A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Reconstruction Bill-The Negro Question - About Impeachment - The President and Political Parties-General Grant-The State of the Country.

WASHINGTON, July 22 .- The following items. from a conversation with the President since the adjournment of Congress, are, I think, of sufficient interest to entitle them to the dignity of printer's ink. The first subject mentioned was the Reconstruction bill, and the speeches made in both Houses, in which the radicals asserted that the last veto contained a threat on the part of the President not to carry the measure into execution. "These men," said Mr. Johnson, alluding to Boutwell, in the House, and Sumner and Howard in the Senate, "are not fools enough to believe any such thing. They know very weil that there is no language in the message capable of being tortured into any such meaning. They know better than that; but they thought they could make some capital by pretending to put such a construction on it, for the benefit of a great many who won't read the message at all, but will take their word for its contents. I neither said, nor meant to say, that I wouldn't execute the bill; I never said, nor meant to say, that of any law passed by Congress. My opinion of that and the other Reconstruction bills is that, if there is any Constitution left in the country—if there is any of it still remaining—they are clearly in violation of it. I think that's as clear as any proposition in mathematics can be. There may be doubts as to the constitutionality of some bills, but I don't think there can be any as to these, and especially the last one. Well, that bill was sent to me for my approval. I couldn't give my approval, so I sent it back with my objections, stating why I couldn't sign it. Does that prove, because I vetoed it, that I won't ex-ecute it? If they have disregarded the Constitution in passing it, as I think they have, it's no reason why I should disregard it by not executing a bill passed in the mode pre-scribed by the Constitution, by the required twothirds majority. A bill may be vetoed either on the ground of expediency or on the ground or constitutionality. In either event it becomes as much a law after it has been passed by a two-thirds majority over the veto, as if it had re-ceived the approval of the Executive. So, of course, there is nothing left for me to do but to execute that bill until it is either repealed or modified by Congress, or set aside by a compe-tent judicial tribunal. I think these men would have done a good deal better if, instead of twist-ing a false construction out of a sentence or two of that message, they had answered some of the reasons which I assigned for not approving the

On this subject of the negro question, the President said that so far from settling, the recent legislation of Congress would but inaugurate in real earnest the question of the equality of the two races. It might have worked itself out to a peaceful solution if they had let it alone; but they had given it a forced growth by the hasty transition of the negro from his former to his present condition in the South, and the result could not be good. The people of the North, he thought, would see this before long, and there would be a reaction. "These men," said he, "who insist so much on negro equality, said he, "who insistso much on negro equality, never had any real love for the negro. There always was more of what they call negro equality in the South than in the North: that is, there has always been less feeling against the negro there than in the North, and there is less to-day, if they would only let the Southern people alone. There is Sumner, for instance what has he ever done for the negroes? Have you ever seen his name to a subscription paper for their benefit in any way? I never have, and ing for this, that, and the other to help the and needy among the colored tolks. I don't be-lieve Sumner ever gave a cent. Then again, last New Year's day we had a public reception at the White House. The negroes came along with the white folks, they mixed in the crowd, and they were as well treated as anybody else. Sumner had a reception that day, but I didn't hear of any negroes calling on him, and I guess he wouldn't have treated them very well if they had called. And yet he will have nothing now but that the entire machinery of the ten States in the South shall be put into the hands of these negroes, and any man who doubts whether this would be expedient, in view of the past condi-tion of the negroes, and their lack of opportunity to fit themselves for what he wants to do with them, he denounces as a Rebel and a traitor, according to his notion."

Mr. Johnson said he could hardly tell what to

think of the action of the House on the question of impeachment—first ordering the report to be made, and then refusing to let Mr. Wilson make it. He reterred to the subject good-naturedly, and as one who, though deeply interested, was not very tearful of results. It would be strange, he said, if they couldn't make a case out, after all the trouble they had gone to. "They even examined my private banking account, to find out about some bonds that I had. I have had these bonds for a good many years. Whenever I got any money I put it into them. Some I got while I was a mechanic. They were the only things I saved out of the war; all the rest of property that could be carried off, I lost,"
He spoke of the action of the House in orderng the arrest of Lafayette C. Baker ianswering to a summons from the Judiclary Committee, and wondered what more they ex-pected him to swear to. "I understand," said he, "that he testified to having got possession of a letter written by me to Jeff. Davis during the war, while I was in Nashville- I think he says he got it through Jim Brownlow. Now the fact is, I never wrote a letter to Jeff. Davis before, during, or since the war. Davis and I never agreed very well, and never liked each other. If you'll look in the Globe you'll find this from a debate between us on a bill of Davis' for the increase of the regular army. I was opp to the bill; first, because I thought I saw in it something like the inauguration of the secession war, and then, I was opposed to a big standing army always. Davis had just been Secretary of War, and I knew where all the new appointments would come from, and what kind of men they'd be. I hunted up all sorts of authorities against his proposition, and especially the writings of Washington, where the militia is spoken of as the great army of the Constitution thought that was a beautiful and truthful

I then said to the President that it had been asserted that he was intimate with Wilkes Booth at Nashville. He replied that he had never seen Wilkes Booth that he was aware of. Booth might have called upon him at the Capitol in Nashville, as a great many persons did, but he couldn't remember it. It had been said that Booth played at the theatre in Nashville while Booth played at the theatre in Nashville while he was Provisional Governor, but he had no recollection of it, and he never went to the theatre while he was Provisional Governor. "It is very hard," said he, "that such charges as this should be made against me in Congress, and that there is no redress for me, after those making the accusation have had an opportunity to prove it, and have failed to show the slightest foundation for it. Long after I am dead and gone, people will see where I have been charged with that dreadful crime by men making prepared speeches in Congress. That will be history. The accusation will be quoted; but there will be no retraction to offset it. Sometimes I think about this very seriously, and I often wonder if the people really believe what those wonder if the people really believe what those men have said."

The President expressed the fear that the work of restoring the Union would suffer from the combinations and plans for the next Presidency, already in a state of formation. As far as he was concerned, he said he had no ambi-

had been, a candidate for re-election. not seeking any nommation, but I want all the friends I can get to help me save the country, and I don't care what party they come from. Before I sent my first message to Congress I told all the Republicans who called upon me that if they would go to work and get the States back into the Union, and restore harmony and good feeling between the two sections, I would give them a bond in any sum they could near give them a bond in any sum they could name never to ask an office and never to hold one again. I told them then what I think now — that, aside from the higher considerations of patriotism and public duty, as a mere question of party expediency, they ought to do this. I said to them that the South was whipped; that the people felt they had been put down by the arbiter of their own selection, and were ready to accept the situation in good faith; and that if the Republican party of the North would deal fairly and generously with them, it could be assured of twenty years of power, with the South its friends. I told them that these States must come back somehow, and it was for them to say whether as friends or as enemies of the dominant party of the North. If there were any Rebels left in the South, the Republican party could have conquered them by the course I suggested. That was clear to my mind then and it is more a new."

my mind then, and it is more so now."

Concerning the Democratic party of the North, he said some Democrats were very reasonable, others very unreasonable, in their demands of him. Some wanted him to give all the offices to Democrats; others didn't ask anything of the kind. Some insisted on his changing his Cabinet and doing secretifies to ing his Cabinet and doing everything to suit them. "If I had taken all the advice that's been them. given to me, I don't know where I should have been by this time. One set of men will come in and lay down a plan which they think will do and my down a plan which they think will do a great deal of good. They'll go out, and in comes another set equally confident in an entirely different plan. I am always glad to get advice, but some men get mad at me because I don't take it. They don't appear to understand how difficult it is for me to see things from the same stand-point with them sometimes. They are contained as it were send contained. stand-point with them sometimes. They are outside, as it were, and can't be expected to see all the bearings as I do. But they'll come here and storm and fret at me because I won't let them take charge of me, and do the whole business. Now, while I am here, I don't intend to be taken charge of by anybody. I intend to do what's right, as nearly as I can get at it, and I won't shirk the consequences that may arise from that course. I can't please everybody. from that course. I can't please everybody, and it, s no useftrying. It's all very well to get advice, and I am thankful for it always, but the responsibility for acting upon it falls upon me, so I must be the judge."

Speaking of Presidential candidates and aspl rants, Mr. Johnson asked me if I had any idea what was the nature of General Grant's testi-mony before the Judiciary Committee, I told him I only knew of the rumor that had been floating about Washington, attributed to Mr. Eldridge, a Democratic member of the Judiciary Committee, to the effect that Grant's testimony made him a good candidate for the Democracy; but that I had also heard that the radical members of the Committee asserted the very reverse of this, and claimed the testimony as fitting Grant for a radical nomination. The President replied that he had regarded Grant as an indorser of his policy all along. "You will remember," said he, "that the message for which I was first denounced in the Senate as whitewashing the condition of affirs in the Senate. washing the condition of affairs in the South, was based partly upon information furnished by General Grant in his report, which accompanied that message. I have never spoken very much to General Grant on the subject of politics, but I should be surprised to find out at this time that he has been opposed to what I have been attempting to do for the restoration of the Southern States." These were the words of the President on this point, as nearly as I can re-member them; they express the idea, at any rate. My impression is that when Grant's testimony is printed it will be hard to determine from it whether Ulysses is on both sides, or on neither at the present writing.

Frequently during the conversation the Presi-

dent spoke of the condition of the country as extremely perilous and beset with many difficulties. "First," said he, "there are ten States totally disorganized and torn to pieces. It is hard to see how, under the existing laws, this matter can be satisfactorily settled up. Then there is the Mexican question—and a very com-plicated question it is, too. Men may talk as they please in Congress and on the stump about it, but it is a subject that must be arranged by the law of nations. I don't wish to be under-stood as saying exactly what will be done about it, but merely to say that it will be a difficult and complicated question to adjust before we get altogether through with it. Then there's a great national debt to pay, and the people are getting restive I under I heavy I taxation. Then ve have an Indian war on our hands, the pos sible extent and cost of which are not easy to foresee. Now all these things demand attention, and I fear they will be lost sight of in the great struggle for the Presidency. The country needs all the friends it can get now, irrespec tive of party, to help save it from breakers. Any man who will help me in the work is my friend, I don't care what his politics may be."

THE EPIDEMIC IN TEXAS.

Terrible Sickness at Indianola-Indefatigable Exertions of the Howard Association - Inhumanity of Certain Persons.

We copy the following from the Indianola Bulletin of the 18th instant:— The terrible sickness that has visited our city has caused much suffering. Many families will be left without a protector; and it is a duty we owe to humanity to relieve the actual wants of those who have been thus afflicted.

We exceedingly regret to hear that in some instances the feelings which should predominate human breast have been wanting, and trust that the finger of scorn and contempt may ever be pointed at the shapes of those who are some mistransformation, made in the image For the sake of humanity we trust we shall

hear no more of such instances of inhumanity and that a proper view of our situation be taken with calmness and reflection, and that the visi-tation may be looked calmly in the face, and all due and proper respect be paid to those who demand our services and sympathies. But we rejoice to state that the great ma-

jority of our citizens are doing their duty nobly, and whenever any cases like the above come under their observation, immediate steps taken to alleviate the necessities of the afflicted. The Howard Association are indefatigable in their exertions, and we trust that in a short time the cup of bitterness may pass from our ips, as the signs are evident of an abatement of

The city is still desolated with the yellow fever, and all business is at a stand-still, of course; yet we notice almost every day that wagons from the interior will venture in and discharge and receive freights. Our advice to the people of the interior is to be an expected of the interior is to be a considered or interior in the expected of the interior is to be a considered or interior in the expected of the interior is to be a considered or interior in the expected of the interior is to be a considered or interior in the expected of the interior is to be a considered or interior in the expected the people of the interior is to keep away for the present, until the air is in some way purified from the infectious missma that now pervades the atmosphere; or if they will persist in venture in the infection of the statement turing in, to come when the sun has dispelled in a measure its evil influences, and that is between nine o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening, and to avoid the scorching rays of the noon-day sun. Drink nothing exciting, and keep the mind free from fear, and if these precautions are strictly followed, they may avoid the pestilence; but the safest plan is to keep a great them. to keep away altogether.

TAR AND PRATHERS. Quite a demonstration occurred in the night of Monday, the 15th. One of the inhuman mon-

with disease, and refused, with his wife, who was a sister of the invalid, to attend or send was a sister of the invalid, to attend or send help, was taken from his house and treated with a coat of tar and feathers. Quite a procession accompanied him, that demonstrated their deri-sion by carrying lanterns, and beating on a tin vessel the accompaniment of a dead march, While the wretch righly deserved his fate, at the same time we would admonish our good citizens

sters who deserted his relative when stricken

same time we would admonish our good citizens that it would be better to make no noise or confusion when accomplishing so praiseworthy an action, as the town is full of sick, and the least disturbance violently actiates the helpless patient upon the couch of sickness. No doubt the indignation was such that reflection was out of the question, and we feel satisfied the respectable part of our population would do nothing to disturb the peace and quiet of our city. Although the culprit deserved a greater pun-

ishment, yet we are most positively opposed to anything like mobocracy, as it leads to further encouragement to like scenes, unless suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

HUSBAND THE ICE. In view of a long-continued sickness, it would be as well for our ice merchants to husband their resources, and keep it at home, as it will be needed and meet with ready sale. We have many sick, and may have many more, and should keep as much as possible on hand.

QUARANTINE AT VICTORIA. A strict quarantine has been established at Victoria, which interdicts any communication whatever between that place and Indianola, under the penalty of \$100 fine, and imprisonment until paid, on any person infringing on the rules set down.

We think that the citizens of Victoria are necessarily strict; it the fever is here, and the sanitary condition of their town is in a bad condition, they will have it in spite of all the quarantines in the world.

THE FEVER AT LAVACA. From all indications and information received from Lavaca, the yellow fever has found its way there. Five cases of sickness have been reported to us, and if the fever should take hold there the intality will be great, in consequence of the late rains and filthy mud in the streets of the town. To be on the safe side, we would advise all persons to keep away from Indianola and Lavaca until the sickness has entirely left the

RELIEF FUND.

To our friends in the country, who have any sympathy for our sad condition, we would say that any contributions in money that should be sent for the reliet of the sick and destitute, and for the benefit of the hospital, would be gratefully received. Any moneys sent should be directed to the Mayor of the city, who will hand it over to the Committee of the Howard Association, whose names are as follows, of which Captain Edward Lilly is President, George Woodman, Secretary, Charles Stadtler, Trea-

DISORDERLY SOLDIERS. Some of the soldiers encamped on the other side of the bayou got intoxicated the other night and made considerable disturbance in the street, annoying the citizens and attacking the colored population without a cause. Have they no officer to control them? This is no time to disturb the stillness of the night with drunken orgies, when the sick are in almost every house in town, and we hope our citizens will organize some method to protect the town from the noise of night brawlers and the more evilly disposed.

THE ACCIDENT AT MOUNT DESERT.

One Young Lady Rescued. East Eden (July 24) Cor. Springfield Republic vn.

A party of nine persons left the wharf at 1 o'clock to-day, for Southwest Harbor, consisting of Rev. R. G. Chase and wife, of Philadelphia; Josiah Harmar, Miss Houht and Miss Tazewell, of the same city; Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and Miss Julia Blake, of Framingham. When off Egg Rock a squall struck the boat, which immediately sank, and all on board perished except Miss Blake. She was rescued skill and heroism of Captain Royal Higgins, of this place. He was distant to the windward about a mile, and at once bore down towards the sufferers. His anchor, with sixty fathom of cable, did not reach bottom. He had in his boat Rev. Mr. Mosely, of Brookline, and a small boy. Leaving his boat to their care, he took to his dory and seized Miss Blake, who had hold of an oar, but who was insensible. The sea was raging and the dory was but a nutshell. She clung to the oar with a death-grasp, and he succeeded with great difficulty, in drawing her into the dory, and at last reaching the boat. She was brought to the Roberts House, and here, by the kindness of the ladies, she is in a fair way of recovery.

Those who are conversant with the dangers of

the sea speak in terms of admiration of the conduct of Captain Higgins. Indeed, persons who witnessed his deed considered at one time that he was engulfed in the raging surges, but he fortunately succeeded in restoring the young lady to life, and to the affection of her family and friends.

There were several other boats in the vicinity of the accident; but the wind was so high and the sea so rough, they could afford no assist-

FURTHER DETAILS. A letter to the Boston Journal gives some additional details of the sad affair, as follows, dated Bar Harbor, Wednesday evening:—

This morning two sallboats laden with men and women, who were guests at the hotel at Southwest Harbor, left that place to sail round into Bar Harbor. It was, of course, a pleasure excursion. The boats came round safely, sweeping by our yacht as she lay at anchor, and landing their precious treight at Bar Harbor about 10 o'clock A. M. At 1 o'clock P. M. both these boats, and our own yacht as well, got under way to go back to Southwest Harbor again. They were ahead of us, and as the wind and tide were uniavorable, they stood far out into the broad and turpulent waters of Frenchman's Bay. How merry, with their songs and laughter and salutes, those doomed men and women were

as they swept down by us and stood out to sea! The wind, which was westerly and came down upon the bay from the bold mountain shore, was very fitful and gusty, and increased to a gale almost, coming in severe squalls that demanded the utmost attention and caution. The two sallboats, one white and the other blue, held on. The white boat shortened sail, as did we also, and as did another boat up to windward, for the squalls were furious, but we noticed with wonder that the blue boat kept on all sail. She had eight passengers aboard, who must have already become very wet, if not

She was about a mile shead, and one-half point on our weather bow, close by "Egg Rock," which sticks up in the middle of Frenchman's Bay, about five miles from Bar Harbor, when suddenly she lay down almost flat on the when suddenly she by down almost hat on the water under a heavy squall, which also forced us into a tight place for a moment. I exclaimed to our crew, "That boat will capsize if they are not careful," and the words were no sooner nttered than her bow swung slowly up into the air, and down she went by the stern, into the open jaws of the hungry, roaring sea. Her salls floated for about four minutes, and then all was gope. There was nothing to be seen or heard of either boat or party. The hungry waves had swallowed up the boat, dragging down the dory that towed at the stern. It was impossible for us to reach the spot in time to be of any assistance, but of course we crowded on everything to reach the spot as soon as possible. A small yacht, far up to windward, on board of which was Captain Higgins and a clergyman, eaw the accident and ran straight down the spot in about twenty minutes. Twenty minutes later we were alongside, but too late to render any saving service. Captain

Higgins saw three bodies floating, but succeeded in getting only one of them, and this he accomplished at the risk of his own life. Neither he nor we could anchor la water of such depth, and our boats were rapidly drifting on an ugly lee shore. We saw nothing of the wreck but an old box. Miss Blake, of Framingham, the only person saved, had clutched an oar, and was alive when taken in, and was brought into the harbor when taken in, and was brought into the harbor in good condition. Miss Blake was most tenderly cared for at Roberts' Hotel by the good and kind ladies temporarily residing there, and is doing very well, indeed. In the hands of such women as Mrs. Judge Chapman, of Springfield, she will want for no attention that is requisite to her comfort and recovery. The disaster, as you will readily conceive, carried dismay to the hearts of all the guests here; but alas! alas! to be so near such unspeakable distress as we were, to witness such an appalling scene, and at the same time to be utterly unable to give the slightest assistance! God save me from a repetition of that!

GULF OF MEXICO.

Santa Anna Still a Prisoner—The Troubles in Porto Rico and Venezuela— Wreck of the Spanish Steamer Cindad Condal.

HAVANA, July 25, via Punta Rosaf Fla., July 28.—The Spanish war steamer Ulloa, from Vera Cruz on the 17th, arrived here en the 23d. Among the Mexican refugees on board was General Lucyas. Perez Gomez went to New

The Spanish mail steamer Cindad Condel, hence to Sisal on the Sth, with twenty-eight passengers and fifty-one of a crew, was lost on the 12th. Only three passengers, ten marines, and a boatswain have been heard of so far. MEXICO. I learn from the retugees that Santa Anna positively continues a prisoner. Marquez has

not been found yet. All was tranquil throughout the country. The Austrian corvette Elizabeth and French steamer Phlegethon were still at Sacrificios. Madame Juarez arrived on the 14th at Vera Cruz, and had gone to Mexico.

Many republican refugees are leaving Havana for Vera Cruz by every available conveyance. The steamer Virginia is expected here momentarily from Sisal and Vera Cruz.

CUBA.

The British steamer Redgauntlet, from Mobile the 13th instant, bound to Rio Janeiro, damaged her machinery on the way and put in here, with one hundred and twelve emigrants. Despite the royal decree of May last, passports

are still required on arrival in Cuba. They must be vised by the Spanish Cousul.

The first mate of the American barque Wal-lace was murdered by three American sailors of color, who will be tried here.

Yellow fever is still prevailing in Havana.
There were one hundred and twenty deaths in
June out of seven hundred and fifty cases.
The protect of a Cuban mint has been again agitated in the Spanish Cortes.

PORTO RICO.

When the late troublous events happened in Porto Ricot the simultaneous appearance of an American war steamer created great sensation on the Island. Confidence there is entirely shaken, fluance and trade are paralyzed, and three hundred establishments have closed owing to their inability to support the new VENEZUELA.

The Government of Venezuela on the 9th instant exposed a revolutionary plan instigated by General Mosquera, and pretending to restore the Colombian Confederacy. Five thousand men were expected to arrive via Tachera and Avanza into Venezuelan territory. Cargoes of arms were being introduced by the Avanza frontier. Some arrests had been made of former insurrectionists. mer insurrectionists. Doctor Price, with his Southern emigrants, had

arrived at Guayana. More Southeners are expected in November. successful. Mr. Austin is expected soon from Cavatal; he goes to the United States for more capital, laborers, and mining machinery.

THE CUBA TELEGRAPH CABLE. KEY WEST, July 27, via Punta Rosa, and Lake City, Fla., July 28.—The steamship Narva, with the cable, arrived yesterday morning off Havana, was boarded by General Smith and officers of the Telegraph Company, and arrived here this morning.

The Narva will put up machinery at once, and

about the 31st inst. will commence work, laying twenty-five miles out, when she will fix a buoy to the cable, then go to Havana and lay the cable to the buoy, when the splice will be made. She will then lay the Tongshore cable connect-The work will be completed about the 4th of

The United States steamer Tahomy and the Spanish war steamer Francisco de Asts will accompany us.

Mexico and Money Making.

From the N.Y. Herald of to-day.

The letter of General Miramon to the Emperor Maximilian, published in Saturday's Herald, in which that reactionary chief threatened to re-sign his command if Marquez was appointed General-in-Chief of the Imperial army, in a historical point of view. When the inside history of the siege of Queretaro comes to written, as it was the wish of the ill-fated Max it should be, many such facts, and others still it should be, many such facts, and others still more singular, will be brought to light. The papers which fell into the hands of the Liberal Commander-in-Chief on the surrender of Queretaro might open up not a few quaint pages of Mexican intrigue. It will be found that Miramon did not stop at threatening to resign if Marquez was placed over his head, but exacted from the unhappy Max as the price of his continued adherence. Max, as the price of his continued adherence to the Imperial cause, a heavy pecualary boad, payable on the successful ending of the cam-paign. It will be found that Marquez, when he was sent to Mexico for reinforcements, attempted to play the role of Emperor for himself. It will be found that Miramon kept spies on Maximilian, and intercepted his despatches to Marquez; that Maximilian suspected Miramon. and kept Arellano, Miramon's right-hand man. always at his side, prepared to seize him as a hostage on the first outbreak of the anticipated treachery. In short, it will be found that the celebrated "dead lock" scene in the Oritio. where every one had every one else by the throat, and none dared to let go his hold lest he himself should be seized, was enacted in painful earnest during the last days of the empire. It was a case of money making all

Marquez went to Mexico "on the make," and, atter playing Caligula on a small scale, seems to have escaped with the greater part of his plunder. Miramon remained in Queretaro "on the make," dallying with treason till he was himself betrayed by a smarter cutthroat. Escobedo conducted the siege "on the make," boasting in his cups, the day after the city feil, that he had | realized three hundred thousand dollars, and hoped to raise two hundred thousand dollars, and hoped to raise two hundred thousand more. Miramon remained in Queretaro "on the dred thousand more. American generals prof-fered their advice to Juarez "on the make." fobbing a score or so of silver mines, and a telegraphic concession or two as a recompense for their services. Sants Anna dropped down at Sisal "on the make," and for the first time in his life failed in that laudable undertaking. The indispensable Otterbourg ran the United States Consulate "on the make," combining imperial diplomatic missions and the wholesale manufacture of Amerisions and the wholeskie manufacture of Ameri-can citizens in a manner highly conductive to that end. And, lastly, Mr. Seward seens to have conducted United States diplomacy "on the make" sacrificing the interests and dignity of the country to a few pet concessions and railway jobs. Great principles and constitutional struggles make an imposing show in despatches and balletins; but the almighty dollar is the freedman in the fence behind them all.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

New York, July 29.—The steamer City of Boston brings European dates to the 18th Inst. The steamer England, which was to sail simultaneously with the City of Boston, sustained damages in a storm, which detained her.

There was much rioting and some bloodshed at St. Helen's, Lancashire, on the 15th, on the occasion of the Orange demonstration. For a time there was a complete reign of terror. time there was a complete reign of terror.

France.

The twenty-three batteries of artillery suprate twenty-three batteries of artiflery suppressed in November, 1865, by a decree of the Emperor Napoleon, have been re-established.

Napoleon has sent to M. Rouher the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, set in diamonds, accompanied by a note, in which he expressed the hope that this attention on his part will cause M. Rouher to forget the unjust attacks and the contract of the made upon him for his services to his country.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Washington, July 29.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Courty-Judge Fisher presiding. The strendance was small, much smaller than usual, owing in part to the withdrawal of the old passes and the limitation to the lasuing of new ones, and in part to the rain which fell at the opening of the Court.

Among the auditors, however, were several ladies who have been regular attendants since the beginning of the trial. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the authoreas, occupied her accustomed seat within the bar. She seems to take a lively interest in the proceedings, and, it is said, proposes one day to weave the facts and details into a story.

Mr. Carrington resumed the floor and continued this address to the jury, and discussed the question of fact submitted on Saturday. In regard to the first fact, whether the act charged were committed about the time therein stated, and within the jurisdiction of this court, he had but little to say for the evidence upon that point was clear and explicit. And as to Booth's entering the President's box which had been carefully prepared for his ingress beforehaud, and poured the contents of his pistol in the brain of the representative of this nation, the President bows his head and dien as he had lived, with no expression of malice to any one. When did such a crime as this ever before occur? Is it necessary to call up this secue, which can never be forgotten by American citizens?

The scene was graphically described by our jown ditizen, Colonel Stewart, and if he had held Booth in a herculean grasp, the assassin's blood would never had stained the soil of Virginia. The testimony of Dr. Barnes could not but satisfy the jury that the President's death ensued as the result of a conspiracy of which the prinoper at the bar sealt and death were the result of a conspiracy of which the prinoper at the bar was a member, and that is the great question, for if it appears that the death was the result of a conspiracy of which the prinoper at the bar was a member, and tha

Affairs in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Alfred Kearshaw, an English blacksmith, recently from Philadelphia, was drowned to-day, while bathing in the

Mrs. Sarah Gibson committed suicide by taking laudanum to-day. The cause of the act is supposed to be a love affair. Another woman, or high social position, whose name has not trans-pired, attempted to destroy herself by poison, but the druggist gave her calomel instead of arsenic, which she called for, thus frustrating

her design.

The first stone of the southerly abutment of the Ohlo river bridge will be laid next Thursthe Ohlo river bridge will be laid next Thursthe Coronnels.

Fatal Accident and Suicide at Troy. Troy, N. Y., July 29.—Mr. Dexter H. Van Ostrand, late of the firm of Dodge & Van Os-trand, was thrown from his carriage here on Saturday night, and fatally injured, dying this

morning.
At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Emily Mix, wite of an esteemed citizen, committed suicide by throwing herself into the Hudson. She had taken laudanum, and was undoubtedly laboring under mental aberration.

The Next Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo.

BUPFALO, July 28.—Letters have been received from Rome in which it is stated that Bishop Rosecrans, of Cincinnati, is to be the successor of the late Bishop Timon, of Buffalo. Roches ter, with the countles of Livingstone, Steuben, Ontario, and Monroe, will be created a separate diocese, with the Very. Rev. William Gleason of this city, as the first Bishop.

Cholera Along the Mississippi.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—The Huntsville (Ala.)
Independent says:—"The mortality from cholera
in Memphis is fifty per day." The Memphis
papers are silent on the subject.
Country papers report considerable cholera in the low grounds of the Lower Mississippi valley, the disease being chiefly confined to negroes.

Fire in Chicago. CHICAGO, July 29 .- A fire last night destroyed all the buildings on Milwaukee avenue, from No. 189 to No. 211. They were occupied principally by retail dealers, whose losses range from \$9000 to \$25,000. The aggregate loss is \$75,000, with an insurance of \$40,000.

General Grant at Long Branch. LONG BRANCH, July 27.—This evening has been very gay at the Branch. At the Stetson House, between 9 and 10 o'clock, some charming tableaux were got up by the children of the fashionable world assembled there, and they went off capitally. The music discoursed by Gilmore's Band lent an additional charm to the entertainments. At 10 o'clock, General Grant, accompanied by General Porter, of his staff, repaired to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he now holding a large roception. The greatest enthusiasm is manifested.

Beadles of St. Pancras parish in London are likely to find their occupation gone very suddenly. The new Board of Guardians of the Poor, in providing for the weekly expenditure, found that the four beadles elected by the vestry and chiefly employed in its service were paid out of the poor rates, at a cost for salaries, gold laced coats, etc., of between £300 and £400 per annum, but such payments out of the poor rates now being illegal, the Board would not sanction them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 29, 1867. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds, ing, but prices were steady. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in fair demiand. July, 1865, 5-20s soid at 1081@ 1081, no change. 102 was bid for 10-40s; 107f for June and August 7-30s; 1101 for 6s of 1881; and 1111 for 1865 5-20s. City loans were dull; the, new issue sold at 99f, no change, and old do. at 961@962, a decline of f.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 531@545, a slight decline. 53 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 30 for Little Schuylkill; 634 for Norristown; 354 for North Pennsylvania; 59 for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preferred; 294 for Catawissa preferred; 284 for Phi-

ferred: 294 for Catawissa preferred; 284 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44; for Northern Cen-

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 20 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 284 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 134 for Hestonville; 304 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union. Bank shares were firmly held, but we hear of

DITION

| Do sales. 108 was bid for Seventh National; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 312 for Mechanics'; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 44½ for Consolidation; and 63½ for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Sus-

quehanna Canal sold largely at 17, no change.
45\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 55 for Morris Canal; and 58\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 140\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M.,
140\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 140\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 140\(\frac{1}{2}\), an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\) on the closing price Saturday evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

ver, 1321@134. ver, 1324@134.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1094@1104; old 5-20s, 1114@1114; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 1094@1094; do., July, 108@1084; do., 1867, 108@1082; 10-40s, 1011@1024; 7-30s, Aug., 1074@1074; do., June, 1074@1074; do., July, 1074@

107½; do., July, 107½@107½; Gold, 140@140½.
—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 109½@110½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111½@111½; do., 1864, 109½@109½; do., 1865, 109½@109½; do., new, 108½@108½; do., 1867, 109½@101½; S. 10-40s, 101½@102½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107½@107½; do., 2d series, 107½@107½; 3d series, 107½@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117; Gold, 140.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 29 .- The stagnation recorded in the Flour Market for some time past still continues, and prices favor buyers. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers operate very sparingly. Sales of a few hundred barrels in lots at \$8@8-25 for superfine; \$8:50@9-25 for extras; \$10@1175 for Northwestern extra family; \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; \$11 for new Wheat extra; \$12@15:50 for do do. extra family and fancy. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$875@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

in Corn Meal.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat are small, but fully ample for the demand, which is entirely from the local millers; sales of 2500 bushels new red at \$2.35 for prime, and 300 bushels Kentucky white at \$2.81. Rye cannot be quoted at over \$1.55@1.60 % bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is very scarce, and held firmly; sales of yellow at \$1.17@1.18, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.12@1.13. Oats are selling at 90@83c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Mait,

Whisky—Common is offered at 25@30c. % gallon in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 29.—Beef cattle were rather dull this week, and prices were lower. About 1800 head sold at 1614@17c. for extra, 14@16c. for fair to good, and 11@13c. W 1b. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of

126 head Owen Smith, Western, 15@1614.

100 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 9@94, gross.

86 P. McFillen, Western, 8@84, gross.

120 P. Hathaway, Western, 8@94, gross. 120 P. Hathaway, Western, 86924, gross.
100 J.S. Kirk, Western, 14617.
105 Jss. McFillen, Western, 86914, gross.
106 Ullman & Co., Western, 15617.
116 M. Fuller & Co., Western, 15617.
116 M. Fuller & Co., Western, 89934, gross.
125 T. Mooney & Smith, Western, 816013, gross.
125 T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 86914, gross.
126 D. S. Smith, Penna., 86914, gross.
127 Hape & Co., Western, 14616.
105 B. Hood, Chester county, 14617.
106 Cows were unchanged. 200 head sold at \$4566.
106 for springers; and \$60638 for cow and calf.
108 Sheep were dull. 10,000 head arrived and partly sold at 566c. \$10. gross, as to condition.
109 Hogs were also dull. 2700 head sold at the different yards at from \$950610-25 \$100 lbs.
108 Metallone 100 lbs.
109 Metallone 100 lbs.
100 Metallone 100 lbs.
100 Metallone 100 lbs.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Verondah, Sorenser, Danizic, L. Westergaard &

Co.
Brig Hunter, Spencer, Yarmouth, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Guide, Lanfair, Bridgeport, E. V. Glover.
Str W. Whilidin, Biggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff. ARRIVED THIS MOUNING.

Barque Sam. Shepherd, Evans, 11 days from Clenfuegos, with sugar and molasses to G. C. Carson & Cs. Schr E. Washburn, Powell. 8 days from Beautort, S. C., with lumber to J. T. Justus.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, 29 days from Mobile, with cotton, etc., to captain.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mode, to J. D. Ruoff.

Schr Athlete, from Port Spain. Schr Archer and Reeves, from Trinidad de Cuba.

Brig Fanny Butler, Bartlett, hence for Bangor, sailed from Holmes' Hole 35th Inst. Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, hence, at Portland 26th Instant.

Brig Eurus, hence, at Boston 27th inst.
Schre Sarah, Cobb, and L. Raymond, Lord, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 28th inst.
Echr Hannibal, Cox. hence, at Belfast 17th inst.
Schr Challenge, Spiller, hence for Ipswich, at Salem
26th inst. Schr Challenge, Spiller, hence for Ipswich, at Salem 25th inst.
Schrs J. L. Lesch, Lesch: M. D. Ireland, Ireland; O. Benrse, Parker; J. Kenzie, Lake; S. Fish, Henderson; F. W. Johnson, Marts; W. B. Thomas, Winsmore; and John Shay, Filton, hence, at Boston 27th inst. Schrs A. Amsden, Bangs; E. R. Graham, Smith; G. Washington, Magee; Admiral, Steelman; J. Wilson, Conley; and A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Salem 25th 10st.

Barque John Wooster, Knowles, hence 18th inst. for San Francisco, put into Provincetown resterday, leaking. The espitain reports that on the 23d the vessel commenced leaking at the radder box case, and the leak has since increased to 3000 strokes perhour. hour, Schr Ellen M. Duffield, Rayner, hence for Providence, and Eliza J. Rayner. Bayner, from Providence for New York, were in collision during a heavy squall of wind on Thursday afternoon, off Pawtucket. The former had mainsail hadly torn, gaff broken, and mainboom quashipped, and the latter had forstopment carried away.

mainboom quanipped, and the latter had foretopinast carried away.

Ships Philadelphis, 12% tons, built at New York;
Nonparell, 1691 tons built at Frankfort, Me., in 1664;
and Dharwar, 1170 tons, built at Waldoboro, Me., in 1860, were up for sale at Liverpool 18th inst.

FORTRESS MONEOE, July 28.—The pilot-boat Mary-land reports the arrival, bound to Baltimore, of the ship Theer, from Callaco barques Delaware, from Demerara; Senora, from Savannah; brigs Gleta, from Porto Rico; Elise Henriesta, from Buenca Ayres; Jabes, from Bermuda.

ermuda. The brig E. F. August, from Rio Janeiro, is in Hamp-The Sp. brig Ephita, from Havana for New York, was spoken 26th lost.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Arrived, ship Henry Harbeck,
Borstel, from Calcutta,
Ship Lorence, Murryman, from London,
Ship Shakespeare, Boyase, from Hamburg,
Ship Christel, Friedricks, from Bromen,
Barque Agercon, Anderson, from Bromen,
Barque Agercon, Anderson, from Cardiff,
Barque Milielmina, Willenbrenk, from Rotterdam,
Barque Arcaides, frummerhop, from Bromes,
Barque Hosalia, Cacace, from Histon,
Barque Hosalia, Cacace, from Triests,
Barque Flor dei Mar, Wiswell, from Montevideo,
ilarque Flyche, Weyer, from Rio Janeiro,
Barque Mercalor, Richardson, from Rio Janeiro,
Barque A. E. Sherwood, from Buenge Afree,
Brig Alexandra, Alfar, from Hio Jaheiro,
Brig Wangerse, Mahimane, from Rio Janeiro,