# Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE EVENING BULLETIN.

(Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. PEOPEIETORS.
IBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
L. FETHERSON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
ASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHEAST corner of Tenth and Chestion streets. The patronage of old customers of Chestnut street, above Sixth Chestnut street, above Eighth, solicited. ...je4-rp,tf BCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED Planes. Acknowledged superior in all respects any made in this country, and sold on most liberal serms. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS constantly in hand for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly ttended to. Warerooms, 1163 Chestnut street. jel9-3m5

## MARRIED.

BOND-STORM--In Chambersburg, July 3d, by the Rey. S. H. C. Statth, Mr. Charles T. Bond, of Philadelphia, to Miss Anna A. Storm, of Chambersburg.

EILLEN--SCHELLE.—On the 2d of July, 1867, in Baltimore, by the Itev. J. Briscoe, Thomas A. Ehlen to Miss-Kate E. Schelle, both of that city.

(ditW.N-SAUDEIRS.—On the 10th inst., at the residence of Rey. E. D. Saunders, D. D., West Philadelphia by the Rey. J. Addison Henry, Robert M. Girwin, M. D., to Sue H. Saenders, daughter of John M. Harper. to Suc 11. Sacrucers, unappered of Ardwards. Additional Community of Magnet of Magnet

DIED.

DIEDOSO.—On the 10th largent, Henry Dubosq, in the lists winth year of like age.

The relatives and made friends of the family are respectedly, invited to attend his functual, from his late residence, to the family attended to the historic street, on baturday afternoon, the 13th net at 1301 o'clock.

EVANS.—On Wednerday evening, 10th instant, Helen, night daughter of Franklin and Julia 15 ans.

HILLENESS.—On Sthinet, Leander, younget son of B. wander, and Eday J. Herkness, aged 9 years, 2 mention 10th lates. od 2 dass.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to the distribute and from his parents' residence, \$20 North eventh street on Friday, 12th instantiat 2 o'clock. To provided to James Hills.

HICKLING.—On the loth instant, Francis II, Hickling, HICKLING.—On the loth instant, Francis II, Hickling, III KLING.—On the loth instant, Francis II, Hickling, III KLING.—On the loth instant, Francis II, Hickling, III we residence of the act of the residence of the sate of the loth in the latter seed once. Valuey for act of the loth instant, from his latter seed once, Valuey for an extend his factors, Indeed, Montgomery county, at 10 County AN.—On the 24th of June, at the residence of the thollow, An.—On the exercising of the beth instant, Mary F. minut the other of Themas and India, E. Hiszhez, as do commonties and two days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Sand, T. Camby, N.—Ion the exhibit and the Sarah inwindamenter of the latter, John W. Iva M. E., John W. Twan Ling, John exhibit and the family as the lock.

If WIN.—On the schundard, Mic Sarah inwindamenter of the latter, John W. Iva m. Ling, John exhibit of the latter, John W. Iva m. Ling, John exhibit of the latter, John W. Francis from the residence of Joseph B. Barry, East Wich et latter, Grundstown, on Triday afternoon, 12th incount at 2 of lock.

or field year.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to
tre nd the funeral, from her late residence. No. 559 North
With street, on Fitth-day, the Hith inst, at 4 o'clock.
MOREUS.—On July 6th, 1857, William J. E. Morris, in MORELS On July 9th, 190, winning of the fellower of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his the friends of the family are invited to attend his the alternation his late revidence, No. 120 Levest struct, on Friday afternoon, the 12th inst, at one obsork.

TATHAS.—On the morning of the 9th inst, at Summer, Pa., Hannah, only daughter of Benjamin and Rebeyet C.

Tatleam of New York, and 19 years.

2 P. NOTICE.—The members of the "Compenwealth Artillers" are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their late to appair in arms, With a very E. Mosans, from his late freigh nec. No. 1720 Locust freet, on Friday nect at loclock, P. M. EVER & LANDELL HAVE THE BEST ARTICLE OF Gralities of the ordinary gralities

EYRE & LANDELL Have reduced all the Sammer Silks and Spring Dress A TLEE & CONNARD,
Paper Manufacturers, 44 N. Fifth etreet,
Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also,
second grality Book and Newspapers, at chort nomyright

# SPECIAL NOTICES

THE TENTH NATIONAL SANGERFEST.
THE MONSTER FESTIVAL OF THE ACE.
SATI EDAY, July 13-Arrival of Singers and reception in the evening. In Independence Square, by the Mayer,
SI NDAY, July 14-Recreation.
MONDAY, July 15-Rehearsal and Concert at Academy

MONDAY, July 15. Renearsal and concert at Academy of Mostein the evertise.

TESDAY, July 16. Prize. Concert at Academy of Mistein the evening.

WEDNESDAY, July 17. Gigantic Picnic at Washington Retreat and Enneet & Wolf's Farm.

THURSDAY, July 18. Close of Testival.

THURSDAY, July 18. Close of Testival.

Season Tickets 83 for one person to be fired at Triumpter's Seventh and Chestnut; Mevers's, No. 123 Constant street; Herwick, N. W. corner Third and Brown effects; Recess No. 618 South Second street, and of the Managers, Members and Committees.

Members and Committees.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA EAILEOAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.—The undersigned have a fell supply of the bardest and purest Lebish Coal at the above place. No Schuvikili coal kept. Parties in Germanjown or vicinity who desire a suggior artiel for present use, or the winter, can have it promptly supplied and delivered, by addressing to Box 22 Germaniown Post Office, or leaving orders at the Office, No, 16 South Seventh street. Phila BINES & SHEAFF.

DINES & SHEAFF.

OFFICE: FULTON COAL COMPANY, 497
Library street. Philadelphia, July 19th, 1955.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Three Per Cent on Stock, as it stands registered this day, payable 15th Inst., until which time the Transfer Books will remain closed.

P. C. 1101L15.

Freasurer.

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

The Valley of Andorre An Almost Forgotten Republic.

(From the Pall-Mall Gazette, June 28.)

On the southern slopes of the Pyrenees, in a series of romantic valleys, a little community of a few thousand people has maintained a struggling and precarious independence since the year 790. Situated between two such rapacious neighbors as France and Spain. Andorre seems to have owed its quasi independence rather to its insignificance than to its power, or to the strength of its position, although the latter is considerable. Like many other minor medieval States, it, seems soon to have become more or less of an appanage of the Church, and for some centuries t was ruled over by the Bishops of Urgel in Lerida. It owned, however, some sort of allegiance to the Kings of Navarre, and thus became to a certain extent attached to France under Henry IV., but when the principles of 89 were proclaimed in France, this singular little community shook off the French domination, which was again acknowledged at a subsequent period of the Revolution, and after the peace it remained somewhat more on, its ancient footing under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Urgel under the sovereignty of France, and under the protect tion of Spain. In 1848, this curious specimen of atomic nationality again asserted its independence, and declared itself a republic, which form of government, with some slight modifications, it still preserves. The people are chiefly pastoral, although a few gain their living in iron and lead mines. Most of them do a little smuggling now and then, but on the whole they are a simple, unsophisticated race, and their history is certainly romantic in the extreme. It was with a real feeling of pain, therefore, that as the gaming tables in Ger-many are all about to be shut up, and as this little secluded district contains several mineral springs, some speculative and not very scrupulous gentlemen, with the aid of one of those many industrious persons in Paris who endeayor to pass as respectable by styling themselves "bankers," propose by an expenditure of £80,000 to desecrate this little stronghold of republican virtue, and turn the valley of Andorre into the "Hell" of Europe. We sincerely trust that this industrious "banker" will fail in his attempt, but we much fear he will

### MEXICO.

Departure of Juarez and His Cabinet for Mexico City-Sailing of Madame Juarez for Vern Cruz in the United States Revenue Cutter-The Tchuran-tepec Railroad Scheme again on the Boards-The Bearers of the Mys-terious Despatches by the Wilderness. NLW ORLEAMS, July 10, 1867.—An official re, port, transmitted to the Mexican Consul herestates that President Juarez and his Cabinet left San Luis Potosi on the 1st instant for the capital,

where he would be received with great pomp and éclat, as the deliverer of his country, and the de-fender of republican principles in Mexico. The Wilderness left this morning, having on board Madame Juarez, Senor Romero, brother of the Mexican Minister, and bearer of important

on-in-law of the President, and others. Mr. Robinson, of the New Orleans Republican. Mr. Robinson, of the New Orleans Reproceeding and Emile Lazere, an ex-Confederate, at one time an agent of Maximilian, and of Teluantepec Railroad grant notoriety, were the bearers of the United States despatches so often and so mystematical and so the states despatches are the implementation. riously alluded to. Lazere, it is understood is still in the interest of the railway scheme, and represents Marshal O. Roberts, of New York, in ecuring that which Santa Anna failed to secure for want of power to fulfil his obligations

The officers and men of the imperial army, recently landed at Mobile, have arrived here, and will be furnished, if desired transportation to

Further Particulars of Maximilian's Trial-He Persists in Denying the Court's Jurisdiction-He Explains the Decree of October 3, 1865.

New Orleans, July 10, 1867.—We have file-of the Brownsville Ranchero to the 4th instant, publishing the proceedings of the court-martial that tried Maximilian and his generals. The court was composed of a lieutenaut-colonel, president; six captains; judge advocate. Lieutenaut-Colonel Manuel Aspiroz. The prisoners were tried separately, each plea containing the denial of the jurisdiction of the court, and protesting against the refusal of the right to appeal.

Maximilian was confined to his bed when the

case was called, his being the last. He was ably defended by Senor Eulallo Ortega, who refuted the charges of Maximilian's usurpations and cruelty. He said that the law of the 3d of October was made when Maximilian was cheated-into the belief that Juarez had abandoned the territory, and that one of the articles of that law was dictated by the French commander-in-chief. He said, moreover, that that law was only intended as a terror, and as there never had been a petition ter pardon presented but was conceded, he carnestly asked the members of the court, in the name of civilization and history, which would judge of the terrible deeds done that day, and as defenders of the second independence of Mexico, to save the good name of the country in the eyes of coming generations, who would for-eyer appland, as the crowning of the greatest victories, the greatest forgiveness.

Among the accusations against Maximilian was one of attempting to prolong the war by the de-

one of attempting to prolong the war by the de-cree of March 7, and creating a regency in case of his death in the coming battles. Jeens Maria Vasquez, one of Maximilian's Jounsel, closed the argument as follows: "If you ondemn the Archduke to death, I am not uneasy bont a coalition in Europe, or the threatening attitude that the United States may assume to-wards the republic. I have confidence in the liberals who have rooted out the French from this soil; but I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country as an anatheina—worse than even a sentence of death—because of the

mulity of the proceedings of this court."

The court commenced at eight o'clock, A. M., of the 13th, and went into secret session the evening of the 14th, and dissolved the same night.

The Imperial Soldiers in New Orleans in Mourning. New Orneans, July 10, 1867.—A large number of Maximilian's officers and soldiers, representing

### several nations, are in this city, all wearing mourning badges.

Documents Relating to Maximitian's Trial.

QUERETARO, June 5, 1867.—Received at San Luis Potosi, 3.16 P. M.—Citiva Minister Solution Lerdo de Trjado, San Luis Potosi:—Last night, at 11.30 P. M., I arrived here in company with the remainder of Maximilian's comusel, and is we understand that he must undergo his trial. as we tinderstand that he must undergo his treat, we shall scrutinize and examine with the closest care every matter connected therewith.

The fate of Maximilian depends on this trial; but you are aware to what extent the honor of our country is concerned that he have a real and solid defenge granted to him, and not merely the appearance of one. Can this be done in twenty-four hours, when it takes over double that time to overhaul the documents which Maximilian is to deliver to us this afternoon? So short a period would render his defence impossible; and we, as well as the nation, could give no satisfactory answer to the charge of having left a man unde-tended who believes that the documents referred remove who beneves that the documents referred to constitute one of the principal bases on which he must rest his defence. To this end, some tew days are requisite, and we beseech the President to grant them, and thus allow me to set out and speak with him (Juarez) on the subject. But before setting out I must be satisfied that my associate counsel can reckon, on sufficient time to ac-

contect can reckon on summent time to accomplish their labors.

If your Excellency, accede to my request, as I beseech you will, I shall start by diligence I coach—immediately on receipt of your reply.

M. Riva Patacto.

San Luis Porost, June 5, 1867.—Ciricum M. Riva Patacto, Operature. The citizen President of the Republic has taken into consideration the despately which you addressed me to-day (research).

despatch which you addressed me to-day (received at hulf-past three P. M.), and the citizen Minister of War is now communicating by telegraph the orders for such an extension of the time as the government deems possible.

Lendo De Telaba.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 5.—Citizen General Mariano Excebedo, Queretare: In consideration of the petition made by citizen Mariano Riva Palacio, in the name of the counsel of Maximilian, to obtain an extension of the time allowed to prepare a defence, the citizen President of the agreed that besides the extension already allowed Mejia's twenty-four hours ended June 2, at 6 M., Maximilian's June 3, and Miramon's June They then were all collectively allowed twenty-four hours additional, reckoning from June 4.—Ed. —three days more be allowed. This extension is granted in common to Maximilian and the two other prisoners, so that they may take advantage of it for their defence; but with the understanding that no further extension shall be allowed, as this is the second one granted by the government, so as to give the detence all the time that it has deemed compatible with the demands of reason and the spirit of the law. Please to inform the three prisoners of this determination.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 14, 1867. - Citizens Mariano Rica Palacio and Ion Rajad Martinez de la Torre: In view of the petition presented by you the day before yesterday, praying that, in case Ferdinand Maximilian, of Hapsburg, be condemned to capital punishment on the trial which he is now undergoing, the favor of pardon may be granted to him, the citizen President of the Republic has directed that you be informed it is not public has directed that you be informed it is not possible to declare any decision on the subject of a pardon before knowing whether the prisoner has been condemned; and that, in case he be sentenced to death, if this request be presented to government in time, it will take into consideration what you have set forth in your petition when deliberating as to whether a pardon may or presented to grant the grant of the presented.

may not be granted.
Independence and liberty.

QUERETARO, June 14.—Minister of State, San Luis Potosi: Yesterday, at eight o'clock A. M., the court-martial-opened its sessions, and at this hour (7.30 P. M.) it has not ended its labors. I think that I shall be able to inform you of the result within two hours at the outside. I made the Princess Salm Salm, as well as

several foreigners, leave this city, as they were still striving, with great boldness, and their workings were very dangerons. Escourdo.

QUERTARO, June 14.—Citizen Minister of State,

CHERTARO, June 14.—Critical Infinister of State, San Luis Potost; The court-martial has condemned the three prisoners to death by unanimous decision. Their case has been handed over to the Assor of the court. Escourtio.

San Luis Porrost, June 15, 1867.—Citicans Mariana Pila a Palacio and R. Martinet de la Torret. You have set forth in your new petition of this date that, having received notice that the court-martial assembled at Queretaro, have condemned to death. Ferdinand Maximilian, of Hapsburg, you, as his counsel, pray that the government may grant him pardon; or that, if it be not possible to form a decision at once or the matter, it may suspend the execution of the sentence to take the matter into consideration.

The citizen President of the Republic, in view of the new notition, has ordered that you be in-

the new petition, has ordered that you be in-formed, as was done yesterday already, that it is impossible to take the subject of pardon into consideration before knowing what the sentence has been; and no sentence can be considered as having force as such, until the decision of the court b confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in accord ance with the law and ordinances relating to the

ance with the law and ordinances relating to the law and ordinances relating to the law and ordinances relating to the period and Rafael Martines de la Torre: In reply to the petition which you presented to-day to the Citizen President of the Republic praying that pardon be granted to Ferdinand Maximilian, of the charge who has been sentenced in Queretaro, Hapsburg, who has been sentenced in Queretaro, by the court martial which tried him, to undergo the last penalty, the following decision has been

come to:

After having examined, with all the care demanded by the gravity of the ease, this prayer for pardon, as well as the preceding ones for the ame object, the Citizen President of the Republic the most weighty considerations of justice and the necessity of securing peace to the nation are not consistent with such an act of elemency. I make this decision known to you for your information, and as a reply to your petition re-

QUERETARO, June 16 .- To the Citizen President. The sentence pronounced by the court-martial on the 14th inst, having been confirmed at these headquarters, the prisoners were notified of the feet at ten o'clock this morning, and at three P. Escoredo. M, they will be executed. Nextfollows an order granting two days—until Wednesday, June 19th, at seven A. M.—suspension of the execution at the request of Baron Von

Magnas and Senors Palacio and de la Torre.

The Havana press noticed several discrepancies in the dates of Escobedo's telegrams announcing the capture of Queretaro to the different com-manders at Mexico, Vera Cruz and on the Rio Grande. It is evident from one of the despatches above that Escobedo is, to say the least, out of date. At all events, he has made the shades of night hide the latter half of his days. The despatch referred to is dated Queretaro, June 14, 1867—12.19 at night. At all events, he has made the shades of

The Treatment of Maximilian's Body The New Orleans Bee, of July 6, contains following story which, we doubt not, will prove

thase invention:
We were informed yesterday by a citizen who had an interview with three professed Imperialist officers, representing that they had just arrived from Mexico, who say they were witnesses of Maximilian's execution, and that Escobedo in-nicted twenty-five lashes on the person of the illustrious Prince, with a whip or cowhide: and that the populace were permitted to dance around his mutilated and outraged body. We give the statement without vouching for its correctness, and hoping-that it may prove to be antrue.

The Late Murder in Brunswick, Ga.
[From the Savannah Popublican of July 8th.] The town of Brunswick was on Friday afternoon last, about four o'clock, thrown into a state

of the wildest excitement in consequence of a most tragic occurrence, in which one man lost his ite at the hands of another under the following ircumstances:
As Mr. E. G. Westmoreland, acting British onsul, was sitting on the steps of his office, in afternoon, and at the time stated—his wife the atternoon, and at the time state—its wind citting in his office—and while he was engaged in onversation with Judge Marlin, he was approached by Captain E. J. Martin, who was in company with Mr. Phielsticher. When the aptain had come within a few pages of Mr. Westmoreland, he drew a small pistof and fired a not at the latter, the ball taking effect just above as right groin. Mr. AVestmoreland immediately

rose and started to walk away, but had only receded a few yards when the Captain fired a econd shot, inflicting a wound in the central art of the breast. Mr. Westmoreland at once ized hold of the Captain and asked him, "What ave I ever done to you Martin? You have shot!" and began sinking down to the ground. He never oke again, and lived about fifteen minutes. Immediately after the commission of the deed, Laptain Martin surrendered himself to a soldier who happened to be in the vicinity giving up the both proceeded to the Ocean House,

where Martin was boarding.

The news of the fearful tragedy spread like wildfire through the town, and in a short time a arge crowd of excited people had gathered about the house, threatening to tynch Martin, who was octained in custody by Lieut, D. G. Risley, of the 12d regulars, who is stationed at Brunswick, antil a warrant was obtained from Judge Houstor, of the County Court, upon which he was ton. of the County Count, upon which he was turned over to the civil authorities, he waiving an examination on the charge, Sheriff Dupree thing him into custody. He was subsequently sent to the steamer Sylvan Shore, under guard of Deputy Marshal W. P. Burns and Chief of Police J. E. Dart and their posses, brought to this city on Saturday afternoon last for safe-keeping, and lodged in the county jail. He will doubtless be detained here until the next meeting of the Superior Court of Glynn county in October next, when his trial will take place.

An inquest was held on the body of Mr. West

noreland, and a verdict of "murder" rendered. Captain Martin had not been on speaking terms with Mr. Westmoreland on account of a personal lifficulty which had estranged them two months

It seems that Mr. Westmoreland had challenged the captain, who accepted, but owing to the interference of iriends the affair was settled. The seconds on each side had been appointed. Amelia Island selected for the duel, and the fact of the non-arrival of the boat afforded the opportunity

of an amicable arrangement.

Mr. Westmoreland and the Captain were both seeking the hand of a daughter of Col. C. L. seeking the hand of a daugater of Col. C. L. Schlatter, of Brunswick—a young lady of re-narkable personal charms and high intellectual ability, and to whom Mr. Westmoreland was married at cleven o'clock on the morning of the day which witnessed the death of her husband. They were to have visited Savannah on their bri-

dal tour.
Captain Martin, the chief actor in this terrible affair, is a rice planter, owning quite an extensive plantation on the Altamaha river.

Mr. Westmoreland was quite extensively engoged in the lumber business at Brunswick, and

was running several saw mills in conjunction with General Gordon. Captain Martin is a nephew of Gen. Edward Johnson, of Virginia, on whose staff he served luring the war.

Captain Martin and his unfortunate victim,

Mr. Westmoreland, were well known in the com munity at Brunswick, and were respected citi-zens and men of considerable wealth. A pall of zens and men of considerable wealth. A pall of gloom has been thrown over the entire town by this sad and unexpected event..

We have no desire to comment any further

upon the sickening details of this shocking affair, the motives and justification of which, if murder can be made justifiable, will doubtless be made

-The Boston free baths were patronized by

## JOHN ALSOP KING.

Obsequies at Jamaica—Impressive Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Johnson—A Distinguished Auditory. [From the New York Tribune.]
The mortal remains of ex-Gov. John A. King

were consigued to their final place of rest in Gmee Churchyard, at Jamaica, yesterday afternoon. The flags of the village were flung out at half-mast, and an entire community went into mourning; and yesterday morning, when strangers from the great cities, from the seacoast watering-places, and from the seacoust as tering-places, and from the Long Island towns, began to pour into Jamaica, they beneld a village literally hung with black. Business was everywhere suspended at noon, and from that hour until the aweet-tongued bell of Grace Church summoned the clergy to the old King mansion. a Sabbath silence reigned. At precisely 4 o'clock the Jamaica church-bells were tolled for the formal commencement of the cere-monies, and the coffin was borne out to the esplanade in front of the late Governor's home. But previous to this, the corpse had been viewed in the main hall by the villagers and visitors. The face was quite natural, still retaining trace of the old familiar smile which in life won he Governor such troops of friends. The body hy in securing repose in a rich rosewood coffin, in chaste mountings of silver: the left hand, on the breast, held a white rose; a loose dressing yown and black silk neektie were the only visible ttire. On the coffin-lid was an ornate cross composed of natural flowers, the gift of the late Governor's neighbors; but beside this floral cross on the lid the only noticeable thing was the plate, bearing the following inscription, in neat, round cript:

# John Alsop King. son of Rufus and Mary King. Born June 3, 1788; Died July 8, 1867.

Died July 8, 1867.

After a heavy black velvet pall had been thrown over the ceffin, upon a rustle bier on the esplantade, it was taken upon the shoulders of the carriers, all neighbors of the departed, by name as follows: Messrs, Charles Welling, E. H. Nostrand, William T. Bush, Hiram N. Rider, James T. Lewis, Isaac Repelvea, John Gracie, and George L. Peck; and then the procession was formed, thus:

Reverend Clergy, in white robes:

The Rev. William L. Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Sam'l R. Johnson, Dean of the Theological Seminary.

R. Johnson, Dean of the Theological Seminary, the Rev. Mr. Cook; the Rev. J. B. Alliger and the Rev. P. D. Oakey of Jamalea; the Rev. Jos. T. Duryca of New York, the Rev. Mr. Moore of Hempstead, the Rev. Mr. Smith of Flushing, the Rev. Samuel J. Corneille of All Saints, the Rev. Mr. Beard of Little Neck, the Rev. Mr. Carmichael of Hempstead, the Rev. Mr. Eigen-brodt of New York, and the Rev. Samuel

Sayres.

The Medical Faculty.

Drs. Baker and Hendrickson, of Jamaica, and Wilkes, of New York.

The Colin and Pall-bearers, with white sashes.

Ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish, the Hon. William J. Cogswell, Judge John W. Lawrence, Dr. J. R. Chetwood: and Mesers. Richard Brush, Wm. Betts, Thomas W. Ludlow, James A. Ham-

Chetwood: and Messrs. Richard Brush, Wm. Betts, Thomas W. Ludlow, James A. Hamilton, J. DePeyster Ogden, William P. Van Rensselaer, James Rider and Gov. Watkins.

The King Family.

President of the Village of Jamaica.

Trustees of the Village:

Messrs. Alexander Hagner, John H. Brinkerhoff, George H. Parshall, B. H. Creed, Daniel Smith, George Skidmore, Isaac C. Hendrickson, and Pierpont Potter, Clerk of the Board.

Officers of Union Hall Academy, and Members of Officers of Union Hall Academy, and Members of the Jamaica Literary Union.

Major-Gen. Robert Anderson, Postmaster Kelly, Postmaster Roberts, Mr. Thurlow Weed, Ex-Mayor Alfred M. Wood, Members of the

Union League Club, and other citizens.
At 4½ P. M. the procession moved from under the lofty pines which shade the ex-Governor's ancestral mansion, and passed through lines of Januare and East New York firemen, who had formed on the sidewalk near Grace Church, under the marshalship of Chief Engineer David M. Campbell. Arrived in the church, which was d to overflowing, the multitude listened to beautiful Protestant Episcopal service, and the Rev. Dr. Johnson pronounced a eulogy.
At the close of the ceremonial in Grace Church, the bier was borne down the aisle and to the grave, which had been dug at the head of that of Rufus King, father of the ex-Governor, and at 51,50 clock the coffin was lowered in presence of the

family and clergy.

The villagers of Jamaica wore crape on the left sorn, and the Union League Club of this city, as well as all the public and many private buildings of Brooklyn, displayed the American dag at halfmast throughout the day, and at a special meet-ng of the Union League Club last evening, resointions of eulogy were adopted.

# FROM NEW YORK.

New York, July 11.—For some days past there has been a good deal of excited discussion on the subject going on in New York, which has finally resulted in the organization of a fillbustering corps, under the taking name: "Maximilians Avengers."—If reports are to be credited the Avengers."—If reports are to be credited, this party of filibusters is of rather extensive formafor. During the past week regular meetings have been held by the sympathizers of Maximilian, at a certain hotel up town, in Broadway, which has hithete borne the reputation of being devoted to the Southern Here all the arrangements of the expeditionary force, which is mostly composed of men who served in the late confederate army, have days at most the corps will put out. Whether they purpose going by sea, and landing at Yera Cruz or Matamoras, or crossing the Rio Grande, is not yet known, although it is doubtless al-

ready determined by the leader.
Collector\_Smythe yesterday offered at public auction three Government vessels—the Cayuga, Kewanec and Miami, now lying near the sectional dock at Hoboken. About fifty gentlemen attended the sale. The first vessel offered was the Cayuga. She is said to have been built in 1855 for Santa Anna, and was subsequently in the Mexican service. Her original cost was \$100,000 in specie. She was sent to New York for repairs, and in 1862 was purchased by the United States at \$200,000. No bid being made for her she was withdrawn. The Kewanee was next offered, and was purchased by Mr. Colgate nation three Government vessels—the Cayuga,

for her she was withdrawn. The Kewanee was next offered, and was purchased by Mr. Colgate Baker at \$25,100. The last vessel offered was the Miami, but only \$10,000 being bid for her, she was withdrawn.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a poultry club, for the improvement of the breeds of poultry, was held at the Cooper Institute yeserday. Another meeting will be held at the Astor-House on the 17th-last.

At 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday, Joseph Barbire, an Italian organ grinder, discharged beire, an Italian organ grinder, discharged several shots from a revolver in the rear yard of his residence, No. 38 Baxter street. Mrs. Rose Ephstein, residing at No. 40 Baxter street, requested him to cease firing, as two of her children were sick, and the noise disturbed them. Barbeire declined, and during the altercation that ensued, he fired one shot at the woman, the ball entering her mouth, and passing out of the right cheek, causing a painful wound. Birbeire then entered his residence, and locked hinself in his room. The door was burst in, and Berbeire was found lying upon the bed, pretending to be sleeping. The pistol was found secreted between the matresses of the bed. The accused was taken before Justice Dowling, and committed to await an examination. The wounded woman is loing well. She is a native of Poland, aged 33

The Army Worm Among the Cotton. Louisville, July 10, 1867.—A reliable telegram from Ellis's Cliffs, twenty-two miles from below Nitches, says the army worm has appeared two menths earlier than usual, threatening destruction to all the cotton plantations on overflowed

General Grant at the Academy---For-mation of a Military Board to Report on General Upton's System of In-fantry Tactics.

[From the New York Tribune, of to-day.]

WEST POINT, July 10.—The unexpected appearance here yesterday of General Grant and a number of general officers, including Generals Meade and Canby, has created quite a sensation at the fort. No sooner did the cadets learn that their movements were under the eye of General Grant than they were at once on the one rive to anticipate his every wish, and render the utmost satisfaction in the discharge of their duties during his stay. Crowds of visitors from various points along the Hudson have been attracted here along the Hudson have been attracted here to catch a glimpse of Grant and his Lieutenants. The object of the present gathering of so many distinguished officers at West Point is the formation of a Military Board, for the purpose of testing the new system of infantry tactics introduced by General Upton, and to determine the advisa-bility of its adoption in the United States service. The Board, which is under the presidency of Gen. Grant, is composed of the following officers: Gen. Meade, Gen. Barry, Gen. Canby, Gen. Geer, Gen. Pitcher, Gen. Hazen, Gen. Horace Porter and Surgeon-Gen. Barnes. Cols. Emery, Bideaux and many other officers are in attendance. Last winter a Military Commission in session here reported favorably on Gen. Upton's system, but in consequence of some hesitation on the part of the War Office authorities, and some doubts expressed from other sources, it was deemed necessary to institute a thorough investigation necessary to institute a thorough investigation into the matter, with a view to its final adoption or rejection. According to the proposed system military drill, which now seems so tedious and and complicated to the young soldier. will be simplified considerably, and a great economy of manual labor insured, while commanding officers will be enabled to handle bodies of troops with mach exercise. Geality, in the presence of an much greater facility in the presence of an enemy. The plan is based on the principle of the vastly increased strength of a division armed with the death dealing breech-loader, and which admits of a far greater which admits of a far greater number of men being thrown into line in order of battle, with less risk than formerly. The sys-tem is especially useful in skirnishing move-ments, as by it four times the number of men can deploy from the main body in the time now taken for that purpose: In many respects the change may be said to bring infantry drill in close resemblance to what is known as the single formation of cavalry drill. Gen. Upton seems to think his system superior to Hardee's and also Casey's. For the last month he has been engaged in training the cadets here in the new mevements.

cadets here in the new mevements, and to-hay they were exercised for an hour in the company drill, in the presence of Gen. Grant and the Military Board. This is considered merely the preliminary drill. Parade took place at an earliers for the Board. To-morrow battalion drill will take place on the new plan, and the day after there will be a general review of all the troops at the post. The result of the Commission will, of course, not be known for some time after its labors are closed. Gen. Grant is staying with Gov. bors are closed. Gen. Grant is staying with Gov. Fish, as is also Gen. Meade. Some of the other officers are gnests of Gen. Pitcher, the Superintendent, and the remainder are staying at Roe's Pennsylvania and Lee's Invasion.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thus refutes the slander against the people of this State, that they refused to protect their homes at the time of the two rebel invasions: Cincinnati, July 8, 1867.—Editors Commercial: As one who took part in the operations in Pennsylvania, I cannot agree with you in your charges against the people of that State, in your issue of the 7th, although based on the letters of the correspondents. The people did not New York correspondents. all "run like sheep," at the approach of Lee, or remain "at home in stolid indifference," but enrolled themselves in great numbers,

almost wholly, the corps commanded by General Couch, which did good service in many ways. A reference to back files will show you that General Hooker's reason for tendering his resignation was the refusal of General Halleck to transfer this many large body of Pennsylvania militia to his command. Water was offered, I believe, in Harrisburg, to some soldiers of one New York regiment for money, and I believe one or two similar instances occurred in Gettysburg. But, a few such men can be found in any community. I am aware how wide-sprend are the reports of niggardliness at this time, but most of them are entirely without foundation. Generally we were treated well, and certainly better than could have been expected of a people who had been robbed of almost every-thing movable, as they were by the rebels, before our arrival. Add to this the interruptions in the harvest, by which whole fields of grain were left to spoil, and you will see how few causes there were to spair men to great liberality, and how limited their means of being liberal to a whole army. Those soldiers who were wounded at Gettysburg speak of the people in quite a differ-ent strain to the way the New York correspond-ents and a few of the New York militia speak of Those soldiers who were wounded at ents and a few of the New 1078 minual speak of them. Those of us especially, who were wounded on the first day's battle, and were held as prisoners until the retreat, and on a four-days' fasting remember with feelings of the liveliest gratitude, the visits of the first of the f the people on the morning of the 5th of July, to our hospitals, with food, before the Union cavalry seemed fully aware that the enemy had retreated.

I remember one old couple who brought over
everything eatable in their house, before their children were awake, and waited at home until the groceries were reopened before they could get their own breakfast. From almost the first shot in the battle, too, some of the teachers of the Theological Seminary assisted the wounded, and were captured along with them, where they continued doing all in their power for us. And, throughout the whole stay of the wounded in Gettysburg, or almost any part of Pennsylvania, they were treated with a generosity without parallel. We can never forget, sir, treatment of the noble old State, from Pittsburgh to Phila We can never forget, sir, treatment by

delphia.

I do not think "one old shoemaker, named Burns, embodied all the chivalry in the town. The fact that a squad of thirty or forty boys students of Pennsylvania College, with what arms they could get, engaged the enemy at the opening of the cavalry skirmish, is generally And in reference to the number of Southern

sympathizers found in the State by Lee, I fancy that either Ohio or Indiana might have shown as many, and without giving cause to attach special blame on the entire State and people.
"Inon Brigade."

A SHARP REBUKE.—After quoting an extract from the New York World, the Richmond Whig remarks: The World is the organ of the Northern Democracy, and when it speaks of 'our policy,' it means the policy of the Democratic party. As we interpret its language, it intends to say that the worse the people of the South are to say that the worse the people of the south are treated by the party in power, the better it will be for the Democratic party, since the causes of complaint and the grounds of objection against the Republican party will be strengthened in pro-portion to the outrages they practice. It is the interest of the Democratic party that the people interest of the Democratic party that the people of the South should be oppressed, wronged and outraged to the last degree by the Republican party. It is in the interest of the Democratic party that the people of the South should provoke punishment and court marryrdom. This inclining was acted from the Lagrangian and the Democratic voke punishment and court martyrdom. This policy was acted upon by the Democratic members of Congress during the last session. It was owing to their refusal to accept more lenient terms that the rigors of the Sherman-Shellabarger law were inflicted upon us. We hope it will no longer be considered by Congress that there is any connection, affiliation or sympathy between the creaple of the South and the Democratic party. We were sufficiently vicinized by that party in being encouraged to attempt secession—we before the suspicion of being still fuclined to Democracy."

## FACTS AND FANCIES.

-There was an old fellow named Seward, Who was rapidly drifting to leeward. He talked maudlin nonsense As bad as A. Johnson's,

Who thought there was no one like Seward.

-Mr. Blue and Miss Gould were married last week at Richfield Springs. We abstain from the -Massachusetts has a musical prodigy in a

little girl of three, who plays on the piano and melodeon, and sings correctly the most difficult

-The Spiritualists of Indiana have formed an organization, adopted a Constitution, and de-clared in favor of universal suffrage and the purity of Spiritualism.

-There was a stout chap at New Castle Who thought himself good at a "rastle;"
"I've never been throwed
Not so far as I've knowed," Said this athletic chap at New Castle.

-A Washington druggist was recently arrested for selling soda water on Sunday. Several phy-sicians testified that it was a medicine, and the case was dismissed.

—Two Protestant missionaries, who have traveled from 2,000 to 3,000 miles in the interior of China, report that empire everywhere open to missionary enterprises.

—A magnificent painting of Vandyke, representing St. Cecilia, has just been brought to light in restoring the old churches of Cachlevoch, between Heele and Bersel, in Belgium. -It is rumored that General Sheridan is soonto be married to the daughter of Judge Foster, of Louisiana, who owns one of the largest plan-

tations on the Bayou Teche. -A bronze money chest has lately been discovered in the excavations at Pompeli. The figures, which are carved in has relief on the sides

and lid. are said to be of extraordinary beauty. -There is a fat widow in Gloucester, And the tumult of passion it tossed her.

"I must get up a plan To rope in a man," Said this robust old relict of Gloucester. —It appears by the police statistics of France that in March 226 horses and 59 asses were killed for eating; in April the same number of horses, but only 29 donkeys; and in May 208 horses and

19 donkeys. —A Montgomery (Ala.) correspondent remarks upon the disappearance of those long-haired young gentlemen in black broadcloth, with goldheaded caues, and carrying revolvers in pocket, who used to lounge about the towns in that State. —The Oxford undergraduates cheered the Queen, Derby, Gathorne Hardy, their M. P., and Disraell, showered mingled applause and hisses on Mr. Gladstone, and bestowed unmitigated groans on John Bright.

-There was an old lady in Trenton; To commit suicide she was bent on. "I shall bury my head In an old feather bed

And suffocate up here in Trenton.' -The Journal du Havre gives a statement of a. merchant captain of that city, who has been at sea twenty years, ten of them in command of ships, in which he says that twice in the course of the time he has saved his vessel by oiling the

-The Turkish government has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of revolvers.
However, such of those weapons as were ordered before the 16th of June will be admitted upon the production of proof of the fact—all others will be rigorously excluded.

-We observe a paragraph going the rounds of the papers giving the "last words" of various celebrated persons who have died. Those of Webster are, however, omitted. They are Sec athe "zythepsary, zythum," Dictionary."

—Queen Victoria is the subject of much foolish scandal in England just now. It is said that she drinks more wine than she ought to: that she is exceedingly touchy in temper, and so parsimo nious that she scrimps the servants in their bread and butter.

-The Boston Advertiser says: In some of the towns in Western Massachusetts a thriving business is carried on in the sale of "cabbage plants." The customers are said to call at a very early hour in the morning. The most curious part of the transaction is, that the customers all bring jugs or bottles to get their cabbage plants in! —A French illustrated paper got permission from M. Louis Veuillot to produce his carleature, whereupon the picture appeared representing M. Veuillot as a pugilist archangel. When the angry man complained of the blasphemy, the carleatures are maded to the complete t

turist replied that goese wore wings as well as archangels. -A suit was recently brought by a London manager against a German artist for breach of

a contract in the productions of ghosts in a theatrical performance. The ghosts were shown to be fewer in number and less distinct in appearance than was called for in the contract. —A history prepared for the French schools by the Minister of Public Instruction records that in the year 1867 "the Emperor Maximilian reigned the year 1861. The Emperor auximitian regiment penceably over a contented people, and that French influence was, thanks to God. forever established on the South American continent." That history wants an early revision.

-Connecticut is a cheerful State. A Norwich paper tells of a harmless insane girl named Harriet Beebe, the daughter of a respectable citizen who is too poor to support her, being kept in a barn of the city almshouse in a state of perfect nuclity on a pallet of straw, because she tears her clothes, and would make it "un-pleasant to visitors" if she was treated like a uman being. 🕡

There was a fair maiden in Chester, Who forced the young men to detest her.
"If they ask me to wed
Why—I'll do it," she said; This singular maiden in Chester.

-A Paris letter says: "The harpies round the ex-King of the Two Sicilles at Rome have speat. ex-king of the two steines at Rome investigation whole of his fortune. Like most exiled sovereigns, he is the victim of adventurers and unprincipled scoundrels. Brought up by the Jesuits, naturally weak-minded, he first lost the fairest and richest portion of the Italian penin-sula, and has now been despoiled of a handsome fortune. -Two devil-fish, the sea monsters described

by Victor Hugo in his "Tollers of the Sea," have been taken and carried to San Francisco by some been taken and carried to San Francisco by some Italian fishermen. The head is about the size of a sturgeon's, is joined to a sort of sack, from which hang eight long pendants or arms, whichever they may be, covered with suckers or valves resembling in shape and size the haman ear, and, like the main body, of a white gelatinous appearance. Take a large sturgeon and cut his body into strips, from the gells to the tail; spread them over with the head in the centre, and his body into strips, from the guis to the tan; spread them out with the head in the centre, and you have some idea of the appearance of the devil fish. They are found all along the North Pacific coast, but are seldom captured, owing to the danger attending that operation. The two in San Francisco measure six feet from the end of their nose to the tip of their arms.

The Worcester (Massachusetts) Board of Aldermen are either a set of Shakespearlan wags, or the alternative is left open. In anticipation of the President's recent passage through their town, these worthy officials met to "take action"

town, these worthy officials met to "take action" upon the course to be pursued toward the Chief Executive, and after a brief debate, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Whereas, Information has been received that the President of the United States will pass through Worcester on the route of his journey from Washington to Boston; and, whereas, a sense of propriety might dictate that some official action be taken in behalf of this city, in recognition of the presence of the chief officer of the nation;

nation; "Resolved, That the Board of Aldormen deem it inexpedient to take any action upon the matter.