PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1867.

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

(Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

60? Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, F. L. FETHERSON, FIOS. J. WILLIAMSON, GASPER SOUDER, JE., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIS is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

MCALLAS NEW HAT STOKE, NORTHEAST corner of Tenth and Chestant streets. The patronage of old customers of Cliestant street, above Sixth, and Chestant street, above Eighth, solicited. je4-rp,ff BCHOMACKER & CO'S CELEBRATED Planos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to say thade in this country, and cold on most liberal terms. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PLANOS constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly attended to. Warerooms, 1103 Chestnut street. Jel9-3m3

MARRIED.

DIMON—GUNN.—In New York, July 10, by Rev. E. E. Bankin, D. D., Prof., David P. Dimon-to Miss Amelia G. icam, dangher of the late Geo. O. Gunn, M. D. ELLJOTT-BAER.—Un Tuesday evening the 9th inst., or the Rev. Clark B. Oakley, Frank Elliott to Geneva E. Baer-both of Philadelphia.—Trinity Church, Claverack, N. July 10, by the Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D. (assisted in the selbration of the Holy Euchariat by the Rev. Fenwick M. Coolkoon, the Rev. Francis Harlson to Mrs. Laura J. Friilp, claret daughter of the late Chancellor Johnson of May Jand. dend. INNEY—MYERS.—On the 7th inst., in Baltimore, by Key, John Faley, J. J. Kenney, Jr., to Miss Sallie E Doth of Baltimore.

DIED.

the late Silas E. Weir. Fungral service will be held at the Church of St. James e Less, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, M., panetually.\*\*

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Have reduced all the Summer Silks and Spring Dress

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Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also,
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SPECIAL NOTICES

THE TENTH NATIONAL SENGERPEST.
THE MONSTER FESTIVAL OF THE AGE.
SATURINY July 18-Arrival of Singer and reception
the evening in Independence Square, by the Mayor.
SUNDAY July 18-Recreation
MUNDAY July 18-Recreation
MUNDAY July 18-Reheareal and Concert at Academy
THESDAY July 10-Prize Concert at Academy of

1. 17 Cleartic Picnic of Washing WEDNESDAY, July 17-Gigarite From at Washing in Retreat and Engel & Wolffe Farm.
THURSDAY, July 15-Glose of Festival.
Season Tickets 83 for one person-to be had at Trimper's Secenth and Chestnut; Meyers's, No. 1299 Chestnut treet; Herwigts, N. W. corner Third and Brown streets; each No. 511 South Second street, and of the Managers, jys 64;

Members and Committees.

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

BINES & SHEAFF. AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST Company, Philadelphia, July 11th, 1871.
The Trustees have this day declared a dividend of Tive Per cent, payable to the Stockholdera clear of taxe, on demand.
JOHN S. WH. SON, 1972.74

Secretary.

Secretary.

TO THE PUBLIC FAMILIES ABOUT LEAVing the city can get the HIGHEST CASH PRICE
for their old Pamphlets, Books, Papers, etc., at 613
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HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1526 Lombard Street Dispensivy Department Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

Expenses of the Indian Expeditions.

A Washington despatch, 7th inst., to the Boston Advertices, says:
"Estimates made at Gen. Grant's headquarters show that the present expenditures in prosecuting the Indian war, are fully one million dollars per week. In case it is determined to inaugurate a vigorous campaign, expenditures will soon be needed to meet the wants of the increased force of about five millions per week. Thus far, since the trouble began, every Indian killed has cost the Government one million dollars, and the

lives of about ten white men. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is very anxious that Congress shall give him authority to send a Commission to treat with the tribes, as his information leads him to believe firmly that the difficulties can be settled by such a Commission within three months. As Congress at the last session passed an act for-bidding the sending out of any Commission until the money had been expressly appropriated, Col. Taylor cannot move in the matter. The immense expense of the war is having weight with Senators, and it is probable that the resolutions restricting the work of the session may be pended to consider several points connected with Indian affairs; among others, that of raising two or three regiments of mounted men west of the

ONE HUNDRED SHIPS LOST IN THE WHITE SEA. The London papers publish despatches from St. Petersburg, dated on the 27th of June, giving accounts from Archangel of the destruction of shipping in the White Sea, by the breaking up of the ice, from which it is inferred that the loss has been much greater than was previously reported. More than one hundred ships were lost and the crews were in a desperate position on the coast of Lapland, while some were on the drifting flows Lord Stanley, British Secretary o for Foreign Affairs, received a despatch from Sir A. Buchanan, Minister at St. Petersburg, confirming the sad news, and stating that he has requested the Russian government to render assistance to the crews drifting on the ice, but it appears there is only one small steamer available at Archangel. Orders have been despatched from the Foreign Office to the British Consuls at Copenhagen and Stockholm, and to St. Petersburg, ith instructions to put themselves in communi cation with the government authorities of Sweden and other places northward, in order that all immediate assistance should be sent to the ship-

wrecked crews. JOHN STUART MILL ON GAME. - Mr. Mill is no friend of game preserving. In a recent speech before the National Reform Union, in London, he observed: "The landlords would get on much better with the laborers were it not for the ac-cursed subject of game. Such was the state of feeling that had taken possession of the landed interest on the subject of game, that he could not conceive of any agricultural laborer choosing to e represented by any man who kept a game-eeper." This was a hard blow at aristocratic privilege, and it was natural that the working-men, who formed the larger part of Mr. Mill's audience, received the sentiment with loud

CASTING PORCELAIN. The Chinese claim that for fully five thousand years they have made pottery and porcelain. Everybody knows that pottery was made in Egypt, Assyria, and Babylon, and among the relies of Pompell, Herculaneum and ancient Mexico, there are none more interesting than the rare specimens of the ceramic art that have from time to time been unearthed from their ancient resting-places. The Scriptures are full of allusions to pottery and the potter's craft, and the mind becomes bewildered with the details of Etruscan and Sevres wares and of the trials of "Palissy, the Potter," and Josiah Wedgewood in their praiseworthy efforts to produce porcelain in France and England. ilso have had some American efforts in the manufacture of porcelain; but the long experience of European and Chinese potteries, and cheap labor, have proved to be obstacles that our American manufacturers could not contend with and our experiments in the way of porcelain manufacture have, therefore, not resulted in great suc-

cesses.

The trouble was that our American manufacturers of this elegant and useful ware did not rely sufficiently upon the resources of their own mechanical and scientific skill, and "begin at the beginning:" but they followed in the old beaten track which had been pursued since the days of Confucius and the Pharoahs. They had their "wheel" and their "throwings:" their "paste" left to season and digest a year or two before it was used: their making up into moulds which were liable to twist and warp in drying, and finally all the risks and perils of the taking oven. It was left for a scientific, Philadelphian in this period of grace to take a short cut around all these difficulties and to produce porcelain with just the same rapidity that glassware is produced and with precisely the same certainty as to bow the venture will turn out. Our inventor fuses his porcelain material just as the glass-blower prepares his material, and he turns you out the daintiest egg-shell tea cup, the most elegant vase, a set of tiles, a fluted column, or an architectural ornament with entire certainty and unerring despatch." The necessary annealing and polishing only are required to fit articles for market, and they can be put in the hands of the consumer when under the old system the moulder would be at work shaping out his articles and preparing them for

To develop this novel innovation upon old modes of manufacturing articles of universal utility and use, a company has been formed. It is styled "The American Hot-cast Porcelain Company." It has its office, laboratory and temporary manufactory on Walnut street, below Thirty-first street, West Philadelphia. We paid a visit to this establishwithin a day or two, and examined its various products. There were all articles of household crockery that are usually made of porcelaincups, saucers, mugs, pitchers, plates, vases, bottles, chinneys and shades for gas-lights or oil lamps; knobs, escutcheons and plates for doors;

slabs for table and bureau tops; flower-pots; and But what impressed us as the most important feature of the products of the works was what we will call "architectural porcelain." It must first be understood that the material is melted stone of the finest quality, in which flint has a very large share. After being restored to almost its original condition by cooling, the articles proluced have all the qualities of strength, imperiousness to the weather, &c., possessed by natural stone of the finest and toughest texture. In appearance it so closely resembles Italian marble that the keenest judge could not detect the difference. This material the Company works up into columns, dressings and ashlar for fronts of buildings, from pavement to cornice: steps, sills, door-frames, and, in fact, almost everything that can be made in marble, stone or iron. Then for inside work it furnishes washpoards and wainscotting, mantels, wash-stands brackets, columns, cornices, and everything usually made of marble or plaster.

The tiles. &c., made by the hot casting process have exactly the appearance of the fine-t marble; it is susceptible of the most exquisite polish and it is claimed for it that it possesses greater strength and durability than the natural marble The casting of stone for architectural purposes has long been a problem that has exercised the shrewdest mechanics and the most scientific chemists. Its importance in the way of increasing the sum total of human comfort, adding elegance to our homes, and furnishing the thousand and one things usually made of marble or porcelain at a cheap rate, can scarcely be overestimated. The Chinese have for ages used porcelain as a material for building, and its durability has been tested by an experience of centuries in pagodas, temples, towers, &c., but there is a wide difference favor of our new American porcelain in the fact that Chinese porcelain is simply baked clay, enameled with porcelain, while the hot-cast porcelain is solid enamel from the heart to the surface.

The officers of the company that has taken this important enterprise in hand are practical builders, architects and scientific men. The works are under the superintendence of Messrs. Waldron J. Cheyney and Emil F. Dieterichs. To these gentlemen the world is mainly indebted for an advance step in the practical arts that will revolutionize many important interests.

MEXICO. Capitulation of the City-A Seventy-nine Days' Siege.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]
Cirry or Mexico, Thursday, June 20, 1867.—
Determined to be an eye-witness of all that was to transpire during the ceremony of the surrender, I proceeded to the Chapultepee road this magning in company with another corresponmorning, in company with another correspondent. As we had learned at Tabera's headquarters, after closing our correspondence last night, that the conference for the surrender would certainly take place at Chapultepec, and that Tabera and staff would go out by the Maximilian road, which leads directly to the foot of the castle. At daybreak Tabera, Quiroga, O'Horan, Andrade, Baron Tindale, Prince Kayanaughla and their aids made their appearance at the fortifications built on that-road, about 400 at the forthermone built on that road, about 400 rods from the city limits. They then dismounted and a courier with a flag of truce was sent for-ward to the Liberal fortifications, which were about 200 rods further on, with a list of those who had come to join in the conference. He soon returned with the information that Tabera alone would meet Gen. Diaz at Chapultepee as soon as possible. After a short consultation General Tabera proceeded on horseback and alone to the Liberal intrenchments, where he dismounted and took a seat in a coach sent for his use. He proceeded immediately to the castle, and was in conference with Diaz nearly two hours. He returned to the city, arriving at his private residence at 10.30 A. M. The armistice would be over at 4 P. M., yet all the morning no one was informed

a capitulation of the city. The evening up till 4.30 o'clock passed in the same manner. Thousands of the citizens on foot and in coaches proceeded to the front. Soldiers, especially the French and Austrian troops, were seen to leave their quarters by squads. Demoralization had their quarters by squads. Demoralization had evidently set in among the troops of the garrison. The United States Consul, in a coach, was seen to pass the lines at 5 P. M. for Diaz's camp. He shortly returned, and as soon as he was this side of the trenches of the Imperialists. the Republican banner was unfurled on the Castle of Chapultepec, and in five minutes'

time a bombardment of the city was opened which has no parallel in the siege of the city. The thousands of citizens who had gone to the front rushed panic-stricken into the heart of the capital, many soldiers accompanying them. Shells fell in all parts, and hombs burst over the stricken population by the bursteds. stricken population by the hundreds. Tabera immediately sent out orderlies in all directions for his generals. A junta de querra, council of war, was called at his house, and decided within ten minutes' time to surrender the capital at discretion to the hero of Oajaca and Puebla. were again raised, and the bombardment

There have been no citizens on the street since twas know that the garrison had capitulated. Soldiers of the Imperial army have been shedding their military clothes for those of the citizens. Muskets and swords are lying about, usually left at the doors of the citizens. Officers are changing their quarters, and thousands are retiring to houses of friends to lie still for a few days. These are those who have been employed by the Imperial government, and are not confi-These are those who have been employed

ceased after about an hour's duration.

that there will be no disturbances.

To day is the seventy-ninth and last of the siege of Mexico. Stronger earther fortifications than those which surround this city never were nade, for the adobe or mud cakes of this valley turn to rock as soon as dried. A trench, well alled with water, from six to eight feet in depth, and twenty to thirty feet in width, encircles the city outside the treuches. The Liberals had a parallel line outside of the Imperial fortifications. formidable, yet not so well made as that of the besieged. In many places they had approached to within 120 rods, but the more general uniform listance between the fortifications is 1,200 French

netres. To-morrow, at daylight, all will be over, as we reported, on the Isth of May, and the following tengram was received by Gen. Diaz last night, and sent into the city by the hands of Gen.

Manuel Diaz de la Vega:

Mexican Republic, Quartermaster-General's Department, Quertaro, June 19, 1867.— The Secretary of War has this moment commu-nicated the following:
On the 14th of the present month, at 11

o'clock at night, the Council of War condemned to death Fernando Maximilian, of Hapsburg, Don Miguel Miramon and Don Tomas Mejia. The Major-General of this Department confirmed the sentence on the 15th, and ordered its sulfillment to take place on the 16th, but which was suspended until to-day by the Supreme Go-

It is now 7 A. M., and the sentence has been executed, and the above named Maximilian, Miranon and Mejia have been shot to death.
Have the pleasure to communicate this to the President of the Republic.

The Death of Maximilian.

Colonel Sanger, of the Republican army, arrived here from Querctaro last night. He saw the execution of Maximilian. He says: "When the Emperor came down to the Plaza, which was the one where the city refuse is thrown, he took e stone bench until after he seen Generals Mejia and Miramon shot and their onies taken away. He then beckoned to Prince Saim-Salm, who stood near names. He calmly requested this officer to get calmly requested the english. He lit Saim-Salm, who stood near him, to approach, him 'a good cigar' in English. He lit the cigar and walked erectly and steadily to the low platform, which consisted of a few planks laid upon the deposits of outhouses, with which this square was covered. After asking the sergeant of the riflemen to to him the favor to aim directly at his heart, he seated himself upon the stool where, but a few minutes before he had seen expire two brave Generals whom he loved. Casting away his eigar, he told them he was ready. Scarcely a minute afterward the clang of eighteen ritles was hadder or a spasm. We had fought for years. We had suffered in campaigns, but there was not Liberal officer or soffier there was not a solitary speciator at that seene, who did not weep."
I do not know, said the narrator, "what my countrymen mean: All they seem to desire is blood! blood!! blood!! I have seen it flowing in all the streets of Queretaro, and fairly toathed my land. I hesitated to return to my wife and children, whom I had not seen in four years, because I knew that the capital of my ountry was to be made as red with blood as was

The Liberals say his execution was demanded in order to sustain the dignity of the Republic. But all honest men here think and say that it is a nettle crown and an infamous drama pages of the history of the country. There have been little else but outrage, crime and abuse committed in this country for sixty years, but of all the black deeds in its history, this killing Maximilian is the blackest. Of all the dannable rimes of rape and violation of women, garroting and robbing, this is the most damnable. They glory in it—that is, the office holders of the day—but their time will be short.

Minister Campbell's Note"—A Defi-ance to the United States—Letter from a Member of Juarez's Cabinet,

(From El Pajaro Rojo, Mexico, June 25.1)
We had scarcely cast off the yoke of European infervention—thanks only to our own strength, our own courage, our own felcity and our own republican pride—when called upon to repulse a new attempt at intervention on the part of the greatest Power on this continent. It is true that this latter attempt does not show in the same light as the attempt made by the French, for it is certain that it comes friendly sister-nation, whose interest in the preservation of our political existence is very great.

However, though the attempt be skillfully French for it is certain that it comes from a However, though the attempt be skillfully cloaked in diplomatic formulas, and though we look upon it as growing out of a feeling of kindness, it is evident that it is the intention of the American authorities to force precepts upon our own government in relation to its internal politics, and ecoperate in the exercise of rights which are the sole property of the nation.
Our feelings in the matter ought to be readily excited, however insignificant the attack may seem, and however friendly the assailant may be, for the influence of a party coming from the other side of the sea is as baneful to the independence of Mexico as the influence coming from the other side of the Brayo.

The terms in which is couched Mr. Campbell's note dated April 15, and addressed to the "Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic," are not in strict unison with the circumspect and mode-rate style originally adhered to by the framers of friendly diplomatic documents. They seem the more imperious and high-sounding from the fact that the sentences comprised in the document can be regarded as constituting a warning ut-

tered by a friendly nation.

If to the facts above stated be added the well-known precedent of the note of the Austrian Minister Wydenbruck, bearing the same date, our view of the affair will not be proved incorrect.

In that note are to be found the following phrases, the significance of which is apparent: "We hesitate less (said the Austrian Minister to Mr. Seward) to have recourse to you, because we not only have the utmost confidence in the friendship of the American Government, but because your Government appears to have the right to ask Juarez to respect his prisoners of war, inasmuch as the greater part of the triumph of the Liberal party in Mexico is due to the moral support of the American Government." port of the American Government.'

On the tener of that sentence, and taking most

whether arrangements had been made or not for a capitulation of the city. The evening up till ask Juarez, &c., &c., Mr. Campbell, acting upon the sinstructions of Mr. Seward, sent a special bearer of despatches with a note to our Govern-

> It will not now be said that we are deluded by phantoms and alarmed at trifles, when we raise our voice, as should the whole Mexican Press, and take up the pen with which we have defended day after day the independence of our country, during the struggle, to protest against the tone, the terms and the spirit of the document to which we allude as most unjustifiable and un-

> If we were to allow such an incident to go by unheeded, confiding in the friendship of the people of the United States, to-morrow a similar communication would reach the Mexican Cabinet, suggesting the abolition of such and such commercial duties, under the pretext of sympathy and civilization, and again another would be forwarded, exacting that certain concessions be accorded to the projectors of different enterprises, until finally the Mexican Republic would submit to the imperious guardianship of the United States, and, bowing to a shameful surveillance, play the part of a school-boy-threatened with the terrile.

No, the Government of the United States has so, the Government of the United States has no motive, and it is not compelled to occupy such a position. If in Europe and in Mexico our enemies have taken to task to make us lose our prestige, by repeating time and again that we have struggled and triumphed, thanks only to the United States, it is proper that the world should know that this asseveration is a vile calumny.

We cannot deny that the people of the United States have expressed an enduring sympathy for our cause. We cannot but recognize the moral influence which such a sympathy has had upon the solution of the Mexican question. Still, it is proper not to for-get that the great American nation, by sympathising with the cause of liberty which our country was defending with such heroism, favored its own cause in favoring the independence of the whole American continent. Besides, her assistance was confined to according Mexico the aid of her moral influence, and this was even less than might have been expected on the part of a nation that has proclaimed for its own interests and with so much fervor the inviolability of the Monroe

doctrine.
Mr. Campbell says—"The Government of the United States has observed with much satisfac-tion the withdrawn of the French expeditionary forces in Mexico and the advance of the armies of the Constitutional Government. The satisfaction has been recently disturbed by the report it has has been recently disturbed by the report it has received in regard to the severity practiced on the prisoners of war taken by your armies at Zacatecas. Its fears, too, have been thereby excited that in the event of the capture of the Princk Maximilian and the forces under him this severity might be repeated." Then follow "worse payarraphs," to which we refer the reader, that he cursely severity their course their course. graphs," to which we refer the reader, that he may, like ourselves, grow indignant at their tenor. Certain it is that the tone of the letter is not such as one would expect to find in a communication addressed to a friendly Government; pedagogue chiding an erring pupil than to a diplo-

We cannot, however, omit inserting the closing lines of the letter, which run thus:

"The Government instructs me to make known to President Juarez, promptly and earnestly, its desire, that in case of the capture of the Prince Maximilian and his supporters, they may receive the humane treatment accorded by civilized nations to prisoners of war."

This paragraph needs no comment. It is a de-cree in all its transparence and bitterness, without

iny attempt on the part of Mr. Campbell to em body it in a friendly and courteous manner. Ah! we who have exposed our lives not to see our-selves treated thus by Frenchmen and tyrants,

we suffer at reading this. We have always believed, and now believe, more than ever, that the time is passed when foreign Ministers are to be allowed to use such feudal expressions when communicating with our Government, and uttering a threat in the first phrase. We believe that a nation that has fought like ours has acquired the right to be respected by the powerful, when she herself is a Power. We believe that we are now in a period of greatness and majesty, and that we must reply to others in the same tone in which they address us, and greet with a smile of disdain the threats that last year made us tremble and give explanations.
What! the American Government has been disturbed by the executions of the filibusters cap-tured at San Jacinto? The emotion is rather un-We cannot share its tender feelings betimely. cause the land the filibusters invaded is our own country: because the invaders sacrificed during their piratical war our own brothers; because or dearest interests would be imperiled if they went unpunished.

The Government of the United States, as an unimpassioned looker-on, has been disturbed by our massacres and misfortunes. We who are actors in this drama have a different feeling in

Will our justice stem the current of the sympathy of the Government? The time would be well suited for such a loss. We could dispense with its sympathy as we dispensed with that of the whole world during five years. They say to us that we must throw open our anetuary of justice, that a magistrate of the

United States may take his seat on the bench, inorder that we may lay at his feet our sacred laws. This, that the American magistrate, to whom it matters not what we have endured, may set free n cold blood the usurpers, the filibusters and five hundred traitors to their country, who have drenched the land which gave them birth with gore.
This would not be absurd, but ridiculous, and

if our victories have raised us to a higher place in the opinion of, the civilized world, one single act of weakness of the kind would make us lose the position we have conquered. The punishment of the guilty ones is the private and inalienable right of a nation. In matters of internal legislation, no right of action

should be conceded to others, whether friends o What would the American Government say if we were to demand that Jefferson Davis and his accomplices be decapitated; founding our claims on the fact that secessionists took care to recognize the empire, sympathize with the European interventionalists and made war upon the Mexican republicans? We should like to see the ob-

jections of Mr. Seward. The United States must have had a poor idea of Mexican dignity to have ever conceived the idea of wielding any influence over our inter-nal politics. Our Government must be just. Its energy in the late struggle is a sufficient guarantee of the energy it will display in this its hour of victory. Educated and free natious, not-withstanding the assurance of Mr. Campbell, salute our triumph with enthusiasm.

The laws of the nation must form an inviolable code, and the governing citizens must make it a rule of conduct to bow to them. The nation, meantime, is confident and hopeful.

June 2, 1867. IGNACIO M. ALTAMIRANO.

Blow at the Church—Nuns Turned into the Street—Extraordinary axes.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.] CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, June 22,1867.— blow to the Church has been struck by Baz. ordered, last night, the nuns to disoccupy the convents within forty-eight hours. So from henceforth there are to be no more convents in Mexico. The disoccupation is going on to-day, and by sunrise to-morrow the 860 nuns of this capital will be separated, never, perhaps, to re-

capital will be separated, never, perhaps, to re-unite on earth.

Another order or two of Baz appear to-day.
One abolishes the internal duty on all articles of living, such as vegetables, grain, &c., for the pe-riod of fifteen days, commencing with the day of occupation, or yesterday, He also makes a price-list, at which vegetables and articles of necessity are to be sold.

Baz also decrees that there will be collected an

extraordinary tax of one per cent. on real estate and personal property, and that it must be paid in three equal installments, viz.: in three days, fifteen days and thirty days. If the whole is paid within three days, a reduction of 20, per centum is made. A neavy pressed or forced loan could not be collected here now, and the authorities are aware of it, because there is no money in the capital or country, comparatively speak-

ing. There is no money for circulation, and it will take months to replace an ordinary quantity of coin in circulation. It must first be mined and coined. The rainy season is upon us, and commerce is and will be powerless to progress until the dry season again begins, which will be in November. A few and but a few heavy houses have opened; but hundreds are ruined and will not be able to resume husiness until after liquidation. be able to resume business until after liquidation takes place. Mexico in all its branches is poor, poorer, poorest to-day. Where will she borrow money now? Will the Bourbon thrones of Europe loan more to the executioners of a royal Bourbon? Will the government at Washington loan us funds for the support of a government which refused its request to preserve the lives of its prisoners? Such questions are asked on every hand. Can Mexico sustain itself? It is an impos-

sibility. Her revenue for a year to come will not cover the expenses for this last campaign. She owes \$1,600,000 to her army now to be discharged. The interest on her English and Spanish loans is now two years in arrears. The French claims will be renounced in toto. Will the United States lend on security? "If not, she must purchase territory," some say, "because we are bankrunt.' Baz, the Chief of Police, has extended the time

for presentation to forty-eight hours instead of twenty-four. The ball of presentation is the late elegant Imperial, not the National Theatre, in calle de Vergara. It is rumored on the streets that great efforts are being made to capture Mr. Jackson, an American citizen, who served on the police force of Gen. O'Horan. It is will be hung on the spot it found. City of Mexico, Sunday, June 23d, 1867.—Another-night of order has passed; and the population begins to appear in the streets. Agustin Fisher. Secretary to Maximilian, presented him-self, under the order of Baz, early this morning,

and was imprisoned in el acto. GEN. AURELLANO RIVERA.
Yesterday this Liberal General forwarded to Gen. Diaz the following communication, which we translate with great pleasure, since it not only proves that there are noble and patriotic Mexicans,

but that there are here people who comprehend libertad, and are worthy of freedom:
"Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Commander-in-Chief, &c., gr.-General: During three years I have given my services in defence of reform, liberty and independence.

'I have seen the flag of my country enrolled over the National Palace of the Republic, triumphant over the intervention and monarchy, and have in that sight the only and grandest recom-pense for which I could hope.

"Soldier of a free nation, all of my ambition is to return to private life, and acquire my living by honest toil. When my country needs my services, should her independence be again endangered, I shall return with ready arms, and place myself under the orders of the Government. But as I now believe that our mission of arms is ended, I supplicate the acceptance of my resignation, and retire me from a service in which I have been decorated by the President.

"You will nominate some one to receive the troops of my command. My accounts are made and ready for inspection, and show how I have disposed of the funds placed at my command during the campaign.

With my most sincere congratulations for the story and triumph of the national arms accept, General, my most profound sentiments of con sideration and respect. Independence and liberty. Mexico, June 22, 1867.

Mexico, June 22, 1867.

Few fought with Rivera's spirit, and few will imitate his example. ANOTHER ALARM.

The larges portion of the troops here, and there are some 38,000, are to be ordered off to the North as soon as paid in part for arrears due. Great alarm is felt that Juarez may be captured by Ortega's forces, whom we hear is at the hear of a formidable army, approaching on Zacatecas from Monterey. This may be a false alarm, yet many are disturbed by it. One thing is certain, that all the Imperial party have determined to side with Gonzales Ortega. Cortina, with 3,000 men, is to march northward to-night. Rumor says that Canales is beseiging Matamoras. One year more of war in Mexico and the country will be hoplessly, irretrievably ruined; still, it is the Mexicans' own country, and let them Killkenny Cat it until it is picked to its naked bones.

## NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

THE GREAT CONVENTION. - The Convention to be held in Treuton on the 23d instant by the friends of Universal Suffrage, will be one of the most important in character ever held in the State. The principles upon which it is called lie at the very basis of republican liberties. Emi-nent legal gentlemen from all parts of the State are to be present and will take part in the dis-cussions relative to amending the Constitution so as to allow colored men to vote. Delegate meet ings are being held in the various wards and townships. Camden county is entitled, under the apportionment, to the following numbers: North Ward, 5; Middle Ward, 6; South Ward, 7; Centre township, 1; Delaware. 2; Gloucester, 2; Haddon, 2; Monroe, 1; Newton, 3; Stockton, 1; Union, 4; Waterford, 2; Winslow, 1; Washington, 1.

THE KELSO MURDER .- The new trial of Kelso, for the murder of Kelley, is to commence on the 24th instant, instead of the 23d, as heretofore stated. This trial will be conducted by the greatest legal talent that was ever concentrated in a single case in Camden. Prosecutor Jen-kins will be assisted by Attorney-General Robeson, and Alden C. Scovel, Esq., the able counsel for the defence, will be assisted by Abraham Browning.

PRESENTATIONS.—An evening or two since the friends of the Rev. W. W. Christine, pastor of the Fifth Street M. E. Church, presented him with a fine service of silver plate. His Masonic friends, on the same evening, presented him a solid gold masonic mark, in the form of a Mal-tese Cross. The occasion was highly interesting,

HAPPY TIME. The children connected with Church went on their annual pic-nic excursion to Palmyra yesterday, and spent the day in a very pleasant manner. The proceeds are to be applied to the benefit of the library belonging to the school.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR .- Alexander : Wentz, formerly Provost Marshal of the First District, has been appointed by William P. Tatem as Deputy Collector for Gloucester county. CHURCH AFFAIRS .- The German Catholics have purchased and taken possession of the Second Baptist Church edifice, in South Ward, in which

x & Gibes'
Gold Medal.
Family Sewing Machines,
720 Chestnut street. Willicox & Gibbs'

they now worship.

The Chandestine Journals of Madrid.—A correspondent of the Liberté writes that the denunciation of the death penalty against the authors of the clandestine political journals in Spain has had no other effect than to increase their yirulence and their popularity. They are read and quoted in all iditions in a remarkable feature of the present crisis is that the attacks of the writers and public feeling are not, as formerly, directed against the important than Narvaez, but the Queen shares largely in his unpopularity, and the last number of the Relampage contained an attack upon her, which one can hardly believe the product of a Spanish pen.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Artful Dodger-"Why was the Academy of —Artin Donger— why was the Academy of Music so remarkably cool yesterday?"

Innocent—"Perhaps it was the weather."

A. D.—"Not at all. It was because it was filled with 'Igh-schoolers!!!" -There was a young lawyer in Camden, Whose brains had much legal love crammed

in; "But stop it I must, Or I'll certainly bust.
My skull," said this lawyer in Camden. -Poor relations-our relations with Mexico. —Another king is going to Paris—the king of chess, Paul Morphy.

-Lord Vane is going to St. Petersburg to put the Garter on the Czar's leg. —"Equestrianism" is the new name for horse-stealing in Minnesota. -A San Francisco philosopher is trying to in-

vent steel billiard balls. -The Sultan brings only one wife, as he travels for peace and quiet.

—Louis Napoleon paid \$2,000 for a pair of pistols in the Exposition. -The mechanical horse at the Paris Exposition makes his mile in 58 seconds. -Japanese Tommy has been appointed Gover-

nor of a city in Japan. —A man in New York challenged another who had proposed to nominate him for President. —There was a small boy at Atlantic, Who drove his mamma almost frantic. 'I'm as wild as a clam;

That's just what I am, Said this impious boy at Atlantic. —The Princess of Wales is worse again. Her visit to the Duchess of Sutherland has been postponed.

—For interfering with the punishment of his wife. Mr. Allen, of Decatur, Illinois, knocked Mr. Ryan down with an axe, and bit his nose off. Ostriches are to be "acclimated" in Australia. They can be bought in Africa for \$48 50

—The attack of Surratt's counsel on the Judge in the court-room showed him to be greatly lacking in juris-prudence.

—It is calculated that 64,000 persons wear de-corations of the Legion of Honor. A great le-gion, but no remarkable honor. —The withdrawal of Pratt and Hyde alone with their families will materially depopulate the city of Salt Lake.

-Mr. Grimes went to his door, in Marietta, O., to get a sniff of fresh air, and was struck dead

by lightning.

--Holland wants to sell Guiana, and Portugal proposes to raise the wind by disposing of Ma--One of the first acts of Hungary, on the recovery of its liberty of action, has been to adopt

the decimal system of coinage. -There was an old fellow in Darby, Who drank his rum punch from a carboy,

"I just tell you what,
My old coppers are hot,"
Sald this bibulous fellow of Darby. At a grand ball given in London, notice was given to every one attending that their tickets would entitle them "to drink wine during the entire evening."

—An absurd law in England makes it unlawful for carters in the country to drive wagons with reins from their carts, whilst it is lawful for carters in London to do so.

-Marie Russler, a French Canadian woman having been born while Canada was still a French

-Putting General Grant on a Presidential ticket with some worn-out politician, is a good deal like the racing matches, where the slowest horse has a running mate to help him make time. -The number of members composing the Canadian Government—namely, thirteen—is deemed unlucky, and is profanely called the "devil's dozen."

—A young lady in New York declined to accompany a friend to the "aristocratic Grace Church" because "she was dressed for humble St. Paul's."

-There was a sweet maiden in Lewes, Who did a young man once refuees,
"I made him, you bet,
Just git up and get,"
Said this hard-hearted fair one of Lewes.

-The summer session of Congress has one alleviation, in the shape of a tank of iced lemonade kept constantly replenished in the office of the sergeant-at-arms of the House. -The New Orleans Picagune describes a re-

cent tournament as a "running of lank, raw-boned horses, splashing through the mud, in the hope of sticking pointed sticks through tin rings.

—The Wisconsin State Journal says: "Wisconsin is better represented in the United States Senate at present than it has been for a long time past. Senator Howe is present and Senator Doo-

—A South Carolina negro was struck by a loco-motive and thrown fifteen feet into the air, fall-ing back on the boiler. When the train was stopped, he merely complained that the boiler was uncomfortably hot, descended and walked off. — A Milwaukee paper says the Japanese as balancists have no living equals, unless it be the smart fellow who balanced the books of one of our wholesale clothing merchants after he had stolen some fifteen thousand dollars. - A Jewish paper deprecates the flirting which goes on in the choirs of their temples when Gen-

tiles are employed. A fascinating Christian tenor recently ran away with a lovely daughter of Rebecca, under the very droppings of the -A Frankfort correspondent writes that "In America everybody runs as if chasing a rolling dollar, but here every Dutchman, Belgian or Ger-

man, as if he had caught it or given up the chase, and made up his mind to be happy with the small change in his pocket." -There was a small boy in Red Bank, When he fell in the river he sank.
"It seems rather queer,
To make water my bler,"

Said this jocose young man of Red Bank. —A Kansas editor says: "Greeley claims that he went on Jeff. Davis's bond to allay his soreness of feeling at being detained in prison so long without a trial, and to produce a kindller sentiment towards the North among Southern people. Horace deserves the title of 'Jeff. Davis's Pain

—A man who went up in a balloon in France writes that so disagreeable was his experience during the ascension that he had an impulse to leap from the car. This impulse outweighed the fear of death, and it was only by a real effort of will that he was enabled to resist it.

—A French journal gives an amusing illustra-tion of the familiar truth that "accounts differ." tion of the familiar truth that "accounts differ."

By careful study of the Cretan despatches it has ascertained that the total loss of the Turks during the present insurrection has been one million five hundred thousand men; of the insurgents, forty men. A similar computation, founded upon the Turkish despatches; gives a Cretan loss of three million men at the lowest figures, against a Turkish loss of five. One does not often have to split a wider difference than that to split a wider difference than that.

We are in the Mider of a Revolution.—No more premature decay of the teeth. Sozodont renders them indestructible. Nay, more, it makes the enamel as white as Parian mable, and the breath as odorferous as "the Sweet South breathing o'er banks of violets." Neither the teeth nor the gums can become diseased, if it is used daily.

From San Marcus, Texas,—
"Every Family here wants one of Willcox &
Qibbs' popular Sewing Machines.
"James T. Malone."