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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1867.

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DESON PEACOCK. ERSEST C. WALLACE, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, GASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHEAST corner of Teath and Chestnat streets. The patronage of old customers of Chestnat street, above Sixth, and Chestnat street, above Eighth, solicited. je4-rp,tf

BCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED Pianos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most liberal terms. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly attended to. Waterooms, 103 Chestnut street. jely-3m5

MARRIED. MARKEIED.

BRADFORD—PHIPPS.—In Cincinnati, July 2d. by Puch Rev. C. P. Mellvaine, Mr. J. E. Bradford, of New York, to-2lis E. C. Phipps, of Cincinnati, Olice. DANFORTH—IAVEN.—In Chicago, July 5th, at the re-chaser of the bride's father. Rev. Joseph Haven, D. D. Y. Jampas Romeyn Danforth, of New York city, and Flat Alice Haven.

FA 183—WILSON.—In Washington city, on the 19th of July, by the Rev. Father Walter, Mr. Frank B. Wilson, at Philadelphia, Par., to Miss Marian V. Davis, of Washington D. C.

DIED.

M. 15-TYER. -On Saturday morning, the 6th inst., Mr. Bobert-Mollitore, agid 87 years.
His male friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funcial, from the residence of his brother. And drew Belntyre, 302 Dean street, this (Monday) afternoon, the 8th at 4 o'clock.
Mr. HEST BERG. -In Lancaster, July 5th, Dr. F. A. Brothenberg, in the 72d year of his age.
ROBINSON. -This morning, J. Norris, son of J. Norris and Mary M. Robinson, aged 4 months. Interment at Wikmington, Delaware.

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

A TLUE & CONNARD,
Paper Manufacturers, 44 N. Fifth street,
Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also,
second dality Book and Newspapers, at short no
my22:3mf.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE TENTH NATIONAL SENGERFEST.
THE MONSTER FESTIVAL OF THE AGE.
ATT POAY, day 12-Arrival of Singers and reception
in to evening, in Independence Square, by the Mayor.
UNDAY, day 14-Recreation.
UNDAY, day 14-Recreation
CONDAY, day 15-Rehearsal and Concert at Academy
of Meskin in the evening.
15 ESDAY, July 15-Prize Concert at Academy of

1 ESDAY, July 16-Prize Concert at Academy of M. Sie in the evening.
WEDNESDAY, July 17-Gigar tic Pionic at Washington Retreat and Encel & Well's Farm.
THURSDAY, July 18-Close of Festival.
Sonon Tickets \$3 for one person-to be had at Trumply's Seventh and Gaestnut; Blevers's, No. 1330 Chestnut elicit; Herwigia N. W. councer Third and Bown exceeds; Remade. No. 511 South Second street, and of the Managers, Lembers and Committees.

IRISH DEPUTATION—FAREWELL MEETING A farewell meeting will be beld in the American A ademy of Mesic, on THUISDAY EVENING, NEXT, U-11th inst. to extend to Rev. Dre. DENHAM and F.Alla, of the Irish Pre-byterian delegation to the Amer-pour Chareles, the parting greatings of the Chareles of

Paid Chieffers, the paring greening of the Chalches of Philadelphia.

Addition the occasion will be delivered by Drs. IALL and DENHAM, and by distinguished clerkymen and lay men of Philadelphia.

As the meeting printer to be one of unusual interest times who deere to be present should make an early application for tickets. These may be had gratuolously on WEDNESOAY and THURSDAY, at Ashmend & Evans's Bookstore, 224 the timit street. Reserved scale, to pay expenses, may be had on TUESDAY, at the same place, 25 cints each.

Boots open at 7 o'clock. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

13x-2trp. NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, Swimming School and Gymnasium for Ladies, Chil-dren and Gentemen, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

THE NATATORIUM AND THE FOURTH OF JULY: THE SWIMMING DEPARTMENT ON THE "FOURTH

will be open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for male swimmers exclusively. No ladies' classes and no lessons given on that day.

TWO and after July 5th the hours for ladies will close o'chock, P.M. je21-14th TO IEISHMEN OF ALL CLASSES.

The late coloristy that has befallen the late Major-to-nerd T. F. MEAGHEE, by drowning near Fort Benton on the let in-tant, calls for an expression of public regret, as it it is advisable that his countrymen should so axow to an exupathy for his untimely end. The character and a mission one of Ireland's bravest and best some demand a citable acknowledgment of his devotion to the land of the birth and the higherty of the human family. See obitionly notice in the Economy Telegraph of to decrease. N. R. HARRIS, 1912 Wharton street.

102 Wherton street.

102 Wherton street.

103 Wherton street.

104 GREEN LANE STATION.—The undersined have a f. il e-pply of the hardest and purest Lehigh Coal at the above place. No School kill coal kept. Parties in Germantown or vicinity who desire a superior article for present easy, or the winter, can have it promptly supplied and delivered, by addressing to Box 22 Germantown Post Office, or leaving orders at the Office, No, 15 South Seventh street, Phila. ntice, or leave treet, Phila. 1-27 Jurps BINES & SHEAFF.

ATTENTION. PHILADELPHIA UNION AR titlery. An adjourned meeting of this Company of the InduStrian Section of the Company of the InduStrian Section of the Chy Arenal, Race atreet, below Broad, Pembers are particularly requested to attend. By order of the Chy Arenal, Race atreet, below Broad of the Chy Arenal (Apr. 18 AAC STARR, Jn. 1997). JEFFERSON OIL COMPANY, THE ANNUAL

' H. C. ULMAN, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF North America, No. 232 Walnut street—Philadellia, Jujy 5, 1857.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on derinand free of tax, p3 1215.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

TO THE PUBLIC.—FAMILIES ABOUT LEAVing the city can get the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for their old Pamphlets, Books, Papers, etc., at 613 E. HUNTER.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lominard Street, Dispensary Department – Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

Burgiaries at Elizabeth—\$1,500 Worth of Diamonds Stolen.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 8.—On Sunday morning, between 1 and 5 o'clock A. M., the house of Miss Kellogg, known as the old Fay manslou, situated on Rahway avenue, about half a mile from Elizabeth, N. J., was entered by burglars, and \$1,500 worth of jewelry abstracted, the property of Mr. Whitehouse of Jersey City, one of the boarders. The thieves entered the sleeping apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse through a window almost on a level with the lawn, having first, it is supposed, impregnated the atmosphere with chloroform. The tobbery was not discovered until 514 o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Whitehouse woke and the morning, when Mr. Whitehouse woke and found the gas burning with full force. On examination of the room he found that the thieves had taken away his pants, a jewel-case, containing some pins, earrings, bracelets and rings, valued altogether at about \$1.500, beside \$30 incurrency. The jewel-case lay on a bureau in the room, within easy reach of the robbers. A watch, belonging to Mrs. Whitehouse, hanging on an arm of the mirror, and almost touching the box, was fortunately unnoticed by the thieves. The depredators managed their business so well that no alarm was given and consequently ther

that no alarm was given, and consequently they escaped with their plunder, leaving, however, the empty jewel-case and the clothing in front of the The house of Mr. Parker, within a few blocks, was also entertd on the same evening, by, it is supposed, the same party, but nothing was taken away except a small umbrella. It would appear that Mr. Parker's house—was entered for purely convivial purposes, as the unbidden guests merely helped themselves to some cake and wine, and the umbrella though considerable silvery was the unbrilla though considerable silver was withia reach. Robberies are of frequent occurrence in the vicinity of Elizabeth, the thieves managing, in most cases, to escape detection.

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

A Radical Peace Convention.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] WONSOCKET, R. I., July 1, 1807.—We have been holding a Radical Peace Convention that has proved remarkably interesting. Levi K. Joslin, of Providence, was apointed Chairman, and Mrs. C. H. Rand and Mary L. Stimpson, of Providence, secretaries. Among the most important resolutions were the following:

Resolved, That no war can be prosecuted without utter disregard of "the inalienable right to life," as wholesale man-killing is the first requisite in all warfare. Enlightened States accord the right of life to their criminals; but barbarous war right of the to their criminals; but barbarous war sloughters thousands of innocent men, and the assumption that we recognize the "inalienable right to life" is a sham and a cheat.

*Resolved, That the burden of war falls mostly upon the common people—in times of conflict by their blood, their wounds and their lives; and in times of receiver the results.

times of peace by the war tax.

Resolved, That to preach the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, perfect love to God and

man, the golden rule, the sacredness of all the Christian principles, and yet to justify war, is to preach irreconcilable contradictions.

Revolved, That the causes that lead to war and the conditions that make for peace are vital questions, and we therefore battle with spiritual weapons for universal human rights. pons for universal human rights.

Rev. Adin Ballou, of Massachusetts, took a prominent part. Speeches were also delivered by Mrs. Belnap, of Ashland; B. J. Butts, L. K. Joslin and others.

Mr. Le Poer, Rev. John Boyden and W. H. S. Smith, men of ability, were not prepared to accept the principles, and offered their objections, and the meeting was prolonged until the resolu-tions were thoroughly understood and adopted, when the meeting adjourned until November

OBITUARY.

We received at a late hour last night the sad intelligence of the death of Ex-Governor John A. King. He died at his home in Jamaica, L. I., yesterday afternoon, at 3,30 o'clock, from the effects of a paralytic attack received while addressing an audience on the 4th inst. Most of the introduces of his family were present at the time of his decease. The tolling bells, the halfmosted flags, and other exhibitions of sorrow, gave evidence that the entire community realized their great loss in the death of this estimable man, who was no less beloved for his private virtues than honored for the uprightness that characterized his public career.

Mr. King was the son of Hon. Rufus King. He was Secretary of Legation and afterward Charge d'Affaires at London when his father was for the second time Minister from this country at

to the second time Minister from this country at the Court of St. James. He afterward represented his district in the State Legislature, and was a member of Congress from 1849 to 1851.

Mr. King was elected Governor of this State by the Republican party, in the stormy and exciting campaign that resulted in the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. His administration of public affairs was marked by integrity and statesmanlike ability. There was not in the State a gentleman of purer personal character, or of a more unsullied political reputation. While he was always true to his party he was never, in any instance, false to the cause of freenever, in any instance, false to the cause of free-

His death was sudden and unexpected. He was present, in his usual health, at a meeting of the Janualca Literary Union, on the 4th inst., and was called upon to speak. While in the act of addressing the audience he was observed to exhibit evidence of sudden illness, and to lean on the table for support. He was conveyed from the stand fainting, and was shortly after taken to his lean by his sen. W. Pilohed Wine. On which sistance being called it was found that his left ide was paralyzed. He continued to sink away pidly, and expired yesterday afternoon, in the ightieth year of his age.

Thomas Francis Meagher. A despatch informs us of the death by drownng of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher. Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana Territory. He was born in Waterford, Ireland, on the 3d of August, 1623, and, consequently, at the time of his leath had nearly completed his forty-fourth year. It is well known that he took a prominent part in Irish politics as one of the leaders of the "Young Ireland Party," and that after being tried and convicted on the charge of treason, he was sentenced to death. This senson, he was sentenced to death. This sentence, however, was commuted to banishment for life to Van Dieman's Land. Thence he escoped, and obtaining passage by a sailing vessel he arrived at this port in May, 1852. On his arrival here he was received with much enthusiasm. Public receptions were tendered him almost without number, and for many years the anniversary of his arrival was celebrated by a club which bore his name. For some time after he bectured in various parts of the country, and in 1854 he visited California. Subsequently he read and practiced law in this city: edited the Irish News, a weekly paper, in 1856; visited Central America the following year, and passed some time afterward in Nicaragna and Costa Rice He raised a company for the Sixty-ninth Regiment in 1861, and accompanied it to the field Early in the war, however, he was assigned to the command of the Irish Brigade, and shared its fortunes in nearly all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, but speedily recovered and resumed his command. He was much beloved by his troops, who were mostly his own country men, and over whom he exercised great control On the field of battle he was always conspicuous, and had a happy faculty of inspiring his soldiers with the greatest enthusiasm at the critical mo-ment. He was recently appointed Secretary of Montana, and as Acting Governor had declared himself to be carnestly in favor of a vigorous and energetic prosecution of a war against the Indians .- N. Y. Times.

The New Reconstruction Bill. The following is a copy of the bill as agreed upon by the House Committee, which Mr. Thaddeus Stevens will introduce: Au Act supplementary to an Act entitled an Act

to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the Act supplementary thereto, passed March 23

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the Acts of March 2 and March 23, 1867 to which this Act is a supplement, that governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkau-sas, were illegal and void, and that thereafter said governments were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts and to the authority of Congress

only.
SEC. 2. And be it further enucted, That said acts, to which this is a supplement, shall be construed to authorize the officer assigned to the command of any military district under said acts, whenever he shall deem it necessary to the due performance of his duties under said acts, to remove or suspend from office any municipal or State officer, or person exercising afithority under or by virtue of any so-called State Govern-ment existing in his district, and to appoint au-other person instead of the officer or person so removed, if he shall deem proper so to do, and to authorize the officer assigned to the command of any military district under said acts, whenever he may deem it necessary as a foregaid to prohibit surround on the said acts. said acts, whenever he may deem it necessary as aforesaid, to prohibit, suspend or set aside, any act or proceeding of any such State or municipal government, or any act or thing done under or by virtue of its authority; it being the intention of said act that during its continuance said so-called State governments of the rebel States shall of be allowed to continue only as subordinate to, and subject to the control of the officers assigned

to the military districts aforesaid respectively, and to Congress; and all acts heretofore done by any such officer in accordance herewith shall be

Jun Try Sill 1881 D. J. Shill

decined valid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the boards of registration of the several military districts, established by the acts to which this is additional, shall admit to registration only such persons as they deem entitled to the registered by the acts aforesaid. They shall not regard the taking of the oath prescribed in the act of March 25, 1867, as conclusive evidence of the right of the person taking it to be registered, but prima facic only; and may receive such evidence under oath, relating thereto, as they may deem proper, either from the person applying to be registered or others, and either of the members of said boards are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations, and examine witnesses touch firmations, and examine witnesses touch-ing the right of any person to be registered. Said bonds of registration may strike from the list of voters the name of any one already mentioned who, in their judgment, improperly took the oath prescribed in the act, to which this is addioath prescribed in the act, to which this is acquirional, or was not entitled by said acts to be registered, and shall not be bound or governed in their action by any opinion of any officer of the United States Government. Record evidence hall not be required by said boards to prove participation in the rebellion, but parole evidence of fact of such participation shall be deemed by said boards sufficient to effect the disfranchisement provided for by the acts to which this is addi-

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no civil SEC.-4. And be it further enacted, That no civil court of the United States, or of any State, shall have jurisdiction of any proceeding, civil or criminal, against any such District Commander, or any officer or person acting by his authority, for or on account of any act done by him in his official capacity under this act, or under the acts to which it is supplementary, to wit: the act named in the first section of this act, and the act of March 23. 1867. Supplementary thereto March 23, 1867, supplementary thereto.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no District Commander shall be relieved from the command assigned to him under the aforesaid acts unless the Senate shall have first advised and consented to his removal, or unless by sentence of court-martial he shall be cashiered or dismissed from the army, or unless he shall consent

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Indians on the Smoky Hill---New Depredations---A Fight----Hancock and Custar After Them.

FORT SEDGWICK, C. T., June 26, 1867.-We have more news from Custar by a courier who just came into headquarters. It appears that Custar, after traveling five days in the direction of the Republican, struck the trail of the Sionx and Cheyennes, which he declares to be the same whom Hancock drove from their village at Pawnee Forks. He saw no Indians save a small squad standing on a hill about ten miles to the westward, who were apparently watching him, as they instantly made off as they saw a quad of cavalry detach themselves from the main body of Custar's columns. On reaching the bluff on which the Indians had stood, they could see no traces of them: they had disappeared. Gen. Custar has instructions to bear down upon the Smoky Hill, Beaver, and Turkey Creeks, also the Republican River, where it has been accertained there are about 1,500 Indians.

The coaches on the Smoky-Hill meet with In-

dians daily. On the lath inst., two ceaches near Big Timber were suddenly attacked by a large number of Indians, who fired a volley upon the coaches. The passengers instantly got up and ranged themselves alongside the coaches. But one driver, not being able to check his frightened mules, drove on, when the passengers commenced to run to keep up with the coaches. One ceach dashed on to the station, while the other, which contained four passengers and two soldiers, kept up a continual firing upon the Indians. The corporal, who was in com-mand of the guard at the station started immediately with some soldiers to the rescue. On the appearance of the soldiers the Indian's retreated. In the fight three white men were killed—G. W. Brownell of Galena, Illinois, passenger: Edward McNaily, soldier, Co. E. Third Infantry, and Joseph Waldrof, Co. E. Third Infantry, H. C. Davis, the driver, was wounded in the back. C. H. Blake, a Central City merchant, fiesh wound in the shoulder, and face burned with powder. L. F. Bartles was hit on the back side of his head with a spent ball. W. S. Hamon, Mr. Burtes and Mr. Cisco speak in very severe terms of the men in the foremost Inside were eight soldiers and oach. parried passenger. On the arrival at the station, the corporal in command had to threaten their lives to compel them to hasten to the rescue of the coach. For three days these two coaches were surrounded by a band of about 500 or 600 Indians, when they succeeded in returning to Fort Wallace. At the Fort they met Gen. Hancock, who came on with them the nex day. The party arrived safety on the 23d at Denver, leaving Gen. Hancock with his escort of 120 men, consisting of infantry, cavalry and teamsters. Gen. Hancock intends war if he can procure men to go against them. He is in Denver at present, but he leaves to-day, when he will sport all persons intending a journey east by the Smoky Hill route. Great excitement is in Denver in consequence of these outrages.

General Hancock and the Indians—
den. Gibson on His Way to Fort Phil.
Kearney—The Indians on the Rampage in Arizona.
Fort Sengwick, Helena, June 27, 1867.—
Maj.-Gen. Hancock has reached Denver, preparatory to his return to Fort Harker, to distribute
the major the Smoky Hill He is green.

nore troops along the Smoky Hill. He is accompanied by Gen. Mitchell, chief of staff, Lieut. Graham, 2d Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. Brown, Topographical Engineer. His escort consists of Troop I, 7th Cavalry, Companies I and G, 37th infantry. General Sykes is also with him. Gen. Hancock intends to call on the Governor of Kansas for a regiment of troops to Governor of Kansas for a regiment of troops to guard the frontier. Gen. Gibbon, Gen. D. P. Bradley, Major James Van Woast, 18th infantry, Major A. Chambers, Recorder, have arrived safely at Fort Reno, on the way to Phil. Kearney. You will remember that the above gentlement were detailed by Gen. Grant as a military Court of Inquiry in the Phil. Kearney massacre. Two more new posts have been established in the Department of the Platte by Major-Gen. C. C. Aupartment of the Fratte by Major-Gen. C. C. Au-gur, commanding. One new post is to be estab-lished on the Big Cheyenne River, and another between Fort Cheyenne and Fort Berthold, thus foruging a regular chain of forts from Fort Kearhey via Keno, to Forts Randall and Beaton. Some time ago it was stated that Fort C. F. Smith was besieged by hostile Indians, and that there were prospects of starvation for the garrison. A detachment of volunteers, under Major-General Thoroughman, is within two weeks march of the fort, bound for its relief, with ten wagon-loads o provisions. Advices from Arizona state that Gen. Gregg, commanding an expedition sent against the Apache Indians, is pushing on the war with vigor and prudence. The Apaches are

after them .- N. Y. Tribunc. THE "AWKWARD SQUAD" IN ENGLAND.-I they do not take care, the English cavalry will lose their credit, and cease to "witch the world with noble horsemanship." They made rather a with hobe noisemanship. They made rather a doleful exhibition of awkwardness in the late review—at—Windsor,—Even—the "Life Guards," those darlings of the London fair sex, did not come off very brilliantly, as a couple of them bits the dust ingloriously at an early period of the manouvering. In a later charge, several carrilers, were unhorsed, and in some instances both steed and rider came down together. Indeed, one poor fellow had a narrow escape with his life, being dragged several hundred feet by his heavy boot catching in the stirrup. To cap the climax, by another phase of awkwardness, a member of a volunteer company blew his finger off with his own rifle. We don't do much worse than this at a rural militia training.

committing depredations between Hardyville and

Prescott, and volunteers have been called to go

Austrian Officers from Vera Cruz Waiting to Join an Expedition Against Juarez Their Betermink-tion to Avenge the Death of Maxi-milian.

milian.

Southwest Pass (via New Orleans), July 7th, 1867.—The Raleigh, hence fro Hayana, has on board about ten Austrian officers, who arrived from Vera Cruz via Mobile, and new go to from Vera Cruz via Mobile, and new go to Havana with the view of remaining there until they have an opportunity to join some Mexican chieftain at enmity with Juarez. Among them are Major Herron and Darnings Bureau. The latter was military commissary at Vera Cruz. They declare that they will remain in Mexico and avenge Maximilian's death; that a few days will see a powerful chieftain at the head of a large anti-Juarez party, and the remnant of the Austrians will rendezvous at Havana, from which point they will return to Mexico.

Arrival of Imperial Officers from Vera Cruz and Sisal-Santa Anna Still in Confinement - Indignation of the Populace Against Him. Havana, June 27, 1867.—The Spanish steamer Ciudad Condal, from Vera Cruz on the 20th and Sisal om the 22d-prived at the part on the 25th

isal on the 28d, arrived at this port on the 25th

Sisal on the 23d, arrived at this port on the 23th instant, with ninety-nine passengers.

Among the most notable of the refugees by said steamer I noticed General Taboada, who commanded the imperialist forces in Vera Cruz, and whose doings on the arrival of Santa Anna gave rise to the old hero's last flasco. No less than dashe individuals of this family accompany. than eight individuals of his family accompany

Another notable character, the high mighty eximperial Commissary of Yucatan, Salazar Harregul, has arrived in the Spanish steamer. The fact is that Merida had to surrender at last, after i fruitless and disastrous resistance, and now the whole of Yucatan is in the hands of the Liberals.
General Santa Auna had been removed from
Sisal to Campeche, where the populace were very
much infuriated against him. The General was
sent there in a small gunboat, and when he was sent there in a small gunboat, and when he was taken ashore he recurred to the magnificent reception he met with in that city in the year 1825, as Commandant General, so different to that which awaited him in 1867. From the moment he put his foot on shore, the populace, composed of all castes and colors, got up a tremendous hue and city in the most insulting terms, and the leader of this mob approached the General so near of this mob approached the General so near that he found it necessary to repulse him rather roughly himself. These violent proceedings, howcontinued in prison, without any communication whatever with outsiders; but in case any tumult were to break out among the mob, demanding his life, it was not improbable that he would be specified to their turn in the securities of the case any tumult were to break out among the mob, demanding his life, it was not improbable that he would be specified to their turn just as were the case with ans me, it was not improbable that he would be sacrificed to their furry, just as was the case with General Espejo, Schor's Govantes, Avila and Ponce, after the fall of Merida. Espejo was the Military Commander of Calquisnini, Nicolas Govantes, Prefect of Campeche, and N. Ponce, Prefect of the Island of Carmen. They were all shot on the Wilh inst. It was currently reported and believed in Cam-

peche that documents of a very important nature had been found in the possession General Santa The terms for the surrender of Vera Cruz to General Benavides had been signed.

A letter dated Vera Cruz, 20th linst., to the following effect, has been received from a Liberal source: Senor Carran, one of the richest and most prominent merchants in Vera Cruz, is at Sacrificios just now, where he is making arrangenents with the imperial commissary for the capitulation of Vera Cruz to General Benavides. Under these circumstances the feelings among the three prevailing parties grow desperate. The garrison appears determined to do anything rather than surrender. The Republicans, joined by the American and English Consuls, are for supporting Juarez, and the pygmy party, led on by a few military chiefs, would like to pronounce for Santa Anna; the latter party sent a commissioner by the last French steamer for Harang, the French steamer to Havana—the France—to look for Santa Anna, presuming that the General went on in the Virginia. Not meeting with him he proceeded to New York. Everything is in a most disorganized state, and the disorder increases daily, which may at last prove disastrous. In the Plaza de Armas, and at the corners of the principal streets, guns have been placed since the 16th ult., and the next day seven earthworks, mounted with artillery, were thrown up. The consternation is general; a conflict is inevitable, and before long the hour for thirst for blood and vengeauce may arrive. Scuor Carran has arrived since the above from Sacrificios: on reaching the wharf General To-boada committed violence on him by wrenching out of his hands a despatch he brought for the American Consul, as also a free pass which the Prefect had granted him to go to Sacrificios. The General desisted afterwards from his purpose, and will probably be banished.

In a hot discussion which the commandant of San Juan de Uloa Castle had with the Imperial Commissary, the former told him that he was too imid to confront the actual situation, and that

timid to confront the actual situation, and that the Commissary ought to give up the command to him. As the latter resisted, the commandant reminded him that the eastle was under his com-mand, and that he could place his artillery in such a way as to sweep away all the im-postors that were in the city; and, sure enough, seven pieces of heavy calibre have appeared mounted towards the city. The parties have since had another meeting, and Bureau having become very much alarmed, it has almost been decided that he resigns his post in favor of this Perez Gomez, whose second was then to take command of the eastle, and General Cuevas would, in that ease, be named General-in-Chief and Director of the Artillery.

The Imperialist accounts are now exceedingly meagre, and it may be presumed that henceforth they will keep so. However, I must give you what I get what I get.
It is reported from Mexico that General Marquez made a sally by the Nino Perdido road, with six thousand men, and succeeded so far as

to introduce a large convoy. A fight ensued, and the Republicans suffered severe losses in dead and wounded, while Marquez made many prisoners. Accounts from San Luis Potosi state that Marquez had imprisoned several families of the Liberals, which, together with other prisoners, he Maximilian and his generals not be saved. Miramon's wife had implored Juarez personally to pardon her husband—she was well treated and received a few words of consolation—but it was rumored that the prisoners of Queretaro had been sentenced to death, and that the Cabinet of Juarez were in deliberation on this matter. N. Y. Herald today.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, July 8.—United States Marshal Robert Murray, Deputy Marshals A. B. New-combe and Eben S. Poor, and Messrs. Charles E. Hogan, Alexander Watson, and Joseph Galliard, of the Secret Service Division, on Saturday appear ed before Judge Armstrong, in the Queens County Court-house at Jamaica, L. I., and gave bonds to appear on Nov. 20 next, and answer the charge of conspiracy to kidnap Philip Stanley. Col. Wm. P. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service. Corps of the Treasury Department at Washington, and others in his service, are also implicated in the matter. Marshal Murray's own recognizance for his appearance on the day mentioned was accepted, and the others were admitted to

was accepted, and the others were admitted to ball in the sum of \$1,500 each.

Patrick Cookey, a man about thirty-five years of several process of several process.

Thirty-second precinct, on suspicion of having murdered, aided by accomplices, a man named Edward Riley, on the 12th day of July, 1866, in the town of Tubber, county Clare, Freday, 1866, in the town of Tubber, county Clare, Freday, 1866, in the town of Tubber, and 1810, bed here. land. Cooney confessed that Riley had been killed at a fair in the above town on the day mentioned, but he denies having had a hand in the murder, although he was forced to emigrate to His country on account of his having struck a has been reprinted in London.

brother of the murdered man on the day the bloody deed was committed. Cooncy, it is said, was in good circumstances when he left Ireland. His wife and family are still residing on his farm in a place called Gonteearmane, county Clare, Irc-

Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of New York, ex-Right Rev. Bishep Potter, of New York, expects to sail for England next Wednesday, accompanied by his daughter. He will shortly issue a brief Pastoral to his clergy and laity on the subject of his absence, and asking their prayers for his safe return. He cordially approves of the officiating of any Bishop whom the clergy may wish to call in for any special occasion. The Standing Committee of the Diocese have concurred in a recommendation that the annual Convention be postponed until some day in November.

An inquest was held, on Saturday afternoon

An inquest was held, on Saturday afternoon, by Coroner Gover, over the body of James Scanlan, who committed suicide by shooting-bimself through the breast. Scanlan had been on a spree for nearly a week, but had not ne-glected his business. He was a barkeeper, and the only excuse given for the rash act is that the sulcon had been sold, and he was likely to lose

his situation.

At 12 o'clock on Saturday, an unknown woman, wearing a pink dress and Bloomer straw hat, jumped from the stern of a Catharine street ferryboat, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

AQUATICS.

The English Scullers' Race for Four Hundred Pounds.

(From the London Times, June 25.)

In our impression yesterday we gave an account of the race on Saturday between Sadler and 'Cooper, from Putney to Mortlake. Yesterday there was another foul, and this time a mile from starting. One would suppose that after from starting. One would suppose that after what took place on Saturday, and the remarks made on the subject, the men would have avoided the slightest chance of a foul. Although the North countryman refused to row again, after the manner in which he was treated on Saturday, when the opinion seems to be that he ought to have had the money, we are given to understand that his party took legal advice and decided to row. About three o'clock the Northerner and Kelley, his mentor, rowed from Putney to Wandsworth and spurted home, Cooper having certainly improved since Saturday. Mr. Brickwood was referee: Mr. Messenger, an ex-champion, umpire for Sadler, and Heath for Cooper, while the former was shown up by Hammerton and Cooper by Kelley, the characteristics. the champion. Betting was varied, but Sadler was strongly favored. Cooper, as on Saturday, had the choice of station. He got a lead of half a length, but Sadler reduced it to a quarter at the Star, and the former, spurting, resumed the lead, drawing nearly clear at Simmons.

Both rowed wide, and a magnificent race to the Both rowed wide, and a magnineent race to the London Boat House found Cooper clear. Cooper then got away as Sadler passed in towards him. As they crossed the river and encountered heavy water Cooper, to the surprise of all, showed himself the better man in it; but as he caught four or Point Cooper bore towards Sadler, but the for-Point Cooper bore towards Sadler, but the former got away again, and again caught several crabs, nearly going overboard. At the Dung wharf he led by a clear length, and looked an easy winner, but as they passed Rose cottages. Sadler drew up, and they encountered a barge near the Crab Tree. Cooper stuck to the barge, and Sadler, coming with a rush, fouled him, going on with the lead. Cooper rowed a few strokes, and then ceased, and Sadler got home six lengths ahead. six lengths ahead.

The stakes were awarded to Sadler on the foul

but the decision was received with much dissatis

Adoption of the New Constitution---Message from the King of Prussia to the Legislature, At the sitting of the Upper House of the Prus

sian Legislature. June 24, one hundred and nine-teen members being present, the draft of the North German constitution was unanin assed. The clos of the present sessi Prussian Diet took place at three P. M. Baron von der Heydt, the Minister of Finance

read a message from the King, of which the fol-owing is a summary:—His Majesty thanks the hambers for the adoption of the constitution, and unounces that it will be immediately proclaimed n all the States of the confederation North Germany will henceforth constitute a closely connected union of States, the national community which already secures the protection community which already secures the protection of German territory will also be extended to the commercial life of the German people. The Zollverein, the foundation of which formerly marked the commencement of the united development of Germany, will be brought into harmony with the vital condition of the North German Confederation. Thanks to the moderation and the love of peace of all the Powers, success has been attained in guarding the peaceful development of European affairs from interruption. The friendly and confidential relations existing between the King and the sovereigns of powerful neighboring States afford the prospect in every direction of the blessings of peace coa-tinuing to be undisturbed. A powerful guarantee is supplied by the fact that the wish and alm of the Government will constantly be, directed towards specially employing the importance and power of the newly strengthened common wealth in securing the benefits of peace.

The Awards at the Paris Exposition According to previous authentic reports, fully corroborated by a despatch just received at this office, four gold medals have been awarded to exhibitors of pianos at the Paris Exposition. exhibitors of planes at the Large Lapositon. To Messrs. Broadwood, of London, a house nearly one hundred and forty years in existence, closely identified with the rise and progress of closely identified with the rise and progress of piano forte manufacture, and still the most extensive firm in Europe, having done much for the social welfare of their workmen, a complimentary gold medal. Exhibit grand planos only, parallel strings. To Messrs, Steinway & Sons of New York, showing the greatest perfection in all three styles, grand, square, and upright, and now and valuable inventions representing the greatest valuable inventions, representing the greates progress in the art of plane forte manufacture, progress in the art of plano forte manufacture, a gold medal. All overstrung scale. To Messrs. Chickering & Sons, Boston, for great perfection in the old system of constructing grand planos, with parallel strings, a gold medal. To Streicher, of Vienna, grand planos with overstrung scale; after the Steinway system, fourth gold medal. The International Jury consisted of seven gentlemen, the United States not being represented. It is therefore a matter of no little pride to the musical public of America that, the first and second sical public of America that the first and second gold medals, in order of merit, were awarded to this country. The above is a synopsis of the re-port of the Jury, which we shall give to our readers as soon as officially published and in our hands. We shall of course confine ourselves strictly to the award and doings of the Jury, decmatters, without the slightest connection with the merits of the instruments exhibited.

A cable telegram, dated Paris. July 4th, informed the Messrs. Steinway & Sons, of this city, that, in addition to First Gold Medal of Merit analysis of the part of the p

awarded to them by the International Jury at the Universal Exposition, the Societe des Beaux Arts, after a careful examination and comparison of plano fortes exhibited, awarded to Messri Steinway & Sons their Grand Testimonial Meda for greatest perfection and novelty of construc-tion in grand, square, and upright planes. This voluntary testimonial, from a society of such igh standing, is only second in importance to the verdict of the International Jury.—New York Weekly Review.

-A telegraphic construction corps in Georgia recently laid, distributed and set five thousand, four hundred poles, insulated them, and strung two hundred and three miles of wire, in the short, space of forty-seven working days.

-Bishop McIlvaine's pamphlet on Ritvallan

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Colenso is going back to England. -One of the diamonds in the Empress of Ausria's Hungarlan crown is valued at 70,000 florins. -More Japs are on their way "across the Con-

—San Francisco is made happy by the discovery of a bed of oysters in the bay.

The female sovereigns propose to meet in Paris. All females are sovereigns there. -The Countess of Fife recently fell and broke her leg, occasioning a discordant Fife.

—Atlanta is meditating a Lincoln monument, 140 feet high. -London beer-drinkers are furious over short

measures. —The son of John Y. Mason has got a com-nission in the French Army, in Algiers. —Sing-Kee-Chee, of the Japanese jugglers, is said to be going to marry a Chicagoess.

-Cardinal Cullen is among the prelates in Rome. -A girl six years old was picked up drunk in

the street of a Connecticut town last week. The Archduchess Mathide was accounted the most beautiful blonde in Europe, but she would smoke cigarettes.

—The chief Sultana prepared a splendid coffee service, enriched with jewels, as a present for the Empress of the French.

-The Shah of Persia cannot travel because the country will not support his suite of 20,000 percountry win not support his suite of 20,000 persons on the way.

—A Virginia clergyman frightened a young man into spasms and a girl into a faint by a "powerful" sermon the other day.

-The Princess Alice's "reception" in London was a cool one on the people's part. They want

the Queen, not the daughter. —A man in New York has been committed to jail for "defacing natural scenery" by pasting advertisements on the curb stores. advertisements on the curb stones. -The victims in the approaching balloon wed-

ding in Central Park are to be paid \$500 for their trouble. —A New Jerseyman cut a boy's throat for calling him to breakfast. His appetite was san-

guinary. -King Francis Joseph has ordered the Peth pawnbrokers to return all pawned articles on which no more than a florin is due.

-The Chaudiere, Canada, gold miners are delighted with a yield of \$2,000 per day, and the recent finding of a \$270 nugget.

The Prince of Wales's fast friend, the Duke of St. Albans, has been married to a daughter of the Queen's private secretary, Gen. Grey. -Another Revolutionary hero has been exhumed in Illinois. His name is John Regan, and he is 104 years old.

For interfering with his legitimate right to thrash his wife, a man in Decatur, Ill., bit off another man's nose.

—Bishop Heber has a statue at Calcutta and one at Madras, but there is nothing to mark the spot where he is buried. A subscription is collecting for a memorial tablet for this purpose.

Lecting for a memorial tablet for this purpose.

If Greece and Rome are represented at the French Exhibition, might not their productions be appropriately ranged in "class six?" asks poor old Punch.

—A map living at Enterprise, Mississippi, imbibed sphicient of the spirit of the place to chop to pieces with an axe, after being mortally worlded himself, his assailant and all his family. California papers say that San Francisco sends away forty tons of silver and six tons of gold every month, and that the State exports ten thousand tons of copper annually.

—The assignees of an insolvent estate at Newton, Mass., were much disgusted the other day because the Court cut down their modest little bill for services from \$20,000 to \$8,000.

-An enterprising merchant of Cincinnati pro-Orleans and thence to New York for half the ruling rates, or for 30c. a bushel

—A fruit grower at Loveland, O., succeeded this season in raising one bushel, three pecks and three quarts of strawberries from a square rod of ground. —A young lady named White was killed at Middletown Connecticut, on Friday, by the mic-take of a druggist, who mixed laudanum instead

of rhubarb in a prescription prepared for her. -The Czar has given orders that there shall be sent to be deposited at the Invalides a sword which belonged to Napoleon, which somehow came into his possession -Osage orange hedges are planted in Illinois.

cultivated and warranted for one year at 30 cents per rod. In two years they will keep out all stock, and are warranted to last 500 years. -Jacob Barker was beaten in the street in New woman, who had her money deposited in his

-Five boys have been killed and two others mangled by the locomotives and cars going through a single street of Chicago during the last year and a half; and the City Council is taking -An afflicted editor, who is troubled with hand-

organs under his window, longs for the "evil days" mentioned in Ecclesiastes, when "the grinders shall cease because they are few," and 'the sound of the grinding" shall be "low. -The Church Union takes a gentleman to task because he began a letter with "dear brethren," and closed it with "yours in Christian love," filling the intermediate space with abuse of those same loving brethren.

—One of "ye flerce Democracie" of New Haven, when asked what he thought of the President, replied, "He's a noble looking man, a plendid figure of a man; he's got a forehead like

—Illinois agriculturists are more confident of the success of beet-sugar making in that State, and a consignment of thirty thousand pounds of the article, just received at Chicago from the manufactory at Chatsworth, confirms their ex--A fine alligator, seven feet in length, has

been brought to Liverpool by the African steamer. Lagos. It is in excellent health, judging by the vigor with which it snaps its jaws, and during the voyage was accommodated in a puncheon, water being introduced occasionally through one of the —Charleston, S. C., was much excited the other day by the report that a "mermaid" had been

day by the report that a meridian had, been brought in by the high tides and washed schore at the foot of Tradd street. The shop of a druggist, to which it was said that the interesting atranger had been taken, was besieged for some-time by "crowds of freedman and a few white-visitors."

—A Breton tourist, curious to see the exhibi-tion, has constructed for his journey a sort of ark containing a suite of rooms, and which is about nine feet high and sixty feet wide. Embarking at L'Orient with his family, the second Noah has arrived at Nantes, and at last accounts was awaiting favorable weather to float down to

—Speaking of the rapid progress of the Raci-fic Railroad, a Western paper takes this glimpse of the future: "Stretching with its castern con-nections across the continent from New York to San Francisco, a distance of 2,268 miles, is will afford the shortest and most comfortable route from England to China. The travelse from Louafford the shortest and most comfortable route from England to China. The traveler from London to Hong Kong will run up by rail to Liverpool, and take the aterimor, which will land him at New York, 3,150 miles to the westward, within eleven days of the time, he left home. Themee across the country he will fly in six days to the Golden Gate, where another steamship will be in walking to carry him the remaining 4,000 miles his wealth three days. The whole trip will occupy only forty days, fifteen less than the shortest time eyer made by the Mediteranean and Rod Squaroute.

route" fine and promise to the promise