## Maily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1867.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETINI (Sundays excepted), OT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 807 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

CASPEE SOUDER, JE., FRANCIS WELLS, FRANCIS WELLS, The Bulliarin is served to subscribers in the city at it ents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$5 per annual THE HARRISON BOILER," SET IN THE VERY
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HICKMAN—HUNTER,—On Wednesday evening, June 1th, 1867, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Geo. Hall apoleon. Hickman, M. D., to-Miss Lottle-B. Hunchprincity of New Orleans, La. [New Orleans and Delaformerty of New Officials. Lat. [New Officials and Definition ware papers please coys.] I. Newark, N. J., on the KOWE-LEYENBERGER.—In Newark, N. J., on the Exith inet, by Rev. David T. Morrill, Joseph Z. Rowe, of Reading, Pa., and Sarah Leyenberger, of Newark. YATES—JOHNS FON.—At Whitestone, L. I., June 22d, by the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, of Flushing, the Hon. Howne Yates, of Madelia, Minneseta, to Anna R., eldest daughter of David Johnston, Esq., of Whitestone, L. L.

DIED. CANER.—On the 24th instant, M. Kate, wife of William J. Caner, and younget daughter of the late Isaac Koons. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her invibands residence, No. 1530. Arch street, this (Thursday) afternoon, 27th instant, at 4 o'clock.
MORRIS.—On the 28th inst., Anhrey B., son of Wm. J. and Annie H. Morria, aged 19 months.
PEALE.—On the morning of the 25th inst., after a long and painful illness, Virginia Peale, widow of Augustin R. Peale, in the 38th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 965 Lombard street, this Thursday) afternoon; at 4 o'clock.

LYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE BESTLARTICLE OF Black Iron Barege, two yards wide; also, the ordinary EYRE & LANDELL Have reduced all the Summer Silks and Spring Dress

A TLEE & CONNARD,
Paper Manufacturers, 44 N. Fifth street,
Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also
second quality Book and Newspapers, at chort my223m5 SPECIAL NOTICES

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DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COM-pany, and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Trans-portation Company.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of the above Companies will be closed for two weeks, beginning July 1st, 1857. The dividend to be declared in July, and made payable August 1st, 1857, will be made to the Stockholders of July 1st, 1857.

lat, 1967.

The Blockholders of the above Companies, and of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, of July 1st, 1897, have the right to subscribe for unlessed stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, at par, in the proportion of one new share for twenty old shares, whether full or part paid. The certificates of stock and the receipts of fractions of shares, will be ready for delivery August 1st, 1867. August let, 1867.
Certificates of stock will be given for fractions when presented at this office in even shares. Fractions, until so converted, will not draw dividend.
Any Stockholder-may portpone the payment on the shares so to be taken, until September 1st, 1867, by paying interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum; if not then paid, the right will be forfeited. 1967 67 RICHARD STOCKTON, PRINCETON, N. J., June 24, 1867.

Treasurer.

BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT. THE NATATORIUM AND THE FOURTH OFJULY. THE SWIMMING DEPARTMENT ON THE "FOURTH" will be open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for male swimmers exclusively.

No ladice' classes and no lessons given on that day. on and after dusy 5th the hours for ladies will clos at one o'clock, P.M. je21-14th

on and after July 5th the hours for ladies will close at one o'clock, P.M.

PHILADELPHIA-AND READING RALLROAD Company, Philadelphia, June 28th, 1867.

The Transfer-Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUEBDAY, July 16th, 1857.

A Lavidend of Five Per Cent, has been declared on the Preferred and Company is the 18th of July next, and be re-opened on the Order of the Component Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 18th of July next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped, jezt-taul?

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erfe Rallroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 280 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 28th inst, at 13 belock noon, to take into consideration a joint agreement entered into between the managers of said Company and the Directors of the Warren and Franklin Company, for the merger of rights, franchises and property of the latter Company into the said Philadelphia and Erfe Rallroad Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—THE FOUR

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—THE FOUR teenth Annual Commencement for the conferring of degrees will be held in the New Horticultuna-Hall. Broad street, above Spruce, on the EVENING of THURSDAY, June 27th, 1867, beginning at 8 o'closic. Addresses will be delivered by General W. Metalindless, Hon. M. Russell Thayer, and His Excellency, Christopher C. Cex, Lieutenant Governor of Maryland. Music by the Germania Orchestra. The public are respectfully invited to attend. ALFRED L. KENNED C. M. D. je282trp. Tresident of Faculty.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R. FOURTH JULY EXCURSION TICKETS Will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the

Reading Railroad and branches, good from SATURDAY, June 29th, MONDAY, July 8th, 1867.

MONDAY, July 8th, 1867.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.—The undersigned have a full supply of the hardest and purest Lehigh Coul at the above place. No Schuylkill coal kept. Farties in Germantown or vicinity who desire a superior article for present use, or the winter, can have it promptly supplied and delivered, by addressing to Box 23 Germantown Post Office, or leaving orders at the Office, No, 15 South Seventh street, Phils.

jezz-imrps

BINES & SHEAFF.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN FURTHERANCE Of the work of the Diocesan Board of Missions in Pennsylvania will be held in St. Paul's Church, Chestnut IIII, On FRIDAY EVENING, June 28th-at eight o'clock.

Care leave the Depot at Ninth and Green at seven 1 M., returning from the Hill at 10.40 P. M. je27,2t-pp M., returning from the Hill at 10.40 P. M. je27,3t-rp\*

FIFTH STREET MARKET.—THE PUBLIC
and those specially interested are informed that
the whole market will be opened for business purposes on
Monday next, July let.
Persons desirous of renting Stalls have an opportunity
now for selecting good locations.
Framers will find in this market a place of ready sale
for all the products their farms yield.

Je27,3t-rp\*

THE EXHIBITION OF THE PEABODY MINIATURE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, WILL BE CLOSED ON SATURDAY, July 8th. EARLE'S [GALLERIES, ie27-7trp § 816 Chestant street.] PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

ANDOURDATION.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Business Committee
will be held on FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 4 P. M., at 1210
Chestnut street.

10. J. A. GARDNER,
Secretary. NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE CAMDEN and Atlantic Land Company have declared a Dividend of Eight Per Cent, upon the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

ISAAC LLOYD, Treasurer, 1927-8ts 424 Walnut street.

Trenton Railroad Company, No. 221 South Delaware avenue, (up stairs.) Philadelphia, June 27, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 1st of July; 1867, and so for two weeks.
J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

TO THE PUBLIC.—FAMILIES ABOUT LEAV.

fig the city can get the HIGHEST CASH PRICE

for their old—Pamphleta,—Books,—Papers,—etc.;—at—tils—
Jayne street.

jois impg

E. Hinted HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1530 Lombard Street, Dispensary Department—Medical

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER — PRESERVED GINGER, in syrup, of the celebrated Chyloong brand; also, Dry Preserved Ginger, in boxes, imported and for sale by JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delayare

LETTER FROM PARIS.

of the great drama called the Universal Exhibition of 1867, has been played out; and although at one moment the plot threatened to assume a tragic aspect, the startling incident of the 6th has only served at last to impart to the performance that "sensational" character which is now deemed essential to the interest of all action, whether in novels or politics. The Czar has taken his departure, exchanging in his adicux that traternal embrace with his host which was omitted on his arrival, and declaring himself de-

just tread on one's toes, or that one might have just going to knock down an Emperor! But these things never come by looking out for them, and M. Raimbeau himself allows that he had no idea he was intercepting an assassin when he put spurs to his horse to keep Berezowski back.

residents in Paris, expressing, in simple and manly terms, their "sincere and profound regret that an attempt should have been made on the life of a sovereign who had made himself forever illustrious by the enfranchisement of millions of our fellow-men." The address was intended, L believe, to have been presented by General Dix to the Czar in person, but it appears that etiquette requires that when diplomacy acts on one side it must do so also on the other, and so the address was transmitted through the Russian embassy. The English address, curiously enough, was made to assume an evangelical and almost party character, and was handed to the Czar in person by two low-church clergymen, who treated the Emperor to a discourse on religious liberty, and ended by offering him a copy of the Bible in many tongues, and a Chinese Testament! The Czar left, as I announced, last Tuesday; but

the King of Prussia only leaves to-day, after the ball last night at the Prussian Embassy, which closed the first series of royal and imperial festivities. The next grand ceremonies we look forward to will be towards the close of the month, when we shall still have amongst us, I suppose, the Viceroy of Egypt, who has already sailed for Toulon, and, in addition, the Sultan and the Emperor and Empress of Austria, but not, I fear, he Shah of Persia, and certainly not the celestial Monarch. However, there will still be enough, and more than enough, to make a grand procession into the nave of the Palace of Industry on the 1st of July, when the distribution of prizes is to take place, and when Rossini's new Hymn is to be performed, with a tremendous accompaniment of bells and cannon shot, at the moment the new batch of sovereigns enter the building. The veteran composer presented the finished score of his composition to the Emperor Napoleon at the Tuileries on Monday night, and it has been put into rehearsal immediately. The Imperial Commission; with their usual money-making tact, have announced that, as the season is now nearly half over, the price of gentlemen's tickets will be reduced to that of ladies, viz., 60 francs, and that a thousand additional reserved seats for the ceremony of the 1st July will be placed at the disposal of those who now take season tickets. The Commission take care to add by way of stimulant that, except official persons, season ticketholders alone will have the right to be present. The last enormity perpetrated by the Commission. inside the Exhibition, is that of licensing an immense Café Chantant, such as exist in the Champs Elysees, and where concerts go on all the day long; though what that has to do in an exhibition of art and industry it is difficult to discover. There is no denying it, however, that such estab lishment as the above are, with the other cafes and restaurants, the great success of the Exhibition; and that the American Soda Water Fountain is the greatest success of all. The admiration of all nations for the latter "institution" amounts to enthusiasm, and a gold medal would be voted to it by acclamation, if put to universal suffrage. The crowning number of 100,000 paying visitors was reached on Whit-Monday, and as the heat was intense, the consumption of "drinks" was altogether exceptional. Parties sent over by the London Working Men's Association now arrive weekly by 200 at a time. One of the objects of greatest interest to them in the Exhibition is the specimen, now completed, of the

New Music. We have received from Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler, Seventh and Chestnut streets, the following choice music: "Echoes," a song by Adelaide A. Procter, and the music by Dolores. It is a flowing and graceful melody in F, and will prove a favorite. "The Dream," words and music by the same authors, is also very beautiful, but of an entirely different character. These songs have this advantage, that the words were written by a woman who was a true poet, and they are consequently far above the drivelling nonsense which is too often attached to sweet melodies. We have also a very pretty ballad in F, entitled "Welcome to Jenny," music by J. S. Cox; "Summer Noon Waltz," by E. Mack, with illuminated title page; a Waltz and a Mazurka, by Sidney Smith-both excellent; a brilliant caprice, by Joseph Archer; "Dans ma Barque," "Silver Spring Galop," by W. J. Lemon; "Fresh Hopes," arranged by Chas. Grobe, and "Winfred," a composition for the piano, by Adolph Gollmick.

Murder in Perry County, Pa.

Newport, Perry County, June 25.—Information has just reached this place of a horrible affair that transpired at Falling Springs, this county, last evening. Two men—George Gibson and Jacob Shaffer—got into a quarrel, which resulted in a hand-to-hand coulted. Shaffer exting sulted in a hand-to-hand scuffle, Shaffer getting the better of Gibson. Two sons of Gibson, seeing this, came to their father's aid, and threw two large stones at Shaffer's head, fracturing his skull, and killing him almost instantly. The Gibsons have been arrested.

SANTA ANNA.

the steamer, who declared Santa Anna their prisoner, and took him with them.

have been carried safe and sound to the point where he could demand an explanation of the proceedings, or rather satisfaction for the wrong done him. But to allow General Santa Anna to be taken from a United States vessel by his natural enemies, who will hasten to make a sacrifice of him to their political animosity, and to allow the starry flag to be in-

nasten to make a sacrifice of him to their political animosity, and to allow the starry flag to be insulted by a horde of pirates, are deeds so incredible that unless the undersigned obtains a prompt and ample reparation of these wrongs, the whole world will suspect that said outrages have been connived at or premeditated out of hostility to his father.

his father.
The undersigned, who has been absent from

his native country over eleven years, who has not taken the slightest share in the troubles that

have afflicted it during that period, who has no partiality or animosity as regards any of the parties there disputing for the supremacy, does not address you, Mr. Consul, from any political motive or interest, but from the noble and

legitimate sentiments of filial affection, humanity

and instice. Hence, he trusts that you will have the goodness to forward this protest to the government of the United States, and secure the

neasures necessary for the safety and rescue of

Jose Lopez De Santa Anna. Hayana, June 20, 1867.

The annexed letter and proclamation were written by Santa Anna aboard the Virginia, and entrusted to a passenger to be delivered to the editor of the Correo de la Hubana, but were delayed indelivery.

layed in delivery:

Off Sisal, May 31, 1867.—Esteemed Friend;

As I am on my way to Vera Cruz, aboard the steamer Virginia, and have no time to write at

ength, I would like, nevertheless, to make known

the fact to you, as well as my having departed from New York on the 22d inst., so that, in case

from New York on the 22d inst., so that, in case you deem it worth while, you can announce the news in your paper. I shall write you from Vera Cruz by first opportunity, and I will take care that you have all the news of public interest for publication. I inclose you a plain address which I have made from shipbourd the people of Yucatan advising them to be

to the people of Yucatan, advising them to be united. Many of the officers and commanders

now serving under both flags have been under my command; and it will not be long before they join in my ideas of conciliation. As I have no

time now to write more, I renew my assurances of the most sincere friendship; and I wish you all

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

the person of General Santa Anna.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bullstin.] Paris, Friday, June 14th, 1867 .- The first act

lighted with his visit, non-obstante Berezowski! He has left behind him, too, ample evidence of his satisfaction, scattering orders and decorations with an unsparing hand, and bestowing something like a million of francs upon the poor of Paris alone. That lucky man, M. Raimbeau, the Equerry, (whom English people call Rainbow,) and who saved, perhaps, the lives of one or both Emperors at the expense, not of his own nose, but of his horse's-has not, of course, been forgotten. Besides decorations from both sovereigns, that gentleman has received a telegram from the Empress of Russia, announcing the transmission to his wife of a diamond necklace of the value, on dit, of half a million. How often one has wished that an Emperor's horse would the chance of knocking down somebody who was

Amongst the addresses presented to the Czar was one very numerously signed by American

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

SANTA ANNA'S PROCLAMATION.

Yucatecos!—Being so near to you now, on my way to my native land, I hasten to present you my salutations—Lam profoundly moved at the contemplation of the immense contrast between what we have been and what we find ourselves to-day. You will remember that it has the remember that day. You will remember that in the years 1824 and 1825, I had the honor to hold in your peninsula the highest military and civil authority, and that I was the recipient of friendly demonstrations from you that I have never been able to forget. A patriotic purpose took me a year ago to the neighboring United States is search of help to aid our brethren struggling as hereically against the power of the instates in search of help to aid our brethren struggling so heroically against the power of the involer, who, in some inexplicable manner, got control over our beautiful territory. This is not the time to explain the obstacles and difficulties that opposed my noble plan. But now that the French have vanished from your territory, the prospect is very much altered, and we see fresh uncasiness and trouble among the Mexicans.

From Vera Cruz you will receive news of me. From that point I will address our people. Meanwhile accept my friendly protestation with the United States Farmer's Residence, brought over by the active agency of Col. Bowen, United States Commissioner, to whom the public, both at home and abroad, are greatly indebted for this interesting type of American agricultural life.

happiness.

while accept my friendly protestation with the same good will as heretofore. Give over your hostility of brethren against brethren. We are all Mexicans, and it is more reasonable that we come to a peaceable understanding with each other. Let not yourselves be overcome by evil passions. My mission among you brethren is passions. My mission among you, brethren, is purely one of peace and concord. At a moment of supreme importance I come to offer a salutary mediation to settle the discord between the members of our family.

Yucatecos! Contribute your patriotic share in

Yucatecos! Contribute your patriotechare in the effort to secure a successful issue to my wishes, which are essentially Mexican, and be assured that if each one makes a little sacrifice we shall yet see our idolized country enjoying a new era of glory, honor and prosperity.

Anyonio Lopez De Santa Anna.
On hoard the steamer Virginia. off Sisal June

On board the steamer Virginia, off Sisal, June

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

Visit to the Connecticut Legislature. The New York Herald's correspondent, writing

The New York Herald's correspondent, writing from Hartford yesterday, says:

The President togetker with the members of his Cabinet accompanying him, were escorted to the House of Representatives, where they were introduced by the Speaker. The President made a few brief remarks, expressing his thanks for the welcome tendered him. Mr. Seward simply howed his thanks and sat down and after a bowed his thanks and sat down, and after a few minutes of silence eries were made, "A speech from Mr. Seward," and, after a brief delay, the Secretary of State addressed the Assembly as follows:

the Secretary of State addressed the Assembly as follows:

Mr. Speakers I must confess to some surprise at the desire which has been expressed to hear me speak. I cannot believe that in this stormy period the House of Representatives of Connecticut has charity enough for me to desire to hear and other points on the route, reached of Good Hope, March 25, 1867. She le mamed place about the 25th of April for age and generation, and the tongue that is to

plead for me will speak when mine is cold and silent in the dust. However, since this assembly is so complacent that it will hear me speak, let me tell them the short experience of a long life. Seventeen or eighteen years ago this country was approaching the brink of a fearful danger. It was nothing less than that it should be exposed within the short term of my own lifetime to dissolution and death, and that in the place of the United States of America, which our forefithers had established, my eyes should close upon a dissovered republic; a slave union, around the Chif of Mexico, and extending to the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude west of the Mississippi, and if Providence should permit or tolerate it, a free republic north and east of the Mississippi. Protest to the American Government Against his Arrest. He Claims Protection as a Passenger Under the American Flag. His Expectations in Yucatan. Proclamation to the People of Yucatan. The following protest has been presented to the American Consul in Havana by José L. de Santa Anna, against the treatment of this father by Commander Ree, of the ganboat Tacony:

To the Consul of the United States of America in Havana: The undersigned, son of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, has the honor of addressing you for the purpose of protesting energetically against the outrages that have just-been committed in the ports of Vera Craz and Sisal, on the person of my father. It appears from the documents published in this capital, from private letters, and from the verbal accounts it,a free republic north and east of the Mississippi. That was what was before us seventeen or eigh-That was what was before us seventeen or eighteen years ago. That was the irrepressible conflict. With it were to go down the rights of inman ature on the continent and throughout the world. That danger has been passed, and happing surmounted, and its terror is arrested and in the place of it the people of the United States have before them a prospect the most plorious that ever dawned upon any mation on the globe—a prospect of one whole united people, without a single shave, and every man in it enjoying a voice and a participation in the government of that nation extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, approaching even the shores of Clima and Japan, and reaching from the Gulf of Mexseo to the North Pole. That is the prospect upon which I congratalate the refrom the documents published in this capital, from private letters, and from the verbal accounts of passengers, that General Santa Anna arrived at Vera Gruz on the 3d instant, on board the steamer Virginia, which salls under American colos; and that, while the authorities of that city were considering whether he should be allowed to land or not, he was taken by force from the Virginia and brought on board the United States steam gunboat Tacony as a prisoner. The commander of said gunboat made not only the arrest of General Santa Anna personally, but he obliged the latter to reboat made not only the arrest of General Senta Anna personally, but he obliged the latter to reembark aboard the Virginia, to be carried to Hayana or to the United States. It appears, also, that when the Virginia touched at Sisal, to take in freight, a fleet of armed small boats, said to be in the service of Juarez, approached the steamer, and the commanding officer, Gomez, under threat of opening fire on the steamer in case he was resisted, ordered fifteen armed marines aboard the steamer. who declared Santa Anna their the Gull of Mexpeo to the North Pole. That is the prospect upon which I congratulate the representatives of the people of Connecticnt, and passion can be stronger than I have ever yet found them, that is the consumpration of the Administration exhibits the state he summation of the administration which was begun by Abraham tincoln and ends with Andrew Johnson. Abermore: and if you will but give us the support of generous freemen; loving your country above all other countries, and desirous to promote the advancement of mankind. I will extend the picture a little further and show you prisoner, and took him with them.

The object of the undersigned is not to stigmatize in any way whatever the capture of his father, effected in sight of his own native land by the commander of the Tacony. It is asserted that said commander has sent to his government an explanation of his conduct; and, however unjustifiable it may appear, it will be well to know the grounds on which he has relied in the decision which he made.

But I cannot pass over the outrage committed off Sisal on the person of General Santa Anna. That gentleman had a right to rely upon the protection of the United States flag, not only because he was a passenger aboard of an American promote the advancement of mankind, I will extend the picture as little further and show you the flag of the United States waving on Plymouth Rock, and at the same time throwing forth its folds from the Golden Gate and from the cistellated towers in the tropies to the northern pole. Fellow-citizens, I thank you for your courtesy. I hope I have not abused your confidence; but let me say to you this: If you will ever give me liberty to speak, and invite me to speak, I will speak what I think and what I feel, and not fear saying what I may imagine you do speak, I will speak what I think and what I feel, and not fear saying what I may imagine you do not think or feel as I do. So, presenting my apologies for this frankness, I trust we shall herestier be better acquainted, and as they have tolerated me south of the Potomac the utmost freedom of utterance, I trust the same liberty will be extended to me north of it.

tection of the United States nag, not only occause he was a passenger aboard of an American steamer, but also because he had been compelled by main force to "re-embark on the Virginia, and for this reason should be considered as a prisoner of the American Republic until his full liberty was, fully restored to him. In that character he should have been carried safe, and cound to the point freedom of utterance, I trust the same liberty will be extended to me north of it.

The President then spoke as follows: Gentlemen—In rising to part with you and to bid you adien, it is not for the purpose of making an address, and so far as political opinions or principles are concerned it would not be proper for me, even were I inclined to speak, to refer to them on this occasion; but I have no disposition to make a speech now. I am before you under circumstances which are very gratifying to me, and which I trust and hope, will excite no party acrimony. I am proud to meet so many of my fellow-citizens and exchange the ordinary civilities; and salutations which should always exist between the government and the people. In bidding you farewell, however, I must be permitted to make one single remark, and I trust permitted to make one single remark, and I trust it will not awaken any feelings of political asperity. We know that there have been and are now party differences; and when we come to consider and to ascertain what these are, we find upon examination that they re prejudice than upon a correct understanding and appreciation of each other's principles and conduct. The fact must not and cannot be disguised that the basis upon which this prejudice rests and upon which this feeling is founded is some misapprehension or misunderstanding of each other's principles and conduct. All that is other's principles and conduct. All that is wanted to make us better friends is to know more of each other, and if we are brought into contact and made to understand each other, the differences, the sharp corners, the acute angles and the right angles in all these things which baget agricultural value of the contact and the state of the contact and the state of the contact agricultural value of the contact and the contact agricultural value of the contact things which beget acrimony, and on which hate and evil rest, could be smoothed off by the friction of contact, and we should entertain kindly feelings toward each other. I feel sure that a new era of good will is being commenced, and that our people, North and South, East and West, begin to look for a restoration of peace. Yes, the bow of peace has been set in the clouds, and God grant that the time is not far distant when we can all stand around the altar of our common country, and, with upturned faces, join in one fraternal embrace, and swear that our gods and our altars shall sink in the dust together, but that the Constitution and the Union shall endure forever. If, in being in your midst to-day, I know myself and understand my own feelings, I have none other than those which seek to promote and defend the best interests. It seek to promote and defend the best interests. It is true I am not extremely old, but the best energies of my life, and best efforts of my little intellect have been devoted to the interests of the great-mass of my countrymen. I may certainly have been now and they mistalen by the great-mass of my countrymen. I may certainly have been now and then mistaken, but to err is mortal, and we are all fallible. To I have erred, it has been an error of the head and not of the heart. No! All of my efforts, in every position. I have ever filled-and some of them have been trying and perilous—have been directed to what I thought to be right. My all—my pecuniary and political life and liberty themselves—have been imperiled for the preservation of the Union; but when the clouds preservation of the Union; but when the clouds lowered and the storm threatened and beat around me I kept before me, as my polar star, my conscientious conviction, the public good as my only aim, and the constitution of my country as my guide. It is one of the country of my life to have been in New Force. country as my guide. It is one of the events of my life to have been in New England at this period, and to have received the kindness I have done, and so long as this heart beats and sends forth its pulsations to the

extremities, so long will these manifestations of kindness and regard be remembered. I thank you, Mr. Speaker, and through you the people of the State of Connecticut, for the cordial welcome you have tendered me.

The President and party then returned to the hotel, where dinner was partaken of. Several foolish mistakes were made here by the persons having the management in charge.

Loss of the U.S. Steamer Sacramento. The United States Consul-General at Calcutta has transmitted information to the Navy Department at Washington of the wrecking of the United States steamer Sacramento off Cogonada, Godavery, District of Madras. The date on which this unfortunate even transpired has not been given. The despatch, however, mentions that all on board warm saved The Sacramento was a second-rate screw steamer, of 1,367 tons, old measurement, and was built at the Portsmouth Navy Yard during the

war. She went on her trial trip on the 22d of January, 1864, and sailed from Boston on special service on March 24 of the same year. She was service on March 24 of the same year. She was then ordered to European waters to search for rebel privateers, and in October was refused coal at Southampton, by order of Earl Russell, on the ground that she had already received two supplies of coal at Cork and Plymouth, in July and August. In 1865 she returned home, and being in fixed of repairs, was taken to Boston, and thoroughly relitted. On the 16th of November of last year she sailed from Boston for the East Indies, Japan and other places. She had instructions to touch and other places. She had instructions to touch at the Western Islands, Madelra, Canaries, Cape de Verd Islands, Liberia, St. Paul de Loando, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore, China- and Japan. On the completion of the special service with which Captain Collins was charged, he was to have proceeded with the Sacramento to the Callfornia coast, and joined the North Pacific squadron. She sailed from Boston, November 16, 1866, and after touching at the Western Islands, Madelra, Cape de Verde, Liberia, St. Paul de Loando and other points on the route, roached the Cape of Good Hope, March 25, 1867. She left the las named place about the 25th of April for Mauritius and other points to the castward. and other places. She had instructions to touc

On the 1st of January of the present year the following named officers were in command of her: Captain—Napoleon Collins.

Lieutenant-Commanders P. C. Johnson, George M. Bache, Frederick Rodgers and Walter Abbott. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant—Geo. A. Smith. Acting Master—Joseph E. Jones. Blittle. Hidshipmen—Lyon, Walker, Mackenzle, Sperry, Soley, Field, Crocker, Day, Waterman, Parker and Corter.

Surgeons—Chief, R. C. Dezn; Passed Assistant, H. P. Babeoek.

H. P. Babcock.

Paymaster—A. W. Russell.

First Lieutenant Marines—H. A. Bartlett.

Engineers—Chief, W.B. Brooks; First Assistant,
A. H. Able; Second Assistants, F. L. Miller, J. D.

Ford, J. Wylle and D. M. Fuller; Third Assistant,
R. D. Taylor.

Boatswain—J. A. Selmer.

Carpenter—H. M. Griffiths.

Sathnaker—J. C. Bradford.

The list given above may not be altogether corvect, as changes might have been made during the present year, so that it is quite likely that some of the officers whose names appear here have been transferred to other vessels. transferred to other vessels.

The Sacramento carried seven large gnus, and was of the same class of war vessel as the Canan-

daigua and Lackawanna. IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Alleged Frandulent Issue of Nearly \$4,000,000 of City Notes by the City Treasurer and Comptroller----The Mayor's Opinion on the Question of Repudiation,

Repudiation.

(From To-day's N. Y. Herald.)

New Orleans, June 26, 1867, 11 o'clock P. M.

—There is considerable sensation in business circles here to-day in consequence of an exposure by Mayor Heath, in his message to the Common Conneil yesterday, of an alleged fraudulent issue, without authorization, of city notes to the amount of \$1,232,772 since the date of August 1, 1866, by Joseph Hernandez, City Treasurer, and P. G. Mahan, Comptroller. Two issues, one of \$600,000 and one of \$400,000 together with an over-laste of new notes in place of worn-out currency/to the amount of \$232,732, appear on the exhibits of the City Treasurer, and it is claimed this evening, on competent authority, that the over-issues will amount in total to the enormous figure of \$3,742,926. The matter is under investigation by the Common Courail and with over-issues will amount in total to the enormous figure of \$3,742,926. The matter is under investigation by the Common Council, and will most likely end in the repudiation by the city of the illegal issue and the removal of the officers engaged in it.

The following is the opinion of Mayor Heath upon the question of repudiation: "With this exceedingly large volume of paper money thrown upon the market, in addition to that already issued by the city. It is not hard to account for the

sued by the city, it is not hard to account for the great depreciation which has taken place in the value of city paper, and cannot help shaking the confidence of the public in it. If it was sanctioned officially or otherwise by the joint committees, they, too, far exceeded their powers, and must be viewed as equally culpable with the officers already named, and I look to the Council to make immediate examination of this matter, and to take speedy measures for the removal of the parties guilty of perpetrating this fraud upon the corporation and the community. For the further and full protection of the Treasury of the city, it is also necessary that all officers of the city should be instructed not to receive any of the money in sued by the city, it is not hard to account for the also necessary that an omeers of the city should be instructed not to receive any of the money in question in payment of sums due the city. The same having been issued without authority, and by irresponsible persons, is of no value in law, and the city can never legally be made liable for it. No authority beging over been verted in the it. No authority having ever been vested in the present Treasurer and Comptroller to issue any new notes of this city, it. No authority having ever been vested in the present Treasurer and Comptroller to issue any new notes of this city, these illegal notes can be readily distinguished by the signatures of themselves or their deputies. It is to my personal knowledge that, besides the large amount of nearly a million and a quarter of dollars already illegally issued, the Treasurer and Comptroller are at the present

the Treasurer and Comptroller are at the presen time engaged in making more of this money; and even now we have nothing to guide us as to the amount actually put into circulation except the statements of the Treasurer himself, and it is also necessary that you should take immediate steps to stop any further issue of new city notes."

The general opinion is that the Common Council will vote to render legal the issue already in

existence, though their power to legalize it is doubtful. In the meantime, to-day, city notes have depreciated two and one-half per cent., and many parties refuse to take them at all in payment in business transactions.

## MEXICO.

Maximilian's Trial—The Foreign Min-isters Intercede for His Life—The Sentence to be Carried Out—Progress of the Siege of the Capital.

[From to day's New York Herald.] New Orleans, June 26, 1867, 11 P.M.—Your Matamoras correspondent forwards news from San Luis Potosi to the 11th inst. The trial of Maximilian was to commence on that day. The counsel for Maximilian had arrived, and demanded one month's time to prepare, a defence, which was refused.

Berriozabal and other prominent men still express the opinion that Maximilian and his leading generals will be executed. The press, almost without exception, favor the same policy, but advocate the release of a portion of the so-called traitors.

traitors. Foreigners only are found to plead for Maximilian. The English, Prussian, Belgian and Italian Ministers are expected at Querctaro, to use all influence to save him; but the government appears determined to let the council act

freely, and carry out the sentence, whatever it may be.

We have advices from the capital to the 2d instant. We learn that a grand review of Gen. Diaz's army, numbering thirty thousand troops, from Queretaro, which arrived on the 20th ult., had taken place.

Diaz writes to Juarez that he will occupy he city within one week, but did not think it idvisible to precipitate matters, as its ultimate fall was certain

MAXIMILIAN'S FALL.

The Efforts of Austria and France to Save His Life...Preparations for His Reception. [From the Memorial Diplomatique, June 14.]

In political circles the removal of the Emperor Maximillan to the city of Mexico is considered as a fresh proof that the republicans will respect his life. It is supposed that the unfortunate sovereign will be conducted from the capital to Vera Cruz, whence he may be embarked for the United States or for Europe. The Juarist Government has asked for a ransom, but we are not aware that any negotiations respecting the sum have been opened. That question is besides quite a secondary one in presence of the interest which

secondary one in presence of the interest which Austria and France must feel that the Emperor Maximilian's life should be spared.

La Liberte of Paris believes that the projected journey of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Paris has become very problematical, in consequence of the events which have recently occurred in Mexico. There is no doubt that his Apostolic Majesty takes the warmest interest in his august brother, and he will make every effort to resbrother, and he will make every effort to rescue him from the rancor of the Juarist party; but at the present moment it is almost certain that Maximilian will return in safety to Europe owing to the pressing intervention of the Court of the Tuileries. At the Austrian Embassay in Paris, which must have the best information about the journey-in-question, the preparations for the recention of the Embaror have not been for the reception of the Emperor have not been suspended for a single moment.

-The sewing machine is likely to have a rival —The sewing machine is likely to have a rival in an invention recently perfected, by which wearing appared of all kinds—shirts, pantaloons, vests, skirts, ladies' mantles, jackets, coats, &c., &c., are both woven and sewed at the same time. The sewing of the seams is stronger even than hand-sewing, and perfectly smooth and even, and the articles are woven and sewed of any pattern, when the sewing is the sewing of the seams is the sewing and perfectly smooth and even, and the articles are woven and sewed of any pattern, when the sewing is the sewing and sewed of any pattern. of wool, silk, cotton, or any other material.

FACTS AND PANCEES.

"Positively no cards," is the addendum to a marriage notice in a Newark paper. General Fremont and Judge Kelley were in Lancaster yesterday, visiting Thaddeus Stovens. Ten cents a gallon is the price of milk on the prairies.

headed a call for a "Social Science Congress." The Wisconsin cditorial convention resolver that it is the duty of Congress to repeal the duty

—The Paris Liberté says it is assested that the Czar has asked the Emperer Napoleon to sparethe life of the assassin Berezowski. -There are six entries of breech-locating guns in the American department of the Paris Expo-sition, and eighteen of arms of all kinds.

The New York Express tries to frighten Con-gress out of a summer session with reports of -A colored woman has sued a St. Louis street.

allway company for ejectment from a car. She claims \$5,000 damages. —A Paris correspondent says that the show of diamonds at the ball given to the Czar at the Tuileries was "almost painful."

—Several hundred southerners have left New Orleans for Brazil in disgust at Gen. Sheridan: They lett their country for their country's good."

-The Ugly Club of Washington (Va.) College: carry presentation to extremes. The "ugliest man" gets a pair of boots, and the handsomest man a bat.

The New York Court of Common Picas has decided that six cents fare on the street cars is legal, and that passengers are bound by the rules printed on the tickets.

-At the meeting of the New York Working-men's Union, letters discouraging to the success of the eight-hour system were read from Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Ithaea.

A general congress of the different lodges of Free Masons, it is said, will be held in Naples some time this month. General Garibaldi it is thought will preside. —A "Retired Burglar" gives some good advice to Chicago people about locking up their houses. He uses the Chicago Tribune as a vehicle for his

—A government edict in Paraguay, suspending the killing of cattle on account of cholera, shut up from circulation \$1,000,000 a day for thirty

-A San Francisco telegram announces that a number of lots in Walrussia has already been pre-empted. Another instance of American

—Schiller's celebrated play of The Bride of Messina has been translated into Greek, and performed at Athens with considerable success. It was very well received by the public. —A young couple who had run away from school wanted to get married at Springfield. Massachusetts, the other day, but nobody would marry them, and so they were unexpectedly thwarted.

—General Sickles's order closing all the barrooms and revoking all the licenses to sell liquors in Charleston has depreciated city bonds ten per cent. Licenses were a principal source

-Of the five hundred and twenty-four United States exhibitors at Paris, there have been awards in favor of two hundred and sixty-two. Among these, four have been awarded grand prizes and seventeen gold medals.

The Florentine populace refused last Monday to join in the observance of St. John, the patron saint of their city, and the ecclesiastics had it all to themselves. It is a sore pity for Italy that Savonarola were now now alve.

-An enthusiastic Johnson man posted this sentiment on a building near the depot at Spring-field, Mass.: "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: the brake that held the old union train from going to the day!" train from going to the devil.

—The Adventists have a grand mass assemblage at Warehouse Point, Conn., beginning on the first of July, when they all expect to be taken up. Six thousand of the believers are expected up. Six thous to be present.

-- "More military usurpation," says the New Orleans Republican, when General Sheridan issues orders to furnish two hundred rations a day for the use of the asylum for the insane at Jackson, -A sensible strike was made by some coal

miners in England recently. They refused to work until certain precautions were taken against accident, which were acknowledged by the proprietors to be essential, but which they did not vant to attend to just then. -There is a curious superstition in Italy, which predicts great evil to the Catholic Church whenever a pope shall sit in the chair of St.

Peter for twenty-five years. No one has yet reached that term, although Pius VII. came very -M. Emile de Girardin recently gave a charming matinee action recently gave a charm-ing matinee musicale at his house, on which occa-sion a rehearsal took place of an opera (never be-fore performed) by Mozart, which bears the quaint-title of "The Goose of Cairo." It has since been brought out with success at the Fantaisies. The question is, where has the "Goose of Cairo" been so long?

so long? -A correspondent of the New York Tribune at —A correspondent of the New York Tribune at Gettysburg asked the hotel-keeper how he was affected by the great hattle. "The battle," replied mine host, "turned out well for Gettysburg. Hack drivin' and hotel keepin' are a bit more encouragin'. It was difficult to see what Providence set us atween two fires for, but on lookin' into our cash accounts we understand it all."

our cash accounts we understand it all." Dr. Norman McLeod, editor of Good Words. Dr. Norman McLeod, editor of Good Words, and chaplain to the Queen, whose recent views on the Sabbath question have attracted great attention, recently preached in Paris, and a letter-writer in the New York Observer describes him as follows: "Dr McLeod ascended the high pulpit. His appearance is commanding; a large, thick-set man, inclined to corpulence, with a broad. Sectch face, about 52 years old, black hair and high brow—he secures attention instantly as he rises."

-On the Czar of Russia visiting the Palais du —On the Czar of Russia visiting the Palais du Justice, where all the grave practitioners of the French bar were assembled, one of them advanced towards his Russian Majesty, and bowing to him, cried out, "Sire, Vive la Pologne!" The Czarcalmly remarked to those who surrounded him that he did not care for the remarks of a few, but that he had not expected to he insulted by a that he had not expected to be insulted by a French lawyer in the country which received him so well.

so well.

—A map of West Point by Kosciusko has been published. The map was made eighty-eight years ago. The following from the letter accompanying shows that Kosciusko, like Chaucer, "cood n't spel:" This letter describes it as a "ruff map," with building "for the fourage," the "stoble," the "artellery barracks," the "bumprove for fivetymen," and so forth. The letter also alleges that the "carpeniers compleined about the provisions that he have not enof; he beg your honor to allow them mere bred."

—A sub-marine diver had a parrow seems of

—A sub-marine diver had a narrow escape of it near Detroit, recently. While thirty-five feet under water, in full armor, his air pipe burst. He signalised to be pulled up, but it was over an hour before he was extricated from the water and placed aboard a steamer. The head piece was instantly wrenched oif, but what an awful appearable greeted those who looked upon the suffice. tacle greeted those who looked upon the sufferer. Blood cozing from every part of his body, from the waist up, and gushing from his eyes, ears and nostrils, while he was puffed and bloated beyond recognition. Both eyes were frightfully swollen, and his neck looked as if he had been choked soverely, while with every movement blood gushed from his throat, his body and face mean while rapidly turning black. Medical attendance cured, and at last accounts he was in a fair way to recover.