**GIBSON PEACOCK**, Editor.

## OUR WHOLE COUNTRY,

Daily Evening Bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1867.

## F. L. FETHERSTON. Pal-lisher.

# **VOLUME** XXI.-NO. 71.

HE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Bundays excepted), THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, Obestnut street, Philadelphia,

IL BULLETIN ABSOCIATION. PROPRIETORS. ERNEST C. WALLACE, N. THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, JE., FRANCIS WELLS. ACOCE, ERSTON, UDER, JE., by is served to subscribers in the city at 18 by payable to the carriers, or 89 per annum.

CHOMACKER & CO.B CELEBRATED CHUMACKER & CO.B. SMARANE DEC-ACKENSWICHGRE BUPCHOR In All respec-in Nills country, and cold on most liber / AND SECOND-HAND PIANOB CONstant ent. Tuling, moving and packing prompti Warerooms, 10% Chestnut street. jel9-305

MARRIED. -FULTON. On the 26th inst., in Wilmington, ? Rev. B. F. Barytt. Benjamin Nields, of Wil-Scertrude W., daughter of the late James

DIED.

**Dirich.** BATTEN. -On the 29th uit., Almon Nelson, son of A. Schon and Rae Batten. The relative and - friends are respectfully invited of attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents,-fit Raestreet. on The-day afternoon. At 5 o'clock. BROWN. - Suddenly, on the 28th uit. Martin, wife of tewis T. Brown, and daughter of the line John Elliot. Eq. of Chapel Brandpoint. Northamptonhire, England. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, No. 288 Mar-t-sell street, on Wednerday afternoon, the 3d instant, at o'clock.

Final street, ou Wednerday afternoon, the 3d Instant, at CORNELLUS.- On the 27th inst., Mrs. Barah Cornelius Widew of Christian Cornelius, aged 97 years. Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 206 Franklin street, an Monday after-noon next, at 3 o'clock. DEADY.- On the 20th inst., from injuries received at the Fire at the American Theatre, on June 19th, James Drady, in the 20th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family. Bt. Joseph's B. V. M. Södality, Philopatrian Literary Soliety, Archhichop Kenrick, and St. Mary's Beneficial Societies, the Litho-graphic Printers, and the members of the Hibernia Fire Singline Company, No. 1, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully in ited to attend his funeral, from his late residence. Genuan street, below Third, on Wedberday maxing, at & o'clock Education the 77th Jardine Company, No. 1, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully in ited to attend his funeral, from his late residence. Genuan street, below Third, on Wedberday maxing, at & o'clock Education the 77th Jardine Company, No. 1, and the fire Department in general, are respectively in ited to attend his funeral. from his late residence, Genuan street, below Third, on Wedberday maxing, at & o'clock Education the 77th Jardine Company in the street Cathedral Consetery. 2t GRETMS, On the 2nth in stant, Joreph Green, in the 77th Jardine St. Mark, and friends of the family are invited to

ar of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to tand his funeral, from his late residence, No. 429 North tond his funeral, from his late residence. No. 429 No with street, on Third-day, 2d inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

TYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE BEST ARTICLE OF EYRE & LANDFILL Have reduced all the Summer Silks and Spring Dress

Goods A TLEE & CONNARD. Priver Manufacturers, 44 N. Fifth street, Manufacture to older the linest grades of Book; also, second quality Book and Newspapers, at short nor my22-3mi

SPECIAL NOTICES

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY DEMONSTRATION AT

Independence Square,

Thursday Morning, at 10 o'clock,

#### OF THE

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA, Irrespective of Sect or Party, The (filtzing of Philadelphis, of all scots and parties, averable to Temperature and Order, destrous of Statisting and Enforcing the recent Enactment of the Legislature lesing the drinking saloons on Sunday are invited to seemble in Mass Meeting, on THURSDAY MORNING, it to oclock in

INDEPENDENCE SOUARE. The Declaration of Independence will be read, and Ad-

\*PECIAL NOTICES. **BOY**<sup>6</sup> BU MER BOARD IN A DELIGHTFUL PLACE, thirty uiles from Philad-lphia, in Chester, at rea-soundle price can be had for a few, if promptly applied to. May refer at 468 GHESTNUT street for one week. [VI-38 HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518, AND 1520, Lombard Street, Dispensary Department-Medical reatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

#### LETTER FROM PABIS.

repondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Tuesday, June 18th, 1867 .- The Emperor has been ill. Only an attack of rheumatism, the Moniteur says, and His Majesty has now quite recovered. Who knows? And who can tell us with certainty whether Napoleon's indisposition was, or is, "only an attack of rhematism," or whether he has really "quite recovered" from it? At all events, the official journal admits that he has been confined to his bed for "two days," just at the very moment when the semiofficial press (always more imperialist than the Monitour itself) is swearing that he has only been in bed for twenty-four hours. But, be this as it may, no one could see Napoleon so much in public as he has been of late without remarking a great change in him. His corpulency is now becoming at once unwieldly and unwholesome-looking. He has entirely abandoned his favorite exercise on horseback, except when compelled to mount for review, and then shows symptoms of great fatigue. He has been unable to receive in person the Viceroy of Egypt, who arrived on the 15th. although an doubt extremely desirous to he best possible understandcultivate ing with the man through whose territories the nez Canal passes. This appearance of failing strength in the Emperor, joined to the sickly condition of the Prince Imperial, who is still kept in retirement at St. Cloud, has produced considerable public uncasiness, and caused people to remember the uncertainty of human affairs, in spite of Universal Exhibitions and the weits of sovereigns. I heard the opinion deliberatel expressed, the other day, of a man, lately high in office as minister, and still an official personage of the first rank, as to the result of the royal and imperial meetings which have recently taken place. That opinion was plainly and Mrongly to the effect that nothing practical had emanated from the late visits and concourse, of sovereigns, and that the situation remained after precisely what it had been before them, i. e., very unstable. Certainly, some disappointment is felt that no understanding has been come to nor mention made about disarmament; and that the present moment has been chosen for laying at last before the Chamber a bill, the very first section of which declares that the effective force of the French army shall be raised to 800,000 men; while two other bills, on the Press and Right of Public Meeting, are a complete mockery of what they profess to be, and of the Imperial promises made on these subjects. The latter, especially, is sarcastically called a bill to prevent public meetings, with such perils and impedi-

he thought that the United States should free the negro slaves at once. Mr. Adams, Minister of the United States, had convinced him of the contrary. He (Earl Russell) now acknowledged that the Nite President Lincoln actional the Contrary. He contrary with all this it seems to me that Maximilian is letter President the Contrary and the Contrary. President Lincoln and the Government of the United States had done all that it was then possible for them to do in that direction. Mr. William Lloyd Garsison replies to the address and speeches, delivering himself in his usual

Queen Victoria to-day laid the first stone of the new building to be erected as an addition to the Albert Orphan Asylum situated at Bagshet, near this city. Additional intelligence relative to the loss of the United States steam sloop-of-war Sacremento has been received. The drew escaped remento has been received. The orew escaped to the shore in the small boats, and not a single life was lost. The Government says they the state of Ireland at the present time forbids the adoption of any Reform bill in her behalf. June 30.—At the public breakfast given in honor of William Lloyd Garrison yesterday, a letter from the Count of Paris was read, which enloyized in warm terms the services done by Mr. Garrison in the says of humanity and fraction

Garrison in the cause of humanity and freecom. Mr. Adams, the Minister of the United States, was absent, also sent a letter, the tone of which was rather qualified and reserved.

### FRANCE.

Curious Report About the Assassing tion Plot.

The following paragraph, nuder the title of "A Revelation," appears in the Union Reteance: "Now that the Czar has certainly taken his departure, we may mention a circumstance as yet unknown, and which the Emperor Napoleon, the main and the content of the terms of the terms from motives of delicacy, was auxious to keep secret. One of the projectiles of the pistol fired in the Bois de Boulogne struck the Emperor of the French, but in place of penetrating, the lead only effected a severe contusion in the vicinity of the heart. His Majesty would not allow the Czar, while in France, to learn that the shot intended to strike him had more directly menaced another breast. That decision imposed on the press a reserve which was faithfully attended to, but which, now the Czar has gone, is no longer

which, how the Czar has gene, is no longer necessary. The armorer at whose shop the Pole Berezow-ski bought the pistol which he used against the Emperor of Russia, has addressed the following letter to the Paris papers: "While expressing my regret that it should have been at my establish-ment that Berezowski bought the pistol, I yet appeal to your sense of justice to correct the statement in your journal relative to the quality of the arm. It bears the mark of St. Etienne. A was new, was in good condition, but of very infewas new, was in good condition, but of very inte-rior quality. It was sold for 8t, and, moreover, Berezowski bought a box of percussion exps for buc, and of bullets for 25c. He also asked for powder, which we declined to give him. If the arr burg it may because it give him. arm burst, it was because it was too much or badly loaded, this sort of common pistol not be-ing intended for bullets forced into it. It is usually used in rural *filtes* on the occasion of marriages and baptisms." Truly a Parisian advertisement.

> ROME. A Papal Address.

At-the-anniversary of the Pope's accession to the Papal chair, his Holiness, in replying to the congratulations of the cardinals, said that during his Pontificate he had had to wrestle first, against the enemies of religion and the Holy See; and, secondly, against the enemies of all social order, who had as their aim, on the one hand, ments does it hamper the exercise of the privilege ments docs it hamper the exercise of the privilege in question. Then again, Prince Napoleon has just returned, having evidently kept ont of these way of the Czar on purpose. Were anything to happen to the Emperor, and the fate of the Emletters, in which were pointed out the funda-mental principles of right, honesty and religion. He had been as the voice in the desert, which had The had been as the way they should follow. The Pope then, turning toward the bishops, said with emotion, "Venerable brethren, I pray you to redouble your supplications to God and the Immaculate Virgin that we may be delivered Meanwhile, the great event of the season is purfrom the serious dangers which encompass us. The Vicar of Christ will raise continually his hands to heaven. Sustain him as were sustained the enfectiled arms of Moses by his disciples lose round me, that together we may tight and triumph." In conclusion the Pope said, "Pray God that he may remove the spiritual and tempo-ral scourges which now afflict us, that our souls may be saved from the moral pest, and our bodies from the material pest; thus the misguided may be saved and the Church triumbhant.'

With all this it scens to me that Maximilian is satisfied with his position, and only so far anxious for his life in that he knows, with his fate, is wrapped up that of root of his foreign soldiers. For some cays before the end of the siege those nearest the person of the Emperor formed an idea that he deliberately courted death. Once when he stood in the plaza for full ten Once when he stood in the plaza for full ten minutes, while the shells were bursting so near him that the concussion of the air nearly carried him off his balance, this idea was regarded as a fixed fact. "My firm belief," said Prince Salma-Salm afterwards, in his quaint broken Eaglish, "Is dhat he vanied to be killed; only I vish ven he vants to do dat again he vill take somebody else mit him, not me." The Prince's wish was rea-sonable enough; for the danger to which the Emperor voluntarily and needlessly exposed him-self that day was not slight. But no one now can say that he is a coward, which would have been say that he is a coward, which would have been said of him had be left with the French. No one now can say that he deserted his party, which would also have been hid to his charge had he left Miramon and Marquez to fight it out by themselves after accepting their proffered assis-tance. His honor is satisfied, and he is careless s to the rest.

THE PRINCISS SALM-SALM'S MISSION. On the morning of May 2 the Princess Salm-Salm had an interview with President Juarez at San Luis Potosi, and handed to him an auto-San Luis Potosi, and handed to him an auto-graph letter from Maximilian asking for time to consult his counsel and to communicate with-the Prusian Minister, all of whom are at this time within the walls of the city of Mexico. A Cabi-net council was convened, and the letter haid before them. To President Juarez it was a welcome relief, as showing some temporary mode of escape out of a most pressing emer-gency. He accordingly received the bearer of the letter with courtesy, and supported its re-quest before the council, Iglesias, the accom-plished, gendemaly Minister of Justice, backing him up. Lordo, Minister of Foreign Relations, stern, strong-willed and virtually ruleir of the Cabinet, tyged that the letter be disregarded and the sentence of the court martial be carried into the sentence of the court martial be carried into immediate effect. Ignacio Mejia, Minister of War, wheld him. Thus the Cablnet was equally divided, and for some hours a feather might have turned the scale in which hung the fast of the cx-Emperor. Eventually the hadions, prevalled, and the required postpone-ment was granted. The same evening Madame Sahn-Sahn left San Luis Potoal for Queretaro by Salm-Salm left San Luis Potosi for Queretaro by special express, arriving here on the afternoon of the following day. She was the bearer of a letter from Juarez to Maximilian, informing the *titu-ludo Emperadore* that the time he asked for would be accorded him. It is hardly necessary to say that this answer was a welcome relief to the pri-soners. With time, they felt that one great point was gained. Nothing could now be done before the fall of Mexico city, and in the meanwhile a hundred influences would be at work in their hundred influences would be at work in their behalf.

WAT MINISTER CAMPBELL MIGHT HAVE DONE. The presence of a United States Minister is greatly called for at San Luis, and would much simplify the existing complications. But whoever is sent must be a smart man, accustomed to the ways of the country, or the Mexicans will get the best of him. In the wiles and duplicities of diplomacy they have no equals. Our present re-presentatives throughout the country are, for the Interstitutives throughout the country are, for the most part, either pliant tools in their hands, or naturalized Americans who care more for their own mercantile interests than for the hower of their adopted country. In the absence of a United States minister there are no limits and the absurd rumors set afloat as to the action and intentions of the Washington Communication intentions of the Washington Government. San Luis Potosi I was gravely informed that Sec-retary Seward had returned a submissive and apologetic answer to Minister Lerdo's caustic reply to his mediation despatch. Again, it was universally believed that forty thousand American troops were on the Rio Grande, with stores and every requisition for a march into the interior. These statements are circulated for a set purpose, and have a most deleterious effect in weakening American influence in the country. THE EX-EMPEROR'S HUMANITY. It may be useful to recall here, now that Maximilian himself is in danger of the late from which he saved so many others, that at the very outset Maximilian set his foot down against retallation, and declared his intention of carrying on a civilized war, and no other. The news of the massacre of San Jacinto had just reached Queretaro. I wonder whether the full facts of that brutal affair have ever been published-how the poor fellows knew nothing of their impend ing fate till the order came, at three o'clock in the morning, for them to form them-selves in squads of fifteen for execution bow, with generous rivary, they strug-gled to be first in the procession of death—how the second fifteen, marching with firm step to the place of slaughter, met the mangled bodies of the first fifteen returning, and so on to the hideous end-and how, out of one hundred and sixty brave men ten only survived ten officers of Escobedo's staff hav-ing asked and obtained the privilege saving a life each. Burning with a desire to avenge his wounded brother's death, Miramon is sued a proclamation to his corps telling them their such a proclamation to his corps terms inclusion enemies had thrown down the gauntlet of a war without quarter, and henceforth war to the knife it should be. Maximilian, even under this strong provocation, vetoed Miramon's decree in an ad dress to his troops; called upon them to be-have as became the soldiers of a civilized nation, and in the hour of victory not to forget the re-spect due to the vanquished. This proclamation he constantly enforced by precept and example and from the first hour of the slege to the las never permitted an execution, even when by all the laws of war it would have been justifiable and ordered that all wounded Liberals, should be treated' with the same consideration as his own soldiers. There were atrocities enough com-mitted in and around Queretaro. There would have been infinitely more but for the human policy inaugurated from the start by Maximilian.

with the Mexican Deputation despatched to him to request bis assumption of the imperial office, he made his acceptance of the crown dependent upon the will of the Mexican people. In his reply to the address of the deputation he said: "Although the mission of maintaining the wel-fare of Mexico on a solid foundation, and with free institutions, is a most noble one. I wroat The institution is a most noise one, I must, nevertheless, in complete accordance with the views of the Emperor Napoleon, declare that the monachy cannot be 're-established on a legiti-mate and firm basis without a spontaneous ex-pression of the will of the whole nation. I must prike my acceptance of the throne dependent are a plebiscite of the whole nation."

His personal appearance has been described us: Maximilian is rather above the middle thus: Maximilian is rather above the minute height, well proportioned, with powerful high square shoulders. In face he is decidedly good-looking, having regular features, light hair, long the whiskers and mustache of the same color, a word. side-whiskers and mustache of the same color, a small mouth and excellent teeth, with a goodempared smile perpetually on his countenance He has light blue eyes and a most benevolent and amiable expression of countenance.

In dress he is always scrupulously neat. A In dress he is always scrupulously neat. A black frock-coat, light-colored pantaloons, white vest, and a small black necktie usually consti-tuted his morning costume, while in the evening, at dinner parties, receptions, &c., he wore the usual evening attire of a private genileman. He very seldom donned uniform, nor was it often worn at his receptions. When occasions of state rendered it necessary, he would appear in the plain dress of a General of the army. He was very fond of the Mexican costume, always adopting it when on horsehack or in the country, also when traveling. This consisted of a handsome white sombrero, ornamented with silver, and a white sombrero, ornamented with silver, and a silver band round it, or sometimes a plain white French wide-a-wake hat of very large circum-ference, a jacket and vest of black or a dark color, handsomely embroidered, and black pants will double rows of silver buttons down the out-

wild deaple rows of saver buttons down the out-side scam of each leg. Sometimes his riding-dress was kke the rancheros of the country, namely, jackot, vest, and pants of buff-colored leather, usually deer skin, but handsomely embroidered and ornamented like the others. THE INDIAN WAR.

Sr. Louis, June 30.—The Secretary of War has authorized the issue of one thousand breech-loading arms and fifty thousand cartridges from the Leavenworth Areenal, to the Union Pacific-Railfoad, Company, Kangsa Branch, to enable their engineers and working parties to protect themselves against the Indian attacks. The Com-uny have received five hundred Proneor site 1477 he have received five hundred Spencer rifes for the same purpose. A report was current at Fort Harker last week, that General Custer, with a small body of cavalry, had been overpowered by a large force of Indians, and the General killed. The report is not well authenticated, but some credence is placed in it on account at so little credence is placed in it on account of so little having been heard of Custer's command for some kaving been heard of Custer's command for some time. Omaha despatches say the case of Kometz Brothers, bankers, agt. The American Express Company, a claim for lost treasure captured by the Indians two years ago, was argued before the United States. Circuit Court yesterday. Consi-detable trouble exists at Julesburg between the old settlers of that town and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in consequence of the latter trying to occupy lands squatted upon by the former. The squatters refuse to vacate the lands. Five Thousand Sioux in the Neighbor-hood of Hinck Hills. The Black Hills Expedition Abandoned. The Atroci-ties of Sand Creek to be Bto-Emacted. JUNCTION CUT OFF, EIGHTY MILES FROM DENVER, June 21, 1807.—Five thousand Sioux are encamped/on the Eastern slopes of the Black Hills, immediately on the proposed route of the Hills, immediately on the proposed route of the prospecting expedition, who declare positively that no white men shall come or enter that country without war. For that reason it has been deemed expedient to abandon the proposed expedition for the present, till a more favorable period. The military order from Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, transmitted to Major-Gen. A. S Terry, Commanding Department of Da-kota, likewise forbids any organized expedition to that country at present. All white people there in spite of this prohibition will not receive there in spite of this prohibition will not receive the protection of the United States, unless public try is extinguished. The promulgation of this order has broken it up, but there are many of the people who entered into this enterprise" in favor of going at all hazards, and of adopting the policy of Colonel Sawyers, who, though prohibited from going with his wagon road expedition, prepared for self-protection. The Sioux Indians, who have interposed themselves in the way of the expedition, posses a harge quantity of stock recently captured. Some of the animals are branded U. S., some O. T. & Co., and some W. F. & Co., all bearing mark of having lately been in harness. Thus the expedi-tion, from which many important discoveries in the interior of Western Dakota were expected, is for the present at least a failure. W onever the military authorities are able to furnish the necessary force for the protection of the company, I have no doubt the protection of the company, I have no doubt the journey will be undertaken. The Utes in the vicinity of Cherry Creek, are not on good terms with the white settlers in that region. They are insolent and overbearing, going about declaring themselves Cheyennes and Show A had feeling its created smoot the other tribes. The consequence is that those of that nation having none are looked upon with suspicion, and serious trouble is anticipated. The farmers are arming themselves, and seemed prepared for an attack, which they conceive is meditated on them. If disturbances break out, Sand Creek will be re-enacted with all the borrible and atrocious accompaniments. Gen. J. H. Potter and Capt. Mix, with cavalry, have been absent four days scouting in all directions. They saw but few Indians. The Union Pacific has reached Julesburg, and is now 386 miles west of the Missouri river, only 175 miles distant

MINE GMARTINES

-The Czar is generous at a pinch-he gave away lots of snuff-boxes.

- No less than eight duels have been fought in the neighborhood of Memphis since 1865. -Fare-y palaces-the houses built by railroad

conductors. -Change for a Sovereign in 1867-Going to-Paris to see the Exhibition.-Punch.

-Mills is giving the Parisians a new sers ation in the way of vigorous plano playing.

-California ladies have resolved to ride-iwell, as gentlemen do.

-The Marquis of Hastings' race horses sold for 2,875 guineas.

-The King of the Belgians decorated an edit or in Paris. -The Sultan borrowed ten million frames of

-Count Bismarck has gone to drink Vicey . water to restore his Vichy-isted health.

-Murderers are priced as low as \$250 by that

South Carolina authorities. -The Chinese waltresses of the Paris Expo-

-A Norwegian infant in Wisconsin measures ect 10 inches.

-They have "black death" in Ireland, yellow fever in New York, and the "blues" in a good. many places.

-The citizens of Burlington have shown their appreciation of the Vermont University by sub-scribing over \$32,000 for it within a few months.

-Schiller's celebrated play of "The Bride of Messina" has been translated into Greek and performed at Athens with considerable success.

-To the neglect of a corn crop, nearly every farmer around Lynchburg, Va., is afflicted with "tobacco on the brain." -An immense anti-excise meeting: will be held;

at Union Square, New York, on the evening of the 3d of July.

After being married six months a gentleman in Westminster, Vt., hung himself. He could. bear it no longer.

-A church is to be erected in London, to commemorate the abolition of slavery and to be at the same time a memorial of President Lincoln: -The Empress of Russia gave \$60,000 to the wife of the equerry whose horse received Bere-

zowski's bullet. -The English Evangelical Alliance gave the-Czara Bible translated into 147 languages. A.

Babel of a book.

-A countess won a race in the Prater, in Vienna, riding her own horse. Both are evidently fast.

-An actress in Nevada was recently complinented by two silver bricks being thrown upon the stage

-Miss Jean Ingelow is about to publish a new volume of poems entitled "A Story of Doom." A London joker pressures it will be a doomestic story.

-Boarders are at a premium in Brooklym during the summer. One insertion of an adver-tisement of "Board Wanted" brought a gentleman inety-eight answers.

-Salmon in Sitka brings only \$2 25 per hun-dred pounds. It costs less than the wood used in cooking it. Old Isaac Walton would have re-velled in Walrussia.

-A London paper says we used to be told that nine tailors made a man; but we find now that

## PRICE THREE CENTS.

## FAOTS AND FANCIES.

-Victor Emanuel rules 24,200,000 subjects: -A matrimonial broker in New York ares for \$250 brokerage for effecting a marriage.

By order Evenative Committee, 1-29-4trp:

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVI OFFICE OF THE LEHHIGH COAL AND NAVI-and the Company. Philadelphia, June 20, 1867. A meeting of the Stockholders of The Lehigh Coal and Kavigation Company will be held at the Board of Trade Bonne. Che stude, above Fifth street, on TUESDAY, the second day of July next, at 198 o'clock A. M., for the pur-rene of coardering an agreement for the consolidation and merger of the corporate right, powers, franchises and pro-purty of the Nantfocke Kallroad Company, with and into The Lehigh Coals and Navigation Company, and also an agreement for a similar increared the Lehigh and Dela-ward Water Orap Kallroad Company Into The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and of determining by a vote of the stockholdery, to be then and there taken in person or by proxy, for the adoption creater of calls of either of the said agreements. JAMES S.COX.

JAMES S. COX, President jeal f m with Swimming School and Gynnaedum for Ladies, Chil BROAD STADIES, WELOW WALNUT.

THE NATATORIUM AND THE FOURTH OFJULY.

THE SWIMMING DEPARTMENTON THE "FOURTH" will be creat from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for anxie swimmers exclusively.

No ladies' elesses and no lessons given on that day.

the On and after July 5th the hours for ladice will close to neo'clock, F.M.

a one o'clock A: M.
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Puttatus entà, Jury I, 1867. jy I-Graniw, 85 NOTITI - APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO NOTITI - APPLICATION WILL BE MADE Y Inter Department of Highware, on TUESDAY, July 16th, 1867, at 16 o'clock A M, for the paving of Twentieth street, from Farri h to Poplar street, length to be paved, 254 iect. HAWKINS & DICKINSON. Owners are invited to unce fi any they have, why to can above dute, and show cause. If any they have, why to can tract should not be awarded to . Jy1.34 SAMUEL MILLER, Contractor, Jy1.34

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R. FOURTH JULY EXCLUSION TICKETS

Will be sold at reduced rates hetween all stations on th Reading Railroad and branches, good from SATURDAY, June 29th,

MONDAY, July 8th, 1867. jeż0tjy3§

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE, STATION.-The undersigned have-a full supply of the hardest and purest Ledigh Coal at the above place. No Schuylkill coal köpt. Partles in Gar-mantown or vicinity who desire a superior article for pre-ent user of the whiter, can have it promptly supplied and delivered, by addressing to Box 20 Germantown Post Office; or lew ving orders at the Office, Nor 15 South Seventh Brreet, Phila. )ffice, or leav treet, Phila, je27-1mrp§ BINES & SHEAFF.

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY delphia, June 28, 1887. The Coupons for Interest on Bonds of the Company, due July 1st, 1867, will be paid (free of tax) on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 South Third street, on and after July 1st. Je28-6trp Treasurer.

THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE ANNUITY and Trust Company of Philadelphia, June 29, 1867. The Managers have this day declared a blividend of Four Per Cent, on the Capital Stock for the last six months, reveable to the Stockholdors clear of the State and United States taxes, on domand. JOHN F, JAMES, Jy1:3t\*

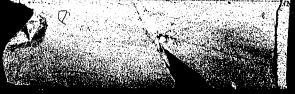


Addresses by prominent speakers formerly con-with, this Church. The public are invited to be THIN LEMIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COM.

PANN has declared a quarterly dividend of Two and a half percent, payable at their Office, on and after MONDAY, July 18th, 1887. Jyim, wit 7t.\* L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

Jyim, w, f 71.\* L. CHAMBERLIAIV, I FEADLES. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Young America Gridate Glub will be held in the Glab House, Germantown, on TUESDAY EVENING, July 2d, 1867, at Bo'clock, LETRED MELLOR, Sceretary.

TO THE PUBLIC -FAMILIES A FUT IT AV-ing the city can set the HIGHEST CLANE FILLE for their old Pamphlets, Hocks, Papers, etc., at Clfor their old Pamph Jayna street jold Introf E. HUNTTR



C.10 Q

peror. and the fate of the Em pire to be left in the hands of his wife and sickly on, and exposed to the jutrigues of his cousin. I fear all these meetings of crowned heads and the fuss that has been made about them, would prove poor security for the future.

uing its onward course-on the whole, successfully, and we are now drawing near to some of the practical results of the universal competition of nations. The distribution of prizes takes place on the 1st of July, and a sort of semi-official list has appeared of the Grand Prizes which have been as yet awarded. By the regulations of the Imperial Commission, 17 Grand Prizes, of the value of 2,000 francs each, were assigned to the Fine Arts Department ; and a sum of 250,000 francs, was appropriated for the same purpose to the other nine groups. The list of Grand Prizes of which I speak, but which I cannot guarantee the complete accuracy, refers to the latter only. One turns naturally to see how the United States have fared in this presumed distribution, and find with pleasure, in the 6th group, the name of Cyrus Field attached to the transatlantic cable, for the bestowal of this highest mark of distinction, and that of Mr. Hughes, coupled with the same honors for telegraphic apparatus. These are the only American names which appear as yet in this list of distinctions, which are of a higher class than the gold medals. In the same group the Grand Prix for steam engines is awarded to the celebrated French foundry of Creusot. One is somewhat surprised not to find the grand locomotive built at Paterson, New Jersey, and which has been so universally ad mired, marked out for the same distinction. England, however, or rather Great Britain, with her immense display of machinery in the sixth group, carries off, according to this statement, only four Grand Prizes (against two given to America) viz .: one to Whitworth, for machinery generally; another to the Life-boat Society; a third (well merited) to Napier of Glasgow; and a fourth to John Penn of Greenwich. The Suez Canal Company is distinguished in the same manner; and so is the Emperor of Russia for his horses, and the Emperor of the French for his model workmen's houses. In the list of Grand Prizes stated to have been awarded to the second group, stands conspicuous the name of the celebrated Father Succhi, of Rome, for his wonderful meteorological apparatus. One might have expected to find there also Professor Clum's (of Rochester, N. Y.) Aelloscope, now generally ac-

knowledged to be the most perfect instrument of its kind for indicating the approach of storm GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, June 29.—The public breakfast given this afternoon to Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, in This afternoon to Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, in Saint James's Hall, was attended by 400 persons, ladics and gentlemen, some of them of rank, in-cluding the Duke of Argyle, Earl Russell and Mr. Bright, M. P. Mr. Adams, United States Minister in London, was absent. Mr. John Bright, M. P., occupied the chair. He spoke at length of the services of Mr. Garrison in the cause of negro emovelation and liberty and reformed

to fnegre of merces of Mr. Garrison in the cause of negre emancipation and liberty, and referred to the American war, asserting that at the con-clusion of that great struggle the United States Government treated the vanquished people in a nuancer so magranimous as was never before recorded in the history of the world. His Grace the Duke of Argyle read an address of wel-come tendered to Mr. Garrison as a represen-tative of the United States, in principle and policy, and expressive of the wish that peace between the United States and England should not be merely perfected, but that an attitude of i should be maintained between friendly affect the peoples of the two countries. Earl Russell delivered na address couched in the same strain

as the residues couched in the same strain frankly, bwed his former errors, committed at wed his former errors, committed at als of the war in America, when

MAXIMILIAN.

The Events Preceding his Execution. The N. Y. *Herald* correspondent, who made the campaign with Maximilian, writing from Queretaro under date of June 1, furnishes the following deeply interesting particulars of the prison life and prospects of the ex-Emperor at that date.

A stranger might search Queretaro over for the Convent of the Capuehina and fail to find it. By successive spoliations and breakings up it has long since lost all traces of conventual aplong since lost all traces of conventual ap-pearance. Once it may have been, and probably was, a stately building of great extent, and imposing exterior. Now, nothing remains out a row of disjointed houses of eccentric architectural development.' In one of the most comfortable of these Maximilian and his Generals are confined. They have been relieved from communidad, the solitary confinement and double guard, which in this country usually precede execution, and are dlowed, under certain restrictions, to see civilian friends. The number of their visitors is few-few ndeed. If the ex-Emperor was not previously undeceived as to the extent of the affection which cvil counsellors always assured him the Mexican people bore towards him, he is so now. None of the Mexicans who fawned on and flattered him in prosperous days come to see him now; none but foreigners care sufficiently for his fate to risk Liberal displeasure by inquiring after him.

A GLIMPSE AT THE CATTIVE. Of all the reverses which the proud House of Hapsburg has of late experienced this the saddest and the worst. A scion of that imperial stock and the worst. A scion of that imperial stock shut up in a six-by-nine dungeon, and compelled to ask his life at the hands of a Mexican Indian, who possibly never knew his father, speaks no tongue but his own, and has absolutely no idea of the divine right of kings and emperors. Maximillan's chief companion is Prince Salm-Salm, so well remembered in the Army of the Camber-land, and who proved himself during the seige

one of the best and bravest officers in the whole imperial service. Together they sit and play *ècarté*, or discuss with vivid interest, not their own probable fate, but the politics of Germany and America. With all the vicesitudes of his fortune the Archduke loses none of his warm sympathy for the United States. Anything and everything American has a strange attraction for him. He listens to Prince Salm-Salm's reminiscences of the great war, with rapt Satin's reliants cences of the great way, what hap attention; and hearing the story of Chicka-mauga, Atlanta and Vicksburg, often expresses his longing to visit the scenes of such memorable events. Then, the subject changing, German politics will come upon the carpet, and Muximilian, with grave deprecatory face, will bemoan the short-sightedness and reface. will bemoan the short-sightedness and re-actionary tendencies of his brother, the Austrian Emporer, advancing statements on his own part broad and liberal enough for any Fourth of July oration. A strange picture, is it not? Maximilian tall and erect still, his blue eyes kindling and his great blonde beard quiver-ing with excitement, while Salm-Salm, from whose eye the inevitable eyespiass has failen in whose eyes the inevitable eyespiase has failen in whole eye are internable eye gauss has tailed in the earnestness of the moment, speaks of some of the laading episodes of the American war, and with the modesty of true bravery claims for him-self only a spectator's part in the actions he so vividly describes. A Mexican dungeon encircle them the while and a court martial composed, they say; of three captains and a licutenantcolonel, only waits the word of long-cared Esco-

MORE PROBABILITIES. To this narrative it is only necessary to add that if Maximilian has been shot, Mejin and Mira-

mon, who were tried with him, were probably shot at the same time. The Mexican way of doing these things is to place the victim in the centre of a hollow square, and then detail four soldiers to shoot him in the back, as a traitor to the country. The first volley is seldom futal; but whether it is so or not there is one course which is invariably pursued—the corporal walks up to the wounded or dead man, puts the muzzle of his plece to his left car and blows out his brains. In this way Mendez was killed, and this has proba-c bly been the fate of the Emperor. Next in order of trial come Generals Castillo, Valdez, Arrellano and Prince Salm-Salm, who holds American papers. The programme is to court martial them all in batches according to their rank; but with the petty officers it is probable that very short work will be made. There are altogether about four hundred and thirty, among them Major Chrisman, an Austrian long resident in the com-try, who acted as General Scott's interpreter in

> d' Sketch of Maximilian.

Maximilian was the son of Archduke Francis Charles of Austria and Princess Sophia of Bava ria. He was born on the 6th of July, 1832. In Charles of Austria and Thicks Super-ria. He was born on the 6th of July, 1832. In 1846 he entered the Austrian navy. On the 27th of July, 1859, he married the unfortunate Maria Carlotta, a daughter of the late King Leopold I. of the Belgians. He was appointed Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Navy in 1859, and retained this position until his acceptance of the Mexican crown. During his administration of this high office he introduced maky important. office he introduced many important reforms in the navy, and left his post amid uni-versal regret. He was elected Emperor of Mexico by the Assemblea de Notables on the 10th of July, 1868, but on October.8, fellowing, in an interview at his castle of Miramar, near Trieste,

from Denver. Wells Fargo & Co.'s coaches reach Denver from Julesburg in 30 hours. Time from New York to Denver, 122 hours.

Arrival of Eminent Personsof the Indian Scouts---New Forts, A

FORT MCPHERSON, Nebraska, June 24, 1867-General Dodge, accompanied by General Raw-lings, chief of General Grant's staff, passed here lings, chief of Géneral Grant's staff, passed hero this morning on their way to Fort Sedgwick; also Captain Dunn, Aid-de-Camp; General Myers, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte; Mr. Bilckendorf, General Eugineer of Ohio; Jesso L. Williams, J. T. Carter, Esus, Engineers; Gov-ernment Directors Colonel Silks Seymoni, Major-General Simpson, Major-General Frank P. Blair, and Major White; Government Commissioners Mr. Rogers of New York, Mr. Coloman of Cineln-nati, Mr. Cornish of Galens, Ili., and Mr. Van. nati, Mr. Cornish of Galena, Ill., and Mr. Van

nati, Mr. Cornish of Galena, Ill., and Mr. Van. Lenness, State Geologist of Jowa. A portion only of this party go through with Gen. Dodge. Gen. Augur joins Rawlins and Dodge at the eastern base of the Rocky Moun-tains. Major-General Augur has established three new posts—one on the La Prete, to be gar-risoned by one company of infantry; one at the base of the Black Hills, to be garrisoned by 1,200 soldliers, because of the proximity of a large num-ber of Sioux, apparently hostile, and the third is to be built on Pole Creek, to be garrisoned by two companies. The Pawnee scouts are doing excellent service in driving back the Indians excellent service in driving back the Indians from the railread, thus keeping this important highway clear. No late news of Indian depredations in the immediate neighborhood of the Union

Pacific, -N. Y. Tribune. VAST QUANTIFIES OF INDUCTION DESTROYED.-Thousands of teeth that might last a lifetime are lost every year, simply because the parties concerned either forgot or do not appreciate the fact that Sozooxy, duly applied, routers the dotted substance proof aminst denue dental substance proof against decay.

hundreds of them will not even make a pair of breeches.

-The Atlantic New Era newspaper calls the ntelligencer the "Daily Cuttle-fish " while the atter gives the retort courteous in the epithet of Server.

-M. Girardin's journal La Liberté can be hought in London for three halfpence—as cheap as in France. The arrangements made for its circulation across the Channel are supposed to e for the sake of heading off the censors of Nanoleon

The following is from Punch: "Mr. Chaplin. ain't a-going to dewote twelve thousand pounds, of Ermit's winnins to restorin" Lincoln Cathe-dral," said a stable boy to a groom. "If he be-stowed it anyhow, in course what he won by a stowed it anyhow, in course 'ess he'd give to a 'os'-pital."

-The question as to whether yachts coming from a foreign port are required to pay the usual fees of thirty cents per ton on coming into New York, has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and it has been docided by him that, the law does not exempt them from the usual tharges under such circumstances.

-The Duke of Hamilton has sold his residence in Arlington street, London, to a Mr. Naylor; and the Marquis of Hastings has disposed of a castle-in Ayrshire to the Marquis of Bute. Both the sellers lost heavily on the Derby races, which it is intimated, accounts for the present extensive transactions in real estate. It is not stated whether the purchasers were winners.

-Le Figuro relates the following ancedote of his Prussian Majesty:-"The King ad forbidde the Prussian officers in garrison at Rastadt to not on good terms with the white settlers in that region. They are insolent and overhearing, going about declaring themselves Cheyennes and Sioux. A bad feeling is created among the whites by this behavior. It was-understood by the whites that Major Oakes was to have fur-nished the Ute Indians in the Rocky Mountains and fuer risked a sovereign on the rouge. With badges and medals to distinguish them from other tribes. The consequence is that those of the tribe is having none consequence is that those of se sixteen golden bleces before him, and dare of him. What forture for a sub-lieutenant to-see sixteen golden pieces before him, and dare not touch them. The rouge continued to win, and the heap of gold having exceeded the maxi-mum the croupier cried oit, 'How much on the heap?' The officer, pale and trembling, had not not the courage to reply, with one eye he looked at the King, and with the other at. his gold. 'How much on the heap?,' again should the croupier. At this moment the King of Prussia came round the table, and tapping the lieutenant on the shoulder, said to him, with that benchmark on the shoulder, said to him, with that bonkommie characteristic of his Majesty ... Come, take up your money and make yourself scarce-before your superiors meet you. It is hardly necessary to say that the officer did not want to he told twice. Some time after the King reviewed the garrison of Rastadt, and perceiving the licutenant, made signs to him to approach. 'Sir,' said King William, 'I caused you to lose some money the other day in interrupting your game. The rouge won three times after you left. You may draw the differ-ence from my private exchequer; but the ware that you do not commence again.

ware that you do not commence again. I that if —The parting between the Emperors of Russia... and France at the depot is said to have been most affecting. It was not a cold and formal hand-shaking, but two hearty, brotherly hugs, for on the continent bearded men hug and kiss each other like girls. "Justice and peace have kissed each other." The bullet aimed at the life of the Can these men ever go to war with each other? When the Emperors had embraced, the young Grand Dukes came forward to take a respectful leave of the Emperor Napoleon, who had so magnificently entertained them, but when they held out their hands the Emperor opened his arms, and, took them also to had heart. The oldest has gone to England to this, neart, The oldest has gone to England to this, bucklest man in France is Monsieur Rainbeau, who spurred forward his horse and probably, saved the life of the Czar. He is the son of a rich prophetor of mines in Northern France and Beigum, and son-in-law of the late M. Mogu and, Private Secretary of the Emperor. He revelved the most coveted honors from beth Emperor anation's gratitude. The Czar gave, him the warmest invitation to visit him at his Capital. "I have," he side, "sixty millions of subjects, and there is not one of then so whom your name is -The parting between the Emperors of Russia "I have," he said, "sixty millions of subjects, and there is not one of them to, whom your name is not now familiar; you can judge of, the welcome you will have at St. Petersburg."