Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor. ..

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867

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THE EVENING BULLETIN. AT THE NEW BULLETINBUILDING,

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PROPEDITORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, EINEST C. WALLAGE,
F. L. FITHERSON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
GASPER SOUTHER, Jr.,
FRANCIS WILLIAMSON,

The Builetis is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum. M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHEAST corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets. The patronage of old customers of Chestnut street, above Sixth, and Chestnut street, above Eighth, solicited. je4-rp,tf

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED Planos,—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. Warerooms, 1103 Chestnut street. jc18-3m5 MARRIED. DUBREF—THOMPSON.—In Harrisburg, July 2d, by Rev. James Colder, Mr. Alexander L. Dubrec and Mrs. Enaline Thompson.
WATKINS—KNAPP.—On the 5th inst., in Columbus, Ohio, by the Pey. C. A. L. Richards, Maurice Watkins, Esq., et Chicago, and Miss Aristine L. Knapp, of Columbus.

DIED. HERK NE-8.—On 9th inst., Leander, younget son of B. Lander, and Mary J. Herkness, aged 9 years, 3 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, 650 North Fleventh street, on Friday, 12th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

HEWIN.—On the 8th-instant, Miss Sarah Irwin, daughter of the late John W. Irwin, Egg., of St. Croix, W. J. Funeral from the residence of Joseph B. Barry, East Walnat lane. Germantown, on Friday afternoon, 12th instant, at 2 o'clock.

MERICEFIELD—On the evening of the 8th inst., Anna G. Merreicleld, cliet of the late John Guest Merreicled, in her 753 year.

G. Merrefield, felict of the late John Guest Merrefield, in her 32d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence. No. 550 North Fifth street, on Fifth day, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock.

MORUIS.—On July 2th. 1857, William J. R. Morris, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his feneral, from his late residence, No. 1720 Locast street, on Friday afternoon, the 12th inst., at one o'clock.

LYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE BEST ARTICLE OF CONTROL OF CONT EYRE & LANDELL Have reduced all the Sommer Silks and Spring Dress Goods'

A TLEE & CONNARD.

Faper Manufacturers, 44 N. Fifth street,

Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also,
second chality Book and Newspapers, at short no SPECIAL NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSINGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. con-ner of Forty-first and Haverford streets. PHILADELPHIA. SThe Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-

annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. The capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and atten the 1sth inst.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until

SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.

Treasurer.

THE TENTH NATIONAL SENGERFEST.
THE SONSTER FESTIVAL OF THE AGE.
SATI PDAY, July 13-Arrival of Singers and reception in the evening. In Independence Square, by the Mayor,
SUNDAY, July 14-Recreation.
MONDAY, July 15-Rehearsal and Concert at Academy of Mosic in the evening.
TESDAY, July 15-Prize Concert at Academy of Mosic influence of Testival.
THURSDAY, July 15-Close of Festival.
Sea on Tickets 55 for one person—to be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chestnut: Meyer's, No. 1230 Chestnut attect; Hetwick, N. W. corner Third and Brown streets; Retter's, No. 511 South Second street, and of the Managers, Members and Committers.

BEST BRISH DEPT TATION FAREWELL MEETING. A pre-well meeting will be held in the American Academy of Mesic on THURSDAY EVENING XEXT, the 14th in-t. to extend to Rev. Drs. DENHAM and HALL, of the frien Pre-byterian delegation to the Amer-ican Chardes, the parting greetings of the Churches of Philadelphia.

Italiade/pibia.

Addieses on the occasion will be delivered by Dre. HALL and DENHAM, and by distinguished clergymen and by men of Philadelphia.

As the meeting promise to be one of, unusual interest, those who desire to be present should make an early application for tickets. These may be had gratitulously on WEDNLSDAY and THI ISDAY, at Ashmead & Evanish Bookstree, 234 the study statement, and the property of t ch. open at 7 o'clock. Exercises to commence at 8

O'clock.

DIVIDEND. THE DIRECTORS OF THE DIALECTORS OF THE DIALECTORS OF THE Charlet Reference Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Reduced Charlet Stock, clear of State Tax, payable on and after the 19th instant, at the Office of the Company, 218 Walnut The Transfer Books will be closed until after the 20th in four.
Sto Libeldess are requested to leave their certificates at Sto Libeldess are requested for the new certificates, this office, to be exchanged for the new certificates.
EDWARD P. HALL, Scretary, 1910-89.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAHLROAD AND GREEK LANE STATION.—The undersigned have a full supply of the hardest and purest Lehigh Coal at the above place. No Schwikili coal kept, Parties in Germantown or vicinity who desire a superior article for present use, or the winter, can have it promptly supplied and delivered, by addressing to Box 22 Germantown Post Office, or leaving orders at the Office, No, 15 South Seventh street, Phila.

[187] BINES & SHEAFF.

Fertuncy

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING, ON this (Wednesday) evening, 10th inst., at the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Spruce and Seventeenth streets. The Presbytery of Philadelphia will ordain Mr. Francis Heyl, Jr., to the work of the Ministry find dismiss kim to his chosen field of labor in northern India. The services will begin at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The Christian public are invited to attend. If:

To THE PUBLIC.—FAMILIES ABOUT LEAV.
Ing the city can get the HIGHEST CASH PRICE
for their old Pamphlets, Books, Papers, etc., at 613
Jayne street.
Jel8 imrp§ E. HUNTER. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard Street, Dispensary Department—Medical treatment, and medicines farmished gratuitously to the

Original Letter of John Wesley. Mrs. Ann Partridge, aged over 80 years, and a resident of Union, Erie county, Penn., has presented to Allegheny College, Mead-

ville, as a centenary offering, an original letter of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, received by her from her aunt, Miss Padbury, to whom it was written under the following circumstances: The followers of Wesley were making efforts to build themselves a chapel, and the parish minister with the help of a mob would tear down by night what they erected in day time. This lady

wrote to Mr. Wesley asking his advice in the matter, and the following is his reply:

London, Oct. 20, 1787.—My Dear Betty: I love to see anything that comes from you, although it be upon a melancholy occasion. Nothing can be done on the Court of King's Bench till the latter end of next week at the soonest, and till then, I am trying all milder means which may possibly avail. If nothing can be done this way, we can but fight at sharps there. But prayer and fasting are of excellent uses; for if God he for us, who can be against us? Possibly I shall visit you this I always am, my dear Betsy,

Yours, most affectionately, J. Wesley. SUICIDE OF A MEMBER OF THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE. - A strange and melancholy suicid has occurred in Bergen county. Abram Yan Emberg, a farmer, and a member of Assembly from the Second District of Bergen county, committed suicide in Holokus, at noon yesterday. He went to work on his farm in the morning as usual, and at noon he was discovered suspended by the neck, dead, in his granary. During the late war he served in the capacity of captain and colonel, and had a good war record. No cause has been assigned for his untimely death. Mr. Van Emberg was a Democrat, and was one of the least ostentatious and most respected members of the House. He rarely spoke, but always to the point.—Newark Advertiser (9th).

_James and Fanny Fern Parton have made a raid on St. Albans, and intend to occupy it for

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bollstin. Panis, Friday, June 28th, 1867.-I fear some of your readers who may be old habitues of Paris, and admirers of all that France and her capital can produce which is beautiful and interesting, will have reproached me for not having sooner noticed the French Section of the Universal Exposition, and its contents. I can assure them that the neglect does not arise from avant of thought, but simply from despair at being able to do anything like justice to such a subject. Where, indeed, shall one begin-where can one hope to end-even the most cursory description of a compartment extending over some 64,000,000 square yards, and containing the productions of nearly 12,000 exhibitors? The attempt seems hopeless, and one shrinks from it as one would from drawing the first bucket of water which was to be a prelude to emptying the ocean There seems no end to such a task when once entered on; and its variety is as bewildering as its extent is overpowering, for there is no nation in the world which can boast of such universality as France in the creations of Art and Industry and the productions of Nature. Her capabilities in this respect, indeed, and her self sufficing qualities, have been made one of the great arguments of the Protectionists; and M. Thiers, amongst others, has often asked the question why France should admit the merchandise of other countries, when her own is so capable of supplying all the wants of her population. And when walking through this vast section, which occupies considerably more than a third of the entire space of the Palace of the Champ de Mars, one cannot but acknowledge that, with the exception of a few colonial luxuries. France stands independent of almost all assistance from abroad. either for the useful or ornamental accessions of existence. The Great Napoleon laid his finger upon the weakest point, perhaps, when he strove o endow his empire with an indigenous supply of sugar, as forming one of the necessaries of life. He was much laughed at at the time, by his British detractors, but the design, nevertheless, sprang from the intuitive force of genius, and the beet-root manufacture threatened even at one time wholly to supercede the colonial production. There is scarcely another article to be mentioned in the necessary economy of humanity which France cannot at a pinch. either do without or produce by an effort in sufficient quantities to supply her absolute need. And all this is speed out before our eyes over the acres which she covers with the riches of her soil and the skill of her handicraft in the Champ de Mars. Is it wonderful, then, that one regards as vain the attempt to convey any adequate idea of the contents of such a conglomeration? There exists, however, in France, as in all

other nationalities, a predominant element which claims our attention more powerfully than the rest. As in England and the United States, the iseful prevails over the ornamental, so in France it is the latter which has received the largest development from the national genius. Thus, in the French section we find ever the largest crowds collected in the galleries of the Third and Fourth Groups, where furniture and house decoration of every kind, porcelain and plate, bronzes and jewelry, silks and laces spread their attractions before our astonished eyes. And what a sight it is to walk down one of these avenues. and see on every side the magnificent Halls of Sevres and Baccarat and St. Louis and the Gobelins, filled with the porcelains, the glasses and tapestries of their unequalled and now traditional establishments! To mention, by way of offset and detail, only just one object from the glassworks of Baccarat, to which my attention was specially drawn the other day. I was shown two glass vases, of amethyst color and Etruscan form, covered with white engravings of medallions and classical subjects. The price was 15,000 francs, and the execution of the engravings had occupied the artist incessantly for more than a year. The depth of some of the cuttings was more than half an inch, and nothing could exceed the beauty, of some of the heads depicted in the medallions. The drawing and anatomy of the groups which formed the classical subjects were of the most artistic description, and such as only the most skilled and cultivated hand and eye eould design and execute. When the difficulty of the material to work upon is taken into consideration, such a production as the above must be allowed to stand unrivalled, as I have certainly seen it equalled in the section of no other nation. There is a celebrated glass jug shown by Dobson, in the English department, for which the enormous price of one hundred and fifty guineas is asked, and the engraving of which is undoubtedly extremely fine and minute. But such an article, whether as regards design or execution, sinks into insignificance by the side of the magnificent production of Baccarat, above spoken of; and I might go on to mention hundreds, aye, and thousands of similar specimens of superiority in those two galleries only of the French

Preparations are making for celebrating the Fourth of July in appropriate style by a day fite in the gardens of the Pre-Catalan, in the Bois de Boulogne. As on former occasions, all American children are to be admitted free, and will add, no doubt, largely to the gayety and beauty of the scene. Our only anxiety is on account of the weather, which is boisterous and uncertain.

Meetings, conferences and lectures are being organized between and for English and American workmen in Paris by the chaplains of the Anglo-American Church near the Exhibition. This social and friendly movement promises to be most successful. The first meeting was presided over by Mr. S. C. Hull, editor of the London Art Journal, when much valuable information and instruction respecting the Exposition and the mode of visiting it was communicated.

The Attempted Assassination of the

The Attempted Assassination of the Czar.

[From La France. June 26.1]

The trial of Berezowski, the attempted murderer of the Czar, will commence before the Court of the Assizes of the Seine. The First President. Devienne, will preside over the deliberations, and the seat of the Ministre Public will be occupied by M. de Marnas. M. Jules Favre will certainly appropriate sequence for the prisoner his physical countries. not appear as counsel for the prisoner, his phy-sicians having forbidden him to speak in public for the coming three mouths.

Gen. Klapka on Hungariau Indepen-

dence. [From l'Indopendance Belge, June 24.] We have received from Gen. Klapka the subjoined epistle, which we gladly publish: Mr. Editor: I have greeted with joy the re-establishment of the Constitution of my country. I have beheld with satisfaction the solemn act of the coronation, and, above all, have applauded

the measures of justice, and reconciliation the after our painful struggles and protracted saftering, a better eta is about to dawn for Hungary, and believe it to be the duty of every good patriot to aid with his efforts and favor with his earnest prayers the work of political and material recon-

After pineteen years' absence, it is natural that should experience a great desire to revisit my country. I hope to return to my untive land as take my departure, and trust that the reception extended me will be hearty and cordish.

Be kind enough, Sir, to publish the: foregoing lines, receiving, with my thanks, the assurance.

if my high consideration. GEORGE KLAPKA. BRUSSEES, June 22, 1867.

Annual Pilgrimage to the Field of Waterloo.

[From Independence Beige, June 21.]

Tuesday last was the fifty-second anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. A large number of non-residents—Englishmen mostly—journeyed non-residents—Englishmen mostly—journeyed from Brussels to the battle-field and to Mount St. Jean, thus making the traditional excursion simiar in some respects to a pilgrimage.

The Vicerov of Egypt in London.

The Times denounces with severity the decision of the Government that the Viceroy of Egypt will be the "guest of the State," and that "rooms will be provided for him during his stay in London at Claridge's Hotel." It says "there are limits even to the apathy and negligence of the British public in matters of international cour-Emperor come within a few hours' journey of our shores without asking him to cross the channel, although the heir to the British crown was received by him with magnificent hospitality. We have to ask of the Government that second breach of good manners shall not be perpetrated in the case of the Egyptian ruler. For the present, at least, the nation must consider the Government as its representative in such mat-ters as well as in weightier concerns of administrations and diplomacy. Of Lord Derby and his colleagues we would, therefore, ask that they should make such arrangements as will insure to this Eastern Prince, to whom we are joined by so many bonds of policy and friendship, a reception which shall not mortify him nor disgrace ourselves. The nation will regret and resent any failure in courtesy to its visitor as if it were a slight to itself."

VIRGINIA.

Address of Gov. Peirpoint. RICHMOND, Va., July 9.—The following are the main points in the first portion of the address of Gov. Peirpoint to the people of Virginia, which will be published to-morrow in one of the Richmond papers. The Governorsays: "I united in the call for the Convention which is to assemble in Richmond on the first of August next. The object of that Convention is to agree upon a ba sis of action which shall be acceptable to all the people of Virginia, without distinction of color or tace, who ove the Government of the United States, and are willing to rally under the protecting folds of the old flag; to adopt a Constitution of the color of th ing folds of the old flag; to adopt a Constitution for the State that shall guarantee equal
rightly and equal privileges, legal and political, to
all her people, rich and poor, white and colored,
who will adopt the spirit of our freeinstitutions: make labor honorable, and
recegnize education as a right to every
child that comes into the world, who can be
made to receive it; and to lay, again, deep in the
foundations of the old Commonwealth, the eterpublishing freedom and enlightened profoundations of the old Commonwealing, the ter-nal principles of freedom and enlightened pro-gress, as taught by our fathers. Painful expe-rience has taught the that there are men in the State who hate the government of the United States; who regard loyalty to it as a reproach, and

who would place the heel of proscription on the neck of every Union man, and politically and so-cially ostracise him if they could. Many of these men, or all of them, claim to be loyal to the government: but how can they be loyal while they seek to proscribe every man who professed loy-alry during the struggle through which we have just passed. I have been assured that the masses of the white people of the State do not share in their sentiments. From my personal intercourse I m satisfied that there are many leading men who were ardently engaged in the late rebellion who do not share the feelings to which I refers few if any of the colored people do. It is an effort on the part of certain political leaders to inflame supposed prejudices of the people, that they may retain political control of the State, and continue a policy of agitation and hatred; that the spirit of enterprise and progress may be banished from the State torwer for when progress and educathe State forever; for when progress and educa-tion come, the occupation of those leaders will the gone. Republican was the name of the party of Jefferson and Madison. It passed away: it was revived, and is now the name of the great dominant party in the United States, pledged to equal political and legal rights of all the people: deduced to see that these rights shall be given to every man in the nation: pledged to the support of the Government—to the education of the masses—to liberal progress in internal improvements—to build up our country in all that is great and good, and that tends to the liberty and happiness of the people. The men acting in this great organization are from all the old party organizations of the country, and may in party organizations of the country, and may be termed a hee party, awake to all the great incrests of the day. There is great opposition to this party by a large body of men North and South; but it is opposition for the sake of opposition. The object of the call alluded to is to give to all such an opportunity to combine in one great party, without distinction of race or color and unite in placing the old Commonwealth on a living basis, extending the hand of charity and good fellowship to all, that both white and colored may have an opportunity to select the best men for members of the Convention, and for future officers of the State: that our Government future officers of the State: that our Government may be stable, administering impartial justice to the rich and humble alike. I say it to the credit of the colored men, that I have never met one who has expressed any other desire than for honest and capable men in office, be they white or black. They want justice, liberty and peace, that they may enjoy the fruits of their labor, lay a foundation for their future fortunes, get homes of their own that they may educate and rear a foundation for their future to takes, get home of their own, that they may educate and rear their children to honest industry and qualify them for future usefulness. Seeing the effort to array one race against the other in the State, and fully appreciating the fatal result of such a state

about to place themselves in a false position to their country, I should have been false to myself and to my State had I not joined in the call to enable the people to vindicate themselves and establish their government on a firm foundation of prosperity and comity with our sister States.

* * * * * One of Virginia's most gifted and honored sons has declared, since the war, that it was universal suffrage brought on the war."
I am aware that these ideas and notions did not influence the masses in Virginia who entered and were dragged into the late war, and that, had the Confederacy succeeded, and the effort made the confederacy succeeded. to deprive them of these civil and political rights, every leader's head would have been in danger of the block, or his body of the scaffold. The spirit of liberty still rules in the minds of the masses. "The lost cause" made its tens of thousands of widows and orphans; it laid waste our fields and brought penury and starvation to our honies; it sou to deprive us of the rich inheritance of freedom purchased by our fathers; it struck at the life and liberty of the nation. Man proposes; God disposes. Man proposed to erect a fabric of disposes. Man proposed to creet a fabric of government whose corner-stone should be Human Slavery; Providence overruled the purpose, and made freemen of millions of slaves. The cause died, 'when God arose to judgment to serve all the meek of the earth; surely the wrath of man

shall praise Him, and the remainder shall those restrain! Thus saith the Lord."

of things to the prosperity and welfare of the Commonwealth, and believing that there was

lauger that a majority of the white people were

Full Particulars of the Execution of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia... Lust Words of the Condensmed.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9 .- The Times this evening publishes an extra containing a ranchero letter from San Luis Potosi, stating that at six o'clock on the morning of the 19th the troops of Ecco-bedo formed a short distance from the city for the execution of Maximillan and his Generals, the people of Queretare flocking by thousands to see the closing scenes in the life of the men they loved. As the clock strikes seven, the bells toll and aznounce that the prisoners have left their prisons for the last time, and are on their way to their execution. After a few moments fucy appear, drawn in carriages and a large guard around them, the Emperor first, Miramon next, and Mejn last. As they near the place of execution, convulsive throbs break from the crowd. The carriages stop, and the prisoners get out. Among the conclave you can hardly see a dry eye. Tokens of dissatisfaction are get out. Among the conclave you can hardly see a dry eye. Tokens of dissatisfaction are manifested. Maximilian, on alighting, is saluted by the people. In an easy and graceful manner, and with an elastic step, he marched to the fatal spot. The prisoners were dressed in a plain manner. They were not bound nor blindfolded. In taking his position the Emperor spoke in a clear and firm manner, and with nothing of bravado. He seemed to feel his situation, and said when he was first waited upon at home by the deputation from Mexico, who came with cre-dentials offering him the Government of the country, he refused. At a subsequent meeting, the proposition was again presented, and he replied that if convinced that the majority thought that it was to their interest to place him at the head of the Government, he might consent. Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testimonials. Upon advice from the powers of Europe, who advised him that there was no other course to pursue, he accepted the call. He denied that the court that tried him had the right to do so. His was a case of good faith. The nations of the world had pledged their faith to him. He never would have done the act had it not been for the good of Mexico. In conclusion, he hoped his blood would stop the effusion to blood in the country. of blood in the country.

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

Meija rade no address: he went to Escobedo.

Mejia made no address; he went to Escobedo, and said he would die poor; that he had never made an effort to make money. His only wealth consisted in 40 cattle in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoras, to whom he owed considerable, would not press his wife to pay his debts, when they came into possession of the money left them by the kindness of the Em-

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

MADAMEJUAREZ IN NEW ORLEANS. The Wife of the Liberal President to

the Whe of the indetal results to be Furnished Transportation in a United States Vessel to Mexico—The Cutter Wilderness Ordered to Wait for Her—The Austrian Troofs in New

NEW ORLEANS, July 9, 1867.—Madame Juarez, the wife of the Mexican President, long expected by her friends, arrived here with an escort this vening, and is being feted at the Mexican Consul's. Among other distinguished Mexicans of her suite, Senor Romero is staying at the St. Charles Hotel. She was received very quietly, owing to the outburst of popular indignation elicited by the death of Maximilian not having yet subsided. She will leave in the United States revenue cutter Wilderness to-morrow morning, that vessel, notwithstanding all allegations to the contrary, and all insinuations of other pressingly important missions to Vera Cruz, having been detained by an understanding with the State Department, until her arrival. It is generally understood among the well informed that the ruse of the cutter leaving, or being about to leave, with mportant documents, was an afterthought, the nited States authorities not caring, after what has occurred, to honor the wife of the Liberal Presi-

dent in so pronounced a manner.

This is, I am informed upon unquestionable authority, the real gist of the muddle concerning the Wilderness, regarding which certain telegrams have conveyed a false impression. Collector Kellogg to-day received a telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury asking for information, and returned answer that the documents were il on board, but that the vessel would wait. The Austrian Consul has received orders to

provide subsistence for the Austrian ently landed at Moble, and they will be returned here in a day or two. The unfortunates are to be furnished with transportation from this place to Europe, or to be permitted to remain and settle in the country, as they may individually elect.

Requiem Mass in New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 9.—A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian was celebrated this morning at 6 o'clock, in the Redemptionist (St. Mary's) Church. The mass was given without invitation by the Reverend Fathers. The interior of the church had a grand and sombre look. In the nave, near the chancel rail, was the catafalque draped in heavy folds of black velvet, a death's ad, skull and cross-bones forming part of the furniture. A hundred wax candles were lighted, and illuminated the sides. All of the foreign Consuls and the Austrian naval officers were in attendance, and occupied the pews immediately dong the catafalque.

southern Politics-The Republican Party in Georgia.

At the recent State Convention of the Union Republicans of Georgia, the following resolutions

were unanimously passed:

Whereas, Wc, humbly acknowledging our dependence upon an overruling Providence, who shapes the destinies of men and nation, thank Almighty God for having, through agencies and instrumentalities in His wisdom selected, preserved our government when its deepest founda-tions were being shaken by the mighty upheav-

ings of the recent rebellion; and,

Whereas, The loyal men of Georgia desire the
earliest practicable settlement of the disturbed
condition of the country; and whereas, we believe
that the establishment of justice is essential to that the establishment of justice is essential to enduring peace, that patriotism should be ex-alted as a virtue, and it is the duty of the State to cherish all its people.

to the reconstruction measures of the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State to educate all her children, and to that end we re-commend the establishment of a general system

commend the establishment of a general system of free schools.

Resolved, That the Union Republican party is identified in its history, and by its essential principles, with the rights, the interests and the dignity of labor, and is in sympathy with the toiling masses of society; and that the workingmen of Georgia will receive at its hands every encouragement and assistance that may be necessary to protect their full rights, and that in cessary to protect their full rights; and that in the maintenance of the position taken, and the principles we have this day avowed, we cordially

invite the co-operation of all'citizens, without regard to their political antecedents.

Resolved, That the Union Republican party of the State of Georgia pledges itself to maintain the free and legal rights of all men, and we will abide by the prescribed terms of restoration, in electing to office those men only who can comply, in all respects, with the requirements of the ts of Congress, and who prefer the Government of the United States to any other that could be

framed. Resolved, That we avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our high admiration and esteem for Major-General John Pope, commanding this district, and of cordially endorsing his wise, patriotic and statesmanlike administration of the reconstruction laws, with assurance on our part that he shall, at all time, have the encouragement and support of the Union Republican party in Georgia, in his further endeavors to institute a loyal and legal government for our beloved State.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, July 10.—The officers of the late Irish Brigade held an informal meeting yesterday afternoon at the residence of Major P. M. Haverty, No. 1 Barclay street, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the lamented death taking action in relation to the lamented death of brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher. On the motion of one of the gentlemen present, Colonel James Kelly, of the late Sixty-ninth regiment New York volunteers, was appointed Chairman pro tem., and Captain John C. Foley, late of the same regiment, Secretary. The meeting adjourned after some arrangements were made, which were strictly of a private nature, and will be held in extenso again at the Astor House, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, nature, and will be held in extenso again at the Astor House, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, when a large gathering of the officers of the late Irish Brigade is expected. The following gentlemen were present and took part in the preliminary meeting: Colonel G. W. Cartwright, Colonel James Kavanagh, Colonel James E. McGee. Colonel James Kelly, Colonel James E. McGee. Colonel James Kelly, Colonel Denis F. Burke, Major Thomas Leddy, Major P. M. Haverty, Surgeon Reed, Surgeon Purcell, Captain P. K. Horgan, Captain J. C. Foley, Captain C.J. Clarke, Captain C. N. Sanger, and several others. From the fact that there has been a large amount of spurious currency afloat for some time

amount of spurious currency affoat for some time past, the United States authorities were convinced that one or more counterfeiting ''mills' were in operation somewhere in the immediate vicinity of the city. They therefore set to work, and with the aid of detectives, succeeded in ascertaining that there was an extensive counterfeiting establishment on Staten Island. On Monday afternoon Col. Wood's secret service detectives visited the place indicated, and surprised two male and two female operatives engaged in the manufacture of the bogus currency. They had all the appurtenances for the manufacture of the money, consisting of transfer press, plates, dies, and lithographic stones, inks, material for bronzing,&c., all of which were seized by the officers. The men and women found in the place were taken into custody, but refused to give any information in regard to the business, or their names. Upon a close examination of the place, a small trunk was discovered, in which were found acceptances on August Belmont's house in Brussels amounting to some millions of francs, but these

are supposed to have been forged.

Two hundred or three hundred people assembled at High Bridge yesterday afternoon, to witness the tight-rope feat of Mr. Henry Leslie, who was advertised to walk across the river on a wire rope stretched from one side to the other. The rope was suspended just above the bridge, and was steadied by the usual guys. At about 4 was steadied by the usual guys. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the performer made his appearance, and was hoisted to the top of the pole on the New York side. Here, after disengaging himself from the tackle, and after making a brief speech, he commenced his perilous passage over the rope. The weather was bad, with a thunder storm threatening, and altogether the signs were so bad that Leslie, after getting about holfavey over the rope, concluded to return.

This he did safely. He was frequently applauded while on the rope, and his return in the driving rain was received with hearty cheers.

The State Board of Examination for testing small arms met yesterday at the State Arsenal for the purpose of continuing their investigations of the various plans proposed to convert the United States rifles into breech-loaders. The Board at their previous meetings examined many plans for the purpose indicated, but have selected three ds. viz.: The Berdan, the Roberts and the Allyn. The purpose of the present session is to determine which of these three is the best, in the meantime permitting any new invention to come into competition. There being no quorum yesterday morning the Board, without transacting any

Among the steerage passengers who arrived yesterday at this port, on the steamship Iron Age, from Amsterdam, were ten convicts, who were sent here by the authorities at that place. Some of the passengers informed Capt. Thomas Lay, of the Revenue cutter Uno, who reported the fact to Surveyor Wakeman. The convicts are now in custody of United States Marshal Murray, who will hold them until instruction can be received from the Secretary of State at Washington as to their final disposition.

Suspected Criminals Put to the Torture

in Texas.
[From the Jefferson (Texas) Times.]
Col. Fowler, who has charge of the collection of the internal revenue, dropped from his pocket a package of money, estimated at from \$2,200 to \$2,300. He went to the place where he thought he had lost it, and there found the envelope, in which it was inclosed, but the money was gone. He immediately offered a reward of five hundred dollars for its recovery, but obtained no tidings of the missing package. Recent developments have led to the belief that the money was Recent developments found by an old negro, who kept it. Sunday night last a young negro restole the money, and the old one made an affidavit before Squire Jones, and had him arrested Various, circumstances led to the belief that this was the missing money of Col. Fow-The military interfered; the negroes. ler. were arrested, and upon being put to which are not usually resorted to in such proceedings, the elder negro confessed that he had found the money and had kept it, and the younger admitted that he had stolen it from The younger negro, however, could not be induced to give it up, but under the application of caustic remedies, not recognized by the Freedmen's Bureau, alleged that he had given it, first to one white man, then another, all of them men of respectability, and which statements proved to be false, until at last he charged it upon a very respectable young man, who is now under arrest.

alted as a virtue, and it is the duty of the State to cherish all its people; and whereas, those who assert these principles are called Republicans throughout the Union. Therefore Resolved, That we adopt the name of the Union Republican party of Georgia, and declare our selves in alliance with the National Republican party of the Union, and for the unconditional support of the union of these States.

Resolved, That we pledge our hearty support

FACTS AND PANCERS.

There was a young fellow in Bristol, Who blew out his brains with a pixtol, "I'd no idee," he said,
"I'd so few in my head."
Thio suicidal young fellow of Bristol.

-They eatch dogs in Mobile in scoop nets. -The Queen's third son, Arthur is a private in he military School at Woolwich.

-Captain Maury wishes to be a professor in eneral Lee's college.

-L. N. is going to Vichy for three weeks in August.

The University of Halle has made a Doctor of Philosophy out of Bismarck. -In some parts of Germany counterfeit thaier pieces, made of glass, are in circulation. -Gen. McCleilan and family are at Nice, buz-

re expected soon in Paris. —At Maromaine, Wis., hallstones seven inches a circumference did usuch damage to the crops. -There was an old man in Tacony, . Whose legs were unusually bony; "If I'm kicked on the shin,

It will hardly sink in,"
Said this osseone old gent of Tacony. —Last year 488 divorces were granted in Con-ceticut, formerly known as the Land of Steady

-Thackeray's daughter Harriet Marion was married in London last month to a young-lawyer named Leslie. —A case of haunted house at Ironton, Ot, has been dispelled by arrest of the ghost under the

vagrant act. -Japanese Tommy has been made a captain in the Japanese army, and intends another visit

-Memphis, Tenn., has five miles of Nicolson pavement, and is going to lay as much more; for which 11,000,000 feet of lumber will be needed. -Hon. Samuel Ruggles and Sénator Sherman vere "doing" the sights of Paris together at last.

ecounts. —Emperor Francis Joseph has lately given his portrait in miniature, as a peace offering, to Francis Deak, Hungarian and Maygar patriot. —Twenty thousand Americans are estimated to have crossed the Atlantic, from west to east, since

February last. -Bismarck is said to have remarked of the French Emperor's late grand military show, "It is more amusing than war; but it is not war." -California papers say that San Francisco sends away forty tons of silver and six tons of gold every month.

There was a small boy up in Beverly,
Who stole his inn's gingerbread cleverly;
"O, my, it's gay sport!
Won't she get up a snort?"
Said this wicked young urchin of Beverly.

—A lynx measuring five feet seven inches was killed last week in Scott county, Minn., and more are said to be roaming about the same locality.

—Schoever's oratorio, Israel's Return from Babylon, is to be brought out at Exeter Hall for a great charity. A duchess and a bishop's wife will take the principal parts.

Receipts at the Exposition continue to average about seventy thousand francs daily, which indicates nearly one and a half million of visitors since the opening. -The President of the Mobile street railroad has been put under \$1,000 bonds for the ejection of a colored passenger, on account of his color,

-since its organization the State of Wiconsin has paid two thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars as bounty money for the destruction of wolves, at six dollars a head.

-The manager who is to bring to this country tragedian, finds a difficulty in getting a "leading lady" to support him. -The Home Journal has an item regarding

George Peabody and his son-in-law. As Mr. Peabody is a lone bachelor, the item is slightly mal -The sheriff of Tishamingo, Miss., is author-

ized by a law of that State to set to work some twelve hundred persons, that they may pay their State taxes. -In Sweden and Norway there seems to be almost a mania on the subject of emigration. All who can gather together a sufficient sum to pay

their passage to America make a start. -There was a fair damsel of Florence, Who regarded young men with abhorrence; "No fellow will get

Me to marry, you bet,"
Said this cold-hearted maiden of Florence. ...The recent rains have almost ruined the rice and cotton plantations of North Carolina, and many farmers are about to replant with corn. The crops in Virginia and South Carolina were seriously damaged by the rains.

-The Empress Eugenie is said to be worried by a presentiment that the fate of Marie Antoinette is to be hers also. She is collecting at Versailles, an interesting museum of articles which once belonged to the unhappy Queen. -Switzerland has about 3,500,000 inhabitants and 345 scientific and literary publications, while France, with ten times the population,

has but about five hundred journals and magazines. There is religious persecution in Egypt. The Coptic Patriarch has undertaken to crush out the Protestant missions, and claims that he has the authority of the Viceroy of Egypt for

what he is doing. -We learn that Gerrit Smith recently sent ten dollars to Mrs. Howarth ("Clementine") of Tren-ton. He wrote that he had given away the bulk of his fortune, and was really in embarrassed cir-

There was an old cove down to Salem Caught catfish, and then tried to scale, cm;
"Dod rot 'em, I wish
I'd not ketched sich fish," Said this irascible Isher of Salera.

-Major Whittlesey, of the army, who has been to Yale under General Grant's orders to take some tentative steps towards the introduction of military utiairs into the curriculum, has since gone to General Lee's college with the same in-

-An English paper says: "Lach Javro, which was some time slace infested with pike supplied by the late Marquis of Breadshane, is, it is said, nearly clear of the fresh water shark, and trout abound again." From this we infer that Scotland has the lock-jaw.

has the lock-jaw.

The Maine editors are a happy family. Says one: "Try again, slanderer of cripples and school girls;" and the playful answer comes: "We don't do such things, thank you, and who over says we do lies. Try again, ruffian, knave, and sneak from paying

-Among the many odes to the "Dominion of Canada" is one having the following rythmical chorus:
Then let us raise, as subjects loyal, Our voices upward to the sky, Forgetting trouble, labor, toll, On this the First of July."

The crown which the Emperor of Austria wore during the ceremony at Pesth was made for Maria Theresa, but never used by that Princess. It is of silver, but so studded with diameter. cess. It is of silver, but so studed with charmonds and pearls that the metal its scarcely visible. One of the diamonds is valued at seventy thousand figures, and one of the pearls at much outside. Two rose diamonds, close together, are so allke in shade, size, and cutting, that they seem to form only a single stone. Eight others have each the volume of a good sized beam. The precious stones were formerly incrusted in the metal, but the Empress Elizabeth wished to have them set clear, and the crown, which was formerly estimated at two millions, is now found to be worth only one.