number of personse. the shareholders alone amount to nearly 2500— who will be affected by the result of the appeal, fully justify an expectation that the appeal will meet with favorable consideration.

-The Directors of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after the 18th

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No —Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 68, 1881, 110; [2]; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111; [2]; do., 1864, 109; [2]; do., 1865, 109; [2]; do., new, 108; [2]; 08, 108; do., 102; [2]; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 108; [2]; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117; May, 1865, 116; do. August, 1865, 115; do.

September, 1865, 1148; do. October, 1865, 1141. -Messrs, De Haven & Brotner, No. 46 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1103 @1103; do. 1862, 1112@112; do. 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 1094@1084; do. 5:30s, Ang., 108@1084; do., June, 1071@1074; do., July, 1074@1074; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 11940; 107½; Совроиви Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119@119½; do. August, 1864, 118½@119½; do. August, 1864, 118½@118½; do., October, 1864, 117½@117½; do., December, 1864, 116½@117½; do., May, 1865, 116½@116½; do., Aug., 1865, 115½@115½; do., September, 1865, 115@115½; October, 1865, 114½@115; Gold, 138½@138½. Silver, 131½@133.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 10. 

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Schr W. H. Mitchell, Cole. Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr N. H. Gould, Crowell, Boston, Caldwell, Gorden

& Co. St'r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff. Str W. Whilden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 42 hours from Boston, with midse, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed in the bay two brigs and two lumber laden schrs, pound up.

Br. barque Celia, Dolby, 12 days from Mavaguez, P. R. with sugar and molasses to W. Cummings & Son.

Brig Herald, Wood, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Schr Elia F. Crowell, Stevens, 5 days from Provincetown, with midse, to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with midse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Br, brig Brids. Blauvet, 20 days from Nevassa, with guano to J. E. Bariey & Co. Left brig Cuban, loading for Philadelphia, to sall in 10 days.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWIS, Del., July 5-9 P. M.—The brigs L. M. Merritt, from Sagua, and Ida C. from Nevasaa for Philadelphia, passed in the Capes to-day.

The following vessels went to sea yesterday:—Barque Uller, for Antwerp; brigs Lizzle Garrow, for Falmouth; and Ranger, for Rotterdam.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Ship Fidelio, Kindt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 28th ult. Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providencesth Instant. instant.
Brig H. C. Brooks, McLane, hence, at Fall River &b Brig Edith, Putnam, hence, at Bangor ath limit.

Brig Edith, Putnam, hence, at Bangor ath limit.

Schr Lecatur Oakes, Berry, from Warren for Philadelphia, at Newport Sth limit.

Schra W. D. Cargill, Kelly: flow J. Y. Smith, Gladdins; and E. J. Rayner, Rayner, hence, at Providence Sth limit.

Schn. Schr Adelaide, Crowley, from Somerset for Phila-elphia, sailed from Newport 7th inst. Schr John Crockford, hence, at New Bedford 7th latant.

r Clara Rankin, Rankin, hence, at Kennabunk 7th lost.
Schr Boston, Smith, bence, at Bristol ch lost,
Schra G. Fales, Nickerson: Sophie Ann, Smith: and
Rappabaonock, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from
Providence sth lost.
Schr Two Marya, Willetts, hence, at Newport 5th instant.

Schr Wm. Carroll. Magee, for Philadelphia, cleared at Hangor 6th inst.

Schr Henry May. Franklin, for Philadelphia, salled from Bristol 6th Incl.

Schra Haxleton, Gardiner, and A. H. Brown, Pierce, hence, at Dighton 8th inst.

Schra Monlevue, Conklin Eliza and Robecca, Price; and Eva Beite. Berry, for Philadelphia, salled from Fall Eliver 7th Inst.

Schra W. Paxson. Brown, from Boston, and Cohasselt, Gibbs, from Eduartown, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 6th Inst., and salled next day.

Barque Cumberland, Parker, hence for Sliko, with a cargo of corn (before reported), was totally lost in lat. 42 30 N., ion 13 W., on the 24 ult. The vessel was struck by a sea and hove on her beam onds, and they could not right her. They cut away the missenment and maintonmant without effect; the bilge pumps could not reach the water, and the vessel gradually filing they had to take to the boats; M nours after they were picked up by the barque Newcaste, or Windsor, which arrived at Queboc on the 25th ult. Schr Wm. Carroll. Magee, for Philadelphia, cleared

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Arrived, steamship Ottawa, archer, from Antwerp.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, from Savannab, Steamship Sarageans, Crowell, from Charleston, Steamship Champion, Lockwood, from Charleston, Steamship R, Clyde, Chichester, from Wilmington,