Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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MARRIED.

DAVIS—SHOBER.—At the United States Consulate, Fayal, Azores, June 21st, by the Rev. E. C. Hutchinson, D. D., John Davis, Esq., Surgeon, to Susanna B., daughter of the late Samuel L. Shober, of Philadelphia. •

DOMMYER—GUNDAKER.—July 16th, in Lancaster, Pa., by Rev. A. H. Kremer, John B. Dommyer, of Lancaster, to Kate M. Gundaker, of Philadelphia.

FREE—LEVINGSTONE.—In Harrisburg, June 25th, by Rev. E. L. Baily, Mr. Geo. H. Free, of Harrisburg, and Miss Kate Levingstone, of Rockville, Dauphin county, Pa.

DIED.

CLEMENT.—In Paris, France, on the 14th instant, William H. Clement, of this city.
Due notice of the funeral will be given. **

FIELD.—On the 16th inst., Elizabeth Stanley Field, daughter of the late Charles Field.
Funeral will take place on Friday afternoon next, at four (4) o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Samuel Field, Fortieth street, below Pine, West Philadelphia. •

GODDARD.—On the 17th inst., John L. Goddard, in the 54th year of his age.
His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3805 Locust street, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Services at "Church of the Saviour." Interment at the "Woodlands." **

JESSUP.—At Newport, R. I., on the 13th inst., Tillie N., wife of Alfred D. Jessup, in the 43d year of her age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her husband, 1426 Walnut street. tf;

RICHARDSON.—On the 17th inst., Emilie Everett, only child of William H. and Emeline A. Richardson, aged 9 months and 12 days.

"May the rain fall lightly,
And the sun shine brightly
On 'Little Emilie's' grave."

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 724 Green street, on Friday afternoon (the 19th inst.), at 4½ o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. **

WILDEY.—On the 17th inst., Mrs. Eliza, wife of Richard Wildey, in the 41st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1421 Marlborough street, on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. ***

The members of Hamilton Lodge, No. 274 A. Y. M., are requested to meet at the Hall, West Philadelphia, on Saturday, July 20, at 4 P. M., to attend the funeral of the late R. W. Grand Master, JNO. L. GODDARD, Esq.
By order of W. SARGENT, Jr., Sec.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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je27-1mrp§ BINES & SHEAFF.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard Street, Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Coroner Gover held an inquest last evening, over the body of Mr. C. C. Woodman, a lawyer, of Boston, aged about 40 years. Mr. Woodman applied at the Hoffman House, at about noon on Tuesday, for a letter from Postmaster Cleveland of Hartford, and seemed disappointed when the clerk said there was none. Having been shown to his room, he sent down for a glass of whisky, and was not again seen alive. At about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening Mrs. Wicker, the housekeeper, heard what she supposed to be the explosion of an India cracker; she listened, but not hearing a repetition, took no further notice of it. At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning a housemaid entered Mr. Woodman's room, and found him seemingly asleep; at noon she again saw him in the same position, and as, at 3 P. M., he had not stirred, she notified Superintendent McCarty. That gentleman found the suicide lying on his left side, his head resting on his left arm; his breast had been bared, and he had evidently held his revolver close over the heart. Death must have been instantaneous. Several letters were on the table in his room, among them the following:

"Dear Brother: I only write to say that I desire you to take such charge of my body as may seem best, and to bear Hattie and the children to mother, who has always been so very good, and to my other brothers and sisters my earnest wishes for their happiness. I am badly made up, and am an entire failure, as you know. My friends can do better without me than with me. I will go, and I sincerely hope you will all profit by my going. My sentiments towards you all are full of love and gratitude, for many favors undeserved. I love you all. I leave you the charge of advising and assisting my children. Tell Hattie that my last letter to Lottie was my farewell. I die loving and respecting her. I know that she is noble, pure and good, and that she made the mistake in joining her life with so poor a wretch as I. From my heart's core I say God bless you all. You have dealt justly with me. Be friendly to Hattie and the children, and if I see the blessed who have gone before, I will plead for you and yours. To each and every one I leave my love. It is all I have excepting pain, physical and mental, which I mean to cure as soon as possible. Have as little said in the papers as possible. Good bye. C. C. WOODMAN."

For the last day or two the filibustering movements have been rather at a stand-still in New York, although in the provinces they appear to have been pretty active. The excitement here is entirely confined to the band known as "Maximilian's Avengers," in which the Germans seem to take great interest, perhaps from a melancholy interest in the sad fate of the last scion of the House of Hapsburg. The officers connected with this filibustering party are said to have already left the city, although they have given ample directions for any fresh recruits to join the rendezvous.

While excavating a drain in Hanover street, a day or two ago, the workmen found a large cistern of cut stone, thoroughly cemented; also, extensive remains of walls built of Dutch brick. Both cistern and walls were, doubtless, constructed when Wall street was the site of the City boundary.

A meeting was held at the Liberty House, Houston street, last evening, to express the sympathy of our citizens with the late Emperor Maximilian. The meeting was well attended, and it was resolved to call a public meeting on the subject at some future day.

The steamer Sylvan Stream, of the Harlem line, ran on a rock at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday, in consequence of her steering apparatus breaking, and stove in her bottom. She was run ashore and her passengers safely landed.

An extensive conflagration occurred yesterday morning in Jersey City, destroying about half a million dollars' worth of property in the First Ward. The fire broke out in the factory of Field & Sons, corner of Morgan and Green streets.

A WATERLOO VETERAN.—A man named Stokey is now living at Milborne Port, near Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, England, who fought at the battle of Waterloo. He is seventy-seven years of age, and has had three wives, and ten children by each. All the children are alive. Stokey's birthday is the 18th of June, Waterloo day.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Friday, July 5, 1867.—A friend of mine who was stationed close to the Emperor Napoleon when he received the Sultan at the railway station, on Sunday last, had remarked how particularly gay and satisfied he had looked on that occasion. The same friend was placed on the stairs leading up to the throne in the Palace of Industry, when the Emperor ascended them on the following day, and his involuntary exclamation was: What can have happened? There is no doubt now as to what was then weighing on the Emperor's mind and countenance. He had heard the tidings of poor Maximilian's fate just before going to the ceremony of the distribution of prizes, and felt, no doubt, the full weight and share of his own responsibility in the sad catastrophe. Thus a second time have our festivities been rudely broken in upon by a tragic incident. Grand reviews, *gala* nights at the opera, the second grand ball at the Hotel de Ville—all that had been prepared for the honor and amusement of the Sultan has been laid aside; the court has gone into mourning, and almost into retirement, for three weeks: and, to say the truth, the whole city, the whole country, all Europe, nay, all the world, and America herself, as represented by her citizens resident in this place, quite as loudly as any other nationality, protest by their attitude against the cruel and dastardly act which has been committed. With as much good judgment as delicacy of feeling and self-denial, the Committee of American gentlemen appointed to manage the *fête* of the celebration of the Fourth of July in the Pré Catalan, at once made the sacrifice of their patriotic and social feelings, and announced that "the public *fêtes* ordered by the Government having been countermanded," the American *fête* would also be postponed. In fact, all feelings and opinions of every description on the subject are laid aside, except those of pity for a brave and unfortunate gentleman, and condemnation of the hard measure dealt out to him by his ungenerous enemies. French and Americans alike forget—the former the heavy cost in money and blood imposed upon them, against their will, for the Mexican Expedition—the latter the injurious conduct adopted towards them in their hour of trial—in order to execrate an act of mingled treachery and cruelty. If an American army were, by a strange inversion of parts, to march to Mexico to avenge the fate of Maximilian, and punish the insolent disregard shown to their own diplomatic action and wishes, it would be accompanied by the acclamations and good wishes of all Christendom, whether belonging to the Latin or Anglo-Saxon race.

The *Moniteur* of this morning announces the shocking intelligence in strong language. The "Emperor Maximilian," it says, "has been shot by the wretches into whose hands he fell." Refusing to leave with the French army, or desert those who had devoted themselves to him, he chose "an almost impregnable position, whence in case of reverse he could retire by the mountains to the sea." But he did not take treachery into account: "a man called Lopez, who had gained his confidence, odiously sold the Emperor while asleep for a sum of money." The "assassination," the *Moniteur* adds, will excite "universal horror," and this "infamous act" of Juarez will "stamp an ineffaceable brand of infamy on those who call themselves the representatives of the Mexican Republic." Alas! that the ill-judged and unjustifiable decree of the 5th October, 1865, should in any way retract from the force and justice of the above language! Still, I speak advisedly when I repeat, as above, that American intervention would be regarded by all Europe as at once justifiable, both as an act of generous indignation and also as essential to the vindication of the dignity of the United States Government and people. I have taken considerable pains to ascertain both American and foreign feelings on the subject at this crisis, and I have no hesitation in saying that American opinion feels strongly that it has been grossly insulted by the utter disregard and contempt shown by Juarez and his crew for the expressed wishes and remonstrances of their government in this matter. It may even be said that there has been a breach of good faith, for it would appear that something like an assurance was given that Maximilian should not be dealt with before again communicating with the American minister. As to foreign opinion, it is unanimous on the point that the sooner America intervenes the better. English and French alike are loud in exclaiming: Let an American army march to Mexico and put an end to a state of anarchy, disgraceful to humanity! All jealousy on the question is swept away by the general feeling of disgust and indignation; and a policy which might, at an earlier period, have been looked upon with distrust, and have led to unpleasant complications, would now be hailed by all Europe as just, generous and dignified. It may be well for the Government at home to reflect seriously whether duty, patriotism and *sound policy* may not dictate such a course as I venture to advocate, and which, I can assure them, would no longer be regarded with disfavor abroad, while it would, I should think, be ardently supported by the national voice at home. Never, perhaps, was a more propitious, fairer, or more honorable opportunity offered to close at once and forever a great and delicate question, always looming with danger in the future, and to establish on an unshakeable basis a great principle. If Mexico once became undeniably American, there would be no more room either for internal troubles respecting her, nor for European intervention on the American continent.

I had expected to have been able to send you with this letter a full official statement of the Prizes awarded to American competitors at the Exhibition. But, up to the moment at which I write, the American Commission has not published its list, and I must therefore wait for the next opportunity.

MAXIMILIAN'S FATE.

Views of the English Government.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th inst., Mr. Sandford asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any information had been received upon the subject of the alleged execution of the Emperor Maximilian by Juarez; and, if there had, what course the Government proposed to take in order to mark their abhorrence of so great a crime. [Cheers.]

Lord Stanley replied: I have not received any official confirmation of the death of the ex-Emperor Maximilian. Indeed, official despatches from Mexico have of late been very few, owing to the interruption of the communications and the generally disturbed state of the country. I find, however, that the report is accepted as true, both at Paris and Vienna, and I fear it probably is so, although I have no certain knowledge upon the subject. If it be true it is, no doubt, a very deplorable and a very impolitic act, and not the less deplorable because, unhappily, acts of that kind have only been too common on both sides in the civil wars of Mexico and other Spanish American countries. [Hear.] I think we ought, at any rate, to wait for certain information, but I must say I do not see what especial notice of the act is possible or required on the part of the British Government [Hear.]

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received the news of his brother's execution at the railway station of Munich, June 29. He was very much affected, and could not restrain his tears. The Court has gone into mourning for seven weeks. Trustworthy advices from Vienna state that the visit of the Emperor to Paris is postponed, but not definitely abandoned. The *Official Gazette* contains an autograph letter from the Emperor decreeing that, in grateful memory of the distinguished services rendered to the Imperial fleet by the deceased Emperor of Mexico, a solemn funeral service shall be held throughout the Austrian navy. All ships in commission shall also have their topmast flags veiled with crape for a period of seven weeks. The whole press of Austria have been commenting on the tragic end of the Emperor of Mexico, in terms full of sympathy, and pay a high tribute to the memory of Maximilian.

Measures Taken by the Austrian Government to Save Maximilian.

The Vienna papers of July 1 contain the following communication, understood to be from an official source:

"It may be of interest to learn the steps already taken months ago by the Austrian Government to avert this terrible catastrophe. Upon the withdrawal of the French troops, the Emperor of Austria, starting from the idea that the Emperor Maximilian would leave Mexico at the same time as Marshal Bazaine, thought it advisable to take the question into consideration whether the Emperor Maximilian's return should not be facilitated by restoring to him all his rights as next Agnate, which he had renounced before leaving for Mexico. The reason for no further action being then taken in the matter—independently of the fact that other legitimately acquired rights demanding close examination were at stake—was that the Emperor Maximilian remained in Mexico and continued the contest with the native forces at his disposal.

When the news of his capture arrived here everything was done to bring about a diplomatic intervention of collective Europe in his favor. The Austrian Ambassador in Washington had been previously empowered to apply to the Government of the North American Republic, requesting its active diplomatic intervention, in case of any danger threatening the Emperor. It is known that Mr. Seward complied with this request, and the American Government even, at that time, made a *bona fide* application to Juarez in this sense. When the capitulation of the Emperor Maximilian became known, France, England, Russia and Prussia were asked to instruct their Ambassadors in Washington to unite their efforts with those of the Austrian Ambassador in saving the Emperor Maximilian. All the Powers took steps in consequence of this desire, Queen Victoria adding 'that it was a question of saving the life of a near and dear relation.'

One hope still remained when we learned here the grounds upon which Romero, the ambassador of Juarez at Washington, sought to justify severity against the Emperor. These were mainly based upon the assumptions that the Emperor Maximilian would always remain a claimant, constantly prove a rallying point for all the unquiet spirits in Mexico, and thus keep the country in continual excitement. It was, therefore, at once resolved at a council of the Imperial family to restore the Emperor Maximilian to all his rights as next Agnate, to obtain from him the fullest renunciation of his claims as Emperor of Mexico, and to afford the necessary guarantees for this renunciation being carried out. A telegram to this effect was sent to the Austrian Ambassador at Washington. Seward again showed himself inclined to active support, but, according to the latest intelligence, it seems unhappily to have proved ineffectual. The question of ransom was never raised. The Austrian Court was perfectly willing to have paid ransom. But the utmost caution was necessary, in order not to raise the idea of interference with the proceedings of the Court-martial, and thus perhaps disadvantageously influence the fate of the Emperor Maximilian. The last consideration also operated when the question arose whether a confidential agent should be sent to Juarez. The idea was abandoned, because, apart from the bad effect that might thus have been exerted upon the fate of the Emperor, Juarez would also have been compromised in case of discovery."

The French Press on Maximilian.

From the Monde.

Now that the fate of Maximilian is certain, we feel bound to say that before leaving for Queretaro, that monarch intrusted to sure hands certain papers which will throw light on the causes that produced the fall of the Empire during the last period of its existence. For ourselves, we are more than ever convinced that the balls which struck the Emperor have, at the same time, destroyed the independence of Mexico, that focus of anarchy which will be soon absorbed in the great American Union.

From the Union.

That fatal and deplorable event cannot fail to move all Europe as it has already revolted public opinion in France. The echoes no longer repeat the names of the laureates of industry, but they murmur these fatal words, "The Emperor Maximilian is shot!" Those words resound painfully in the heart of France. That will be a sombre page in French history which shall relate the annals of the ephemeral reign of Maximilian I.

From La Liberté, July 4.

The order published in the *Moniteur* this morning, countermanding the review which was to have taken place to-day in the Champs Elysée, leaves no room for doubt as to the death of Maximilian. It may be that the death-sentence of the Archduke, and the rigorous enforcement of the same, are in retaliation of the decree of Oct. 3, 1865, in pursuance of which Arteaga, Salazar and others were tried and executed, but in any event, the death of Maximilian has made this a day of sorrow. The consternation is general and profound. It may be that the sentence is not a crime, but it surely is an error.

From the Journal des Debats, July 4.

Whatever the details may be, they will scarcely add anything to the grief and indignation which have filled every generous heart in Europe. *La France* exclaims, "After this, at least we hope there will be no Juarists in France." No, there will not be any, and there never have been any that we know of. There have been Frenchmen who approved of the departure of the Archduke Maximilian to Mexico, and Frenchmen who disapproved of it. Would to heaven this unfortunate Prince had followed the advice of those who warned him against an enterprise in which triumph was without glory, and defeat was sure to end in horrible disaster.

From the Memorial Diplomatique, July 31.

It is unfortunately quite true that two official despatches have been received at Vienna, announcing that the Emperor was shot on the 19th of June by order of the Juarist Government. This intelligence will cause a painful emotion in Europe, where courage and gallantry are duly appreciated. The death of Maximilian brands his enemies with an indelible mark of infamy. The laws of war, especially when applied to those who fall victims of the most odious treason, have no longer any of those rigors among civilized nations, and there will be but one voice in the whole world to stigmatize the base outrage which has just terminated the drama at Queretaro.

The French Senate to Degrade the Mexican Traitor Lopez.

[From La Liberté, July 4.]

We are informed that a motion will be made to degrade Gen. Lopez, by depriving him of his title of Knight of the Legion of Honor, a title which, by his shameful treachery toward the Emperor Maximilian, he has dishonored, and which he deserves to lose.

Who Shall Cast the First Stone?

[From the London Examiner.]

Which is the European State that can dare to sit in judgment or cast a stone? The Pretender was not executed on Tower Hall, for he was not caught; but the English and Scotch noblemen who were convicted of complicity in his cause, suffered the death of traitors. The Bourbons did not shoot Napoleon when he broke into France in 1815, because he contrived to find refuge on board the Bellerophon; but they shot Ney, "the bravest of the brave," like any dog, despite of cries and groans of shame; and the representative of England at Paris thought it his duty not to interfere, for which England never blamed him. The Neapolitan Bourbons, whom by troops and armies we twice put back upon their forfeited throne, tried by court-martial and shot their rival Murat, who had governed the country prosperously and in peace, and with genuine popular approval, during several years, and whose sole offence consisted in his trying to oust them and take his place again. The great Napoleon's memory is laden with the reproach of seizing the heir of Conde, dragging him across the border, and having him shot in the ditch of Vincennes for plotting the overthrow of his dynasty.

MEXICO.

The Trial of Maximilian—Juarez's Plan of Prosecution, as Presented by the Republican Minister of War.

[From la Sombra de Zaragozoa, San Luis Potosi, June 10.]

Minister of War and of the Navy, First Division, to Gen. Mariano Escobedo, in Command of the Army of the North: When the city of Queretaro was captured, I communicated to you the intelligence that eight thousand soldiers and upward of four thousand chiefs and officials of the enemy, including Maximilian of Hapsburg, who had called himself Emperor of Mexico, had been taken prisoners. Before arriving at any determination in reference to the disposition to be made of these men, the Government desired to deliberate with the calmness befitting the importance of the circumstances. The authorities of the Republic have not heeded the feelings with which a prolonged struggle might have inspired them, wishing only to hearken to the voice of their high duties, and to that of the Mexican people. The Government has taken into consideration not only the justice with which the laws might be enforced, but the necessity for their enforcement. It has sought to determine how far clemency and magnanimity should be carried, and within what limits they were confined by justice and the strict necessity of insuring the peace, protecting the legitimate interests and promoting the rights and future progress of the Republic.

After Mexico had suffered all the evils of a civil war of fifty years duration—when the people had at length obtained that the constitution and laws of the country be respected—when they had repressed and conquered the corrupt classes, who, to satisfy their private interests, sacrificed all social interests and all social rights—when peace and tranquillity were being born anew by the will of the nation and the impotence of those who sought to reduce them to submission, then the most degenerate of the conquered classes called upon the foreigner, hoping, with his aid, to satisfy their cupidity and their thirst for vengeance. They availed themselves of the ambition and lack of intelligence of a foreign monarch, and brought into the republic both foreign intervention and treason, each bound to the other by the bonds of iniquity.

The Archduke Fernando Maximilian, of Hapsburg, allowed himself to be used as the principal tool in that work of wickedness which has afflicted the Republic for five years with crimes and calamities of every description.

He came to oppress a people, intending to destroy their Constitution and laws, without any more rights warranting such action than were conferred on him by a few valueless votes—valueless because expressed under the pressure of a foreign Power, and at the menace of foreign bayonets. He came to commit voluntarily the crimes reproved by the code of nations, and for which punishment is provided by the different preëxisting laws of the Republic—expressly by the law dated Jan. 25, 1862, and framed to define the deeds committed against the independence and safety of the nation, the rights of citizens, individual guarantees and the public peace.

The crimes committed by the Emperor Maximilian include the greater number of those specified in the aforesaid law.

He not only allowed himself to be used as the tool of foreign intervention, but, for the purpose of waging a filibustering war, enlisted in his armies other foreigners, Austrians and Belgians, subjects of nations that were not at enmity with the Republic.

He attempted to overthrow forever the political institutions and the Government which the nation, of its own free will, established, and grasped the supreme power, without greater claim to it than that which he was acknowledged to possess by the votes of a few persons named and delegated by the foreign invader, or reduced to submission by the presence and threats of his troops.

He disposed, by the sole right of might, and with no legitimate endorsement for his actions, of the lives, privileges and interests of the Mexicans.

He issued a decree, written in a barbarous spirit, commanding the assassination of Mexicans who were defending the independence and institutions of their country.

There took place numerous bloody executions in pursuance of the same barbarous decree, the first victims of which were distinguished Mexican patriots. These executions took place even before it could be conjectured that such a decree had been promulgated.

He ordered that his own soldiers, or consented, bearing falsely the title of the chief of the nation, that the soldiers of the foreign invader should fire and destroy many cities scattered throughout the Mexican territory, and situated mostly in the States of Michoacan, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Coahuila and New Leon.

He commanded that his own agent, or consented that the agents of the foreigners, should assassinate thousands of Mexicans, whose sole crime it was that they had defended their country.

And when the armies of the foreigner withdrew, and he saw the whole Republic rising against him, he surrounded himself with some of the most guilty participants in the civil war, and employed violence and depredation of all kinds to sustain to the last moment his false title, of which he did not divest himself until, involuntarily, and in submission to force, he was compelled to yield it up.

Among those men who sought to sustain Maximilian until the last moments, and to exhaust all acts of treason that could be committed against one's country, figured, ranking with the principal insurgent chiefs, Don Miguel Miramon and Don Tomas Mejia, who occupied, at Queretaro, important positions as commanders in Maximilian's army. Both these men had already incurred severe punishment by having kept alive for many years civil war. They hesitated not to commit the most culpable acts, and have ever, in fact, been an obstacle to the peace of the Republic, as well as a constant threat overhanging her institutions.

The twenty-eighth article of the aforesaid law provides punishment for the guilty. The penalties it enumerates apply to the culprits captured *in flagrante delictu*, bearing arms, in a combat, the prisoners being subsequently duly identified. In the present case, all circumstances concurring to establish the guilt of the captives, the notoriety of their acts will suffice to allow the application of the foregoing section of the law.

Still, the Government, wishing to act in the most justifiable manner in the matter, is resolved that the proceedings in the case may come under the law above cited, so that the pleas of defence which may be offered by the accused persons, and the sentence to be pronounced hereafter, accord with its spirit. With this view, the President of the Republic has determined that you commence at once the trial of Fernando Maximilian de Hapsburg and his Generals, Don Miguel Miramon and Don Thomas Mejia, and proceed in accordance with the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections of the law of Jan. 25, all of which relate to the form of the judicial proceedings.

In reference to the other chiefs, officials and functionaries, captured at Queretaro, you will send to the Government lists comprising their names, with the rank or office they may hold duly specified therein, so that action may be taken in their respective cases.

Independence and liberty.
(Signed,) MEJIA, Minister of War.
SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 21, 1861.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Destruction of a Distillery and United States Bonded Warehouse—Loss Estimated at Upwards of $500,000.

[From To-day's N. Y. Herald.]

Shortly after eight o'clock last night a fire broke out in the United States bonded warehouse, Nos. 322 and 324 East Twenty-sixth street, kept by R. Cunningham. The fire burned with astonishing rapidity, the flames bursting out of the windows in quick succesion, illuminating the whole neighborhood.

The warehouse, it seems, was stored with alcohol and whisky, and as the fire swept from floor to floor the whisky barrels opened which threw from the building an immense body of blue flame. It was not long before the fire forced itself into the premises of I. Boehm, alcohol distiller and rectifier, and in less than ten minutes from the time the fire first made its appearance the whole of both buildings were enveloped in flames. The contents of the premises being spirits and alcohol there was but little smoke; the heat, however, was intense, and the surrounding buildings stood in imminent danger. The firemen, however, worked with energy, and prevented the spread of the fire on Twenty-sixth street. Three houses on the rear of Twenty-fifth street were almost totally destroyed.

The building containing the rectifying establishment and the bonded warehouse goods was, in fact, one building, and was formerly used as a pork-packing house by Mr. Rutherford, who built it for that purpose. It was of three stories, brick, extending some one hundred and twenty-five feet on Twenty-sixth street, and about one hundred feet deep. The bonded warehouse occupied two numbers, the communications between the two premises being doorways, boarded up. The whole of the building is now one mass of ruins, and the loss is estimated at about $70,000, of which there is about one-half insured.

The stock of alcohols and whisky, including the machinery and fixtures of the rectifying establishment of Isaac Boehm, is estimated at about $300,000, on which there is $80,000 insurance. The bonded warehouse is said to have contained a large amount of whisky, to the value of upwards of $200,000; about one-half of it is said to be insured. There was a rumor that this whisky was under government seizure, and in the hands of detectives.

On Twenty-fifth street, No. 161, a two-story frame house, was destroyed; in the rear of No. 163 some sheds were also destroyed; rear of No. 165 a three-story brick house, the interior of which was pretty much burnt out; No. 167 (rear), a three-story brick dwelling was pretty well burnt out.

The origin of the fire is at present a mystery. We understand that the fire was first seen in the bonded warehouse. How the fire should be there at that time of night is a still further mysterious matter. The Fire Marshal has the case under investigation. Captain Cameron, of the Eighteenth precinct, attended the fire and kept excellent order.

A Prophecy in Punch.

The purchase of Russian America by the United States was foretold in *Punch* in the year 1854, as appears by the following communication to the *Boston Advertiser*:

In looking over the volume of Littell's Living Age for 1854, I found in the number for October 21, a humorous article from *Punch*, entitled "A Scene from the Russian Gent," in which appear as characters the Czar, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Grand Duchess Marie, and a Dr. Cottman from the United States.

The following dialogue forms a part of the scene, immediately after the Grand Duchess and Dr. Cottman have imbibed through straws a genuine Yankee sherry cobbler:

"*Grand Duch.* Go along with you!
I will not stay and let you make me vain;
Farewell you, flattering Doctor.
"*Dr. Cottman.* Wal, time flies;
The hour has come for me, likewise, to say
The word of parting and absquatulate.
So, about Sitka?
"*Czar.* Tell your Government
That they shall have it cheap, at their own price;
I'll sell it at a loss, so that I may
The Yankee thorn plant in the British side.
"*Cottman.* Wal, good bye, Emperor, and good bye, Grand Duke,
Your message I will take to General Pierce,
And we may strike a bargain. You, meanwhilst,
Will lick those cussed Britishers, I hope,
Into a tarnal and universal smash;
Whittle down all their greatness to a pint,
Scuttle their island, 'nihilate John Bull,
And of his catawampous carcuss leave
No more than an invisible grease spot."

IRON CAGE FOR A PRISONER.—Messrs. Stern & Brothers of this city have, we learn, received orders to make an iron cage, six feet high, seven feet six inches long, and four feet six inches wide, top and bottom, and side bars seven-eighth inch diameter, in which it is proposed to confine Judge R. B. Jones, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, charged with the murder of C. W. Stauffer in the early part of the month of June, in Natchitoches, Louisiana, in this State, which place we do not remember. The cage has been manufactured by Mr. Carl Kunuth, No. 149 Baronne street, and weighs 2,200 pounds. The supposition is that the prisoner, Judge Jones, is to be sent to some other place, perhaps back to Natchitoches.—*New Orleans Bee.*

BLUSHING HONORS FOR GORTSCHAKOFF.—The *Journal of St. Petersburg* informs the world that Prince Gortschakoff has been recently advanced to a new dignity. He is now Chancellor of the Empire for Foreign Affairs. The office was conferred upon him in an autograph letter, which is said to have alluded to all the services which the Prince has rendered his country, and assured him of the profound gratitude and warm friendship of the Emperor.

HYDROPHOBIA RECIPE.—In the county of Kent, England, great faith is placed in the Birling recipe for the cure of hydrophobia; and well-authenticated instances can be adduced to prove its efficacy. The secret now rests with a family who are willing to part with it for £500. With the commendable desire of securing the information to the good of the public, the vicar of Birling has started a subscription, which already amounts to a little over £200.

A FRENCHMAN'S ENGLISH.—The following is a copy of a placard affixed to the breast of a figure in a suit of gray pantaloons exhibited at the Paris Exhibition:

"ANTOINE GIGLIA, Marchand Tailleur, à Vercell.

"Drees of fancy (tout de même) with portfoglio and port-money assured in such a manner, not to can be lost nor robbed without the possessor also deeply sleeply can be perceived of it. The westcoat contains secret pockets for papers."

BISMARCK GETS A BARGAIN.—A German paper remarks that Count Bismarck is speculating in land. He has just bought an estate in Pomerania for three hundred thousand thalers, and the neighboring proprietors say that he gets it very cheaply. His bargain is due to the fact that he offered cash payment. The premier has feathered the royal nest very comfortably, and it is but fair that he should now look to his own.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Santa Anna's gold epaulettes, worth $1,000 were stolen on board the Virginia.

—Santa Ana, not Anna, is the correct spelling of the old gentleman's name.

—A kiss, says a French lady, costs less and gratifies more than anything else in existence.

—Operating for a rise—the house-maid stirring in the yeast.

—A Chinese youth, who calls himself Soovoony, carried off the Greek prize at Kenyon University.

—The "utter" most parts of the earth are supposed to be the parts where there are the most women.

—We have now had two balloon marriages; the next thing in order is a balloon funeral.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Some fastidious lady advertises in a New York journal for a husband with a Roman nose and religious tendencies.

—The Philadelphia Lager beer does not seem to have been approved by the Sängerbund, judging by the way in which they have run it down.

—*Charivari* says: "It is said that President Johnson will pay a visit to Paris. His object is to examine carefully our liberal laws. He will bring a microscope with him."

—Louis Napoleon has ordered M. Monnier, the tutor of the Prince Imperial, to teach him in history only the dates and principal facts, and says that he will explain to his son the meaning of the events as he understands them.

—There is a gentleman living in Taunton who has heard five thousand six hundred and seven sermons, and has kept a record of every text thereof. Of course, the result is that he is a lunatic.

—The Yankees have not only gained admission to the principal trading ports of Japan, but have commenced the manufacture of Japan ware at Yokohama, of a superior quality, and have applied to the Tycoon for a patent.

—The puffy little Mexican, who wrote such a fierce letter about the insolence of the United States in asking for Maximilian's life, is not a member of Juarez's cabinet, after all, according to Minister Romero.

—Bismarck was comparatively healthy before he became famous, but since that time he has had consumption, paralysis, softening of the brain, liver complaint, spinal disease, insanity, disease of the kidneys, and a dozen other ailments. But he still drinks his beer in spite of correspondents.

—The conventional question "who struck Billy Patterson!" promises to be followed by one of equal importance—"Was Mr. Cyrus W. Field's nose pulled?" The *Times* says it was; the *Evening Post* says it was not; or rather, it conveys the idea that Mr. Field is so near-sighted that he did not "see it."

—And now Miss Sallie B. Goodrich is after Horace Greeley with a sharp stick. She lectured in Utica about him the other night, and said that Jeff. Davis was a traitor and Horace Greeley was no better, and that traitors ought to be hung.

—A raft passed Memphis, Tenn., recently, which would, if placed on dry land, cover one and a half acres of ground. It was composed of five hundred and twenty-seven tiers, averaging each fifty feet, and containing in all about one million four hundred thousand square feet of finely seasoned cypress.

—A man had a quarrel with the cashier of a dining saloon in New York and finally ran off. He was pursued and captured by a policeman and taken before Justice Hogan at the Tombs, when, on being charged with stealing a pasteboard check valued at *two cents*, the worthy Justice committed him to the Tombs for trial.

—An elderly woman was brought by the London police lately before the magistrate at Marlborough street, charged with sitting on the steps of the Army and Navy Club at two o'clock in the morning, singing at the top of her voice, "God Save the Queen," and when requested to desist, singing "Rule Britannia." Her defence was that it was coronation day, and that she "felt loyal."

—It is confirmed that in the course of the summer a grand dinner will be given to the Emperor by the exhibitors at the Universal Exhibition. Subscriptions of 30fr. each are now being collected for that purpose. It is intended that the banquet shall take place in the Crystal Palace in the Champs Elysées, with M. Schneider in the chair.

—It is stated that a kinsman of George Washington, who was impoverished by the rebellion, has forwarded to Thomas K. Wallace, of the Treasury Department in the city of Washington, for sale, a portrait of Washington. It purports to have been painted by Gilbert Stuart, and is said to be an admirable likeness, and the price fixed upon it is four thousand dollars.

—The plaintiff in a case at St. Joseph is a black man, who alleges that his late master died, leaving a will, by which plaintiff was made free, and by which provisions were made for his education, and considerable property bequeathed to him: that defendant kidnapped him and sold him as a slave at the South, where he was doomed to servitude for nearly fourteen years. He alleges that he is damaged in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and asks judgment accordingly.

—An old man named Daniel Townsley, ninety-four years of age, and Angeline Judd, his housemaid, thirty-five years old, recently left Geauga county, Ohio, intending to settle in Illinois. Arrived in Chicago last Friday, the mysterious influence of that garden spot induced them, of course, to do something extraordinary, so they proceeded to a justice's office and got married. The plucky old century plant has $10,000 in Government bonds to set up in life with, but in spite of his money and bride is harrassed with a fear of dying young.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* is hard on English orators. It says: "The ordinary English orator cannot be understood, simply because he does not speak up, and because he mumbles instead of articulating his syllables distinctly. Having got a language overflowing with consonants and feebly sounded vowels, he intensifies the evil by cultivating a habit of never opening or closing his lips with that decision and completeness without which no language whatever can be properly spoken."

—They have a "Rat Exterminating Society" in Allen county, Ohio. Their last hunt, which was along the classic stream called "Hog Creek," resulted in the capture of 14,340 of the rat tribe. The tail counting of this expedition took place last Saturday, at Elida, and the occasion was duly celebrated in picnic style. A reporter who was present states that "fair women, brave men, boys and terriers," were gathered there. A distinguished local orator made a learned speech on "rats, and their several species." The Society expressed itself greatly encouraged to go on with its rat killing, and determined to begirt the globe with a rat tail wire before its labors should cease.

—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dittoe, of Mount Harrison, Perry county, Ohio, celebrated their golden wedding on the 4th. The venerable bride wore the same dress in which she was originally married. Among the fifty-five guests present were the parents of Gen. Phil. Sheridan. A correspondent who was there writes: "A description, though brief and imperfect it may be, of this wedding dress, may prove interesting to many—the material is an excellent article of white silk, the skirt made with two gores, the front entirely plain, very low in the neck, the skirt reaches just to the floor, the waist very high and made with a draw-string, and that just the width of a hand below the top of the dress. To complete the attire of the bride, a white silk handkerchief covered the neck and shoulders to where it met the top of the dress. This was the bridal-dress, and thus attired, she entered the room in which her husband was seated surrounded by friends and relatives, carrying in her hand a magnificent bouquet, briskly stepping up to him, turning to the company, said: 'This is the dress I was married in—married to this good husband;' then stooping, gave him an affectionate kiss."