Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FEN YERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 87.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

PRICE THREE SOENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN (Sundays excepted). AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE. P. L. FETHERSON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED Planos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most liberal terms. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly attended to. Warerooms, 1103 Chestnut street. jei9-3m5

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

HARRISON — SCHERMERHORN. — On Wednesday, July 10, at Fonda, N.Y., by Rev. Washington Frothington. J. M. Harrison. of Detroit, Mich., to Miss Lizzle Schermerhom, daughter of Peter V. D. V. Schermerhorn. JOHNSON—SCHERMERHORN.—On Wednesday July 10, at Fonda, N.Y., by Rev. Washington Frothingham, J. W. Johnson, of Cape May, N.J., to Miss Gertrude Schermerhorn. daughter of Peter V. D. V. Schermerhorn. PARLETT—SLAUGHTER.—On the 16th of July, in Baltimore, by the Rev. Wm. II. Chapman, William D. Parlet to Miss Harriet L., youngest daughter of John T. Slaughter, both of Baltimore.

DIED.

BERGEN. On Thursday, July 18, in New York, in his RERGEN.—On Thursday, July 18, in New York, in massad year, John C. Bergen.
C.LEMENT.—In Paris, France, on the 14th instant,
William H. (Tement, of this city.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.
GLENTWORTH.—At his residence, in Germantown,
this morning, Theodore Glentworth, in the 44th year of
his age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.
GODDARD.—On the 17th inst., John L. Goddard, in the
5th year of his age.

th year of his age.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited

aftend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 398

ocust street, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Services at "Church of the Saviour." Interment at the

odlands."
SEUP.—At Newport, R. I., on the 13th inst., Tillie N.,
of Alfred D. Jessup, in the 43d year of her age.
to notice will be given of the funeral, which will take
from the residence of her husband, 1426 Walnut
ffe

Die notice with be given of her husband, 1428 Walint thace from the residence of her husband, 1428 Walint III.

Hit HARDSON.—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 son shine brightly.

And the son shine brightly.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 124 Green street, this Criday) afternoon the 19th inst., 144 Green the 19th inst., 144 Green the 17th instant, Minna Imogen, infant daughter of Henry M. and Caroline N. Snyder, of West Philadelphia. Funeral at 5 o'clock his afternoon.

TAGGART.—In New York, after a short liness, Catharine Taggart, in the 5th year of her age.

WILDEY.—On the 17th last, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Richard Wildey, in the 41-ty 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 Marilborough street, on Monday, 224 onet, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

EYRE & LANDELL, HAVE THE BEST ARTICLE OF Black Iron Baroge, two yards wide; also, the ordinary

EYRE & LANDELL Have reduced all the Summer Silks and Spring Dress ATLEE & CONNARD,
Paper Manufacturers, 44 N. Pifth street,
Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also,
second quality Book and Newsyapers, at short nomy22-3mi

SPECIAL NOTICES. OFFICE OF THE HAZLETON RAILROAD.

Company, No. 233 Walnut street. Philadelia. July 18, 1257.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hazleton Railroad Company, held this day, it was Resolved. That a dividend of Three Per Gent, causal to ane dollar and a half a share, free from State and Unit of States taxe, is hereby declared payable on and after the Fifth day of August next. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed until August 12th.

CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH,

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL Company, III Broadway. New York July 18, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stock-bolders for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the Alst the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the Alst the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the Alst the Jerduly, both days included the Chick P. M. The Transfer Books will remain closed from the 22d to the jerduly, both days included.

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

The German Saengerfest. [For the l'hiladelphia Evening Bulletin.]

According to the BULLETIN'S translation of the German address delivered at the distribution of prizes, the orator said: Prizes, the orator said:
"Ten years ago the First National Sängerfest
was given at Philadelphia."
In a New York German newspaper, before me,

dated 24th June, 1855, there is a programme of SINTH NATIONAL SAFIGERFEST

of the Northern, Eastern and Southern States of the Union, held in New York city on the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-If these Singer's festivals, or testivals of Song,

were held annually, it follows that the first one must have been held in 1850, or seven years before the time mentioned by Herr Schoenemann Pott, e orator of the late Sangerfest. I am made strong in my belief that the Festivals of Song were held by the Germans in this

country at this early date, by the testimony of Graf Hans von Breitmann, who affirms by the Alter Clausbier of Brandenberg, and by Jean Dorf-tenfelbier, that he, being in sane mind, sang at a sangerfest in this country at least sixteen years ago. He even mentioned, with a loud oath to confirm it, that he sang in that splendid "Chor-der Priester," ans ter Oper "Die Zauberflöte," con Mozart, these words:

Denn Bratwurst und Lager und Liebe Die schmücken die festliche Nacht! Drum lebe, wur Küssen und Lieben Und Trinken und Singen erdacht.

Not having an English libretto of "The Magic Flute" handy, I cannot "translate" these lines, but must leave this pleasure to some German SALVA TORBIER.

student. SALV Krachwinkeltaun, 18th July, 1867 Our correspondent is partly right and partly wrong. The following is the order in which the Sängerfests have been held: First, 1850, Philadelphia; second, 1851, Baltimore; third, 1852, New York; fourth, 1853, Philadelphia; fifth, 1854, Baltimore. They were then changed from annual to biennial meetings, and continued as follows: Sixth, 1855, New York; seventh, 1857, Philadelphia (which was doubtless the occasion referred to by Mr. Pott in his speech on Wednesday); eighth, 1859, Baltimore; ninth, 1865, New York (the war having interrupted the meeting in '61 and '63); and tenth, 1867, Philadelphia. Hans Breitmann's authority is always entitled to high consideration, and he no doubt aided and abetted the fourth Sängerfest, as he suggests.

IF IT IS THROWN IN YOUR TEETH that you do not keep your dental apparatus in proper trim, it is your own fault, for all the world knows that you might do so by using the matchless vegetable dentrifice, Sozodont.

BOOKSELLERS IN TROUBLE.-Actions of damages, laid at £100, are to be brought against several Glasgow booksellers for selling photographs and foreign engravings of copyright pictures, such as "The Order of Release," by Millais, and "The Extent Stor" by Feed 'The First Step," by Faed.

SENSIBLE.—The carpenters and builders of the Potterles at Newcastle have, instead of striking-or locking-out, adopted the sensible plan of sub-mitting their difficulties to arbitration—one arbi-trator chosen by each side, with Mr. Forbes, MEXICO.

Cortina in Search of Lozada, the Neu-tral Chief of Jalisco—Ortega to be Re-leased, and Form One of the Proposed Congress.-Rumors of Further Execu-

tions at Queretaro.

New Orleans, July 18, 1867.—The Boletin Official of Matamoras, under date of July 11th, states that Juarez left San Luis Potosi on the 1st inst., and was expected at the capital on the 10th, where preparatious were being made for his reeeption. Private letters from Juarez to parties
in this city, dated July 1st, and from San
Luis Potosi, mention that the President would
leave on the afternoon of that day for the city
of Mexico. Liberal advices officially received of Mexico. Liberal advices officially received here claim that neither Gomez nor Cortina have deserted the cause of the President. Cortina, it is stated, is waiting orders with an army of 1,500 men to attack Lozada, who, with the last remnant of the Imperial army, has his headquarters at Acapulco. The number of Lozada's forces cannot be ascertained, his army being scattered among the mountains in the vicinity.

Ortega remains quietly at Saltillo, a prisoner at large, though it is understood that he will be liberated in a few days, to take part in the comliberated in a few days, to take part in the coming-Congress, to be called by Juarez upon his
arrival at the capital. Ortega disclaims any wish
to be President of the Republic of Mexico, unless
constitutionally elected, and will take no leadership in any revolutionary proceedings, though he
is willing to contest with Juarez, in a legitimate
manner, for the Presidential office.

Advices of late date have been received from

San Luis Potesi to the effect that three or four of the remaining Imperial Generals have been con-demned to be shot. The names of the victims

demned to be shot. The names of the victims have not been promulgated.
Captain Ames, of the English bark Adem, from Liverpool for New Orleans, reports that on the afternoon of July 9 he signalized a couple of transports flying the ensign of France and bound for Vera Cruz. It was not ascertained whether any forces were on board.

What Maximilian Should Have Done
—Significant Remarks of the Press—
Juarez Expected in the Capital.

HAVANA, July 8, 1867.—The Spanish steamer Paris, from Vera Cruz on the same day as the English steamer Solent, and via Sisal on the 4th instant, arrived at this port late on Saturday evening, the 6th. Among the passengers by the Solent I noticed General Tomas Marin, ex-Commandant General of the three maritime departments of Mexico, who figured conspicuously in the confidence of the late Archduke Maximilian: also, Colonel Figueredo, a colored native of Venezuela, I think, who was in the Imperial The news received is of the most serious char-

acter, and highly important, confirming the ac-counts you have lately received from other sources. The great national drama has been closed at one sweep; the unfortunate stumbling block, one of the scions of Hapsburg, had however, to forfelt his life before republicanism in that after such a long and sanguinary struggle, it could not be achieved without such vile treachery with the structure of the country. This and onld not be achieved without such vile treacnery
as that perpetrated in Queretaro. This and
other similar acts pertain almost exclusively to
Mexican history, and there we shall consign it.
It appears to have been Maximilian's fate
or destiny to fall. While beguiled by one
party to fulfil a mis sion, he was
sold by another in the most treacherare and tool manner that history knows of even one and toul manner that history knows of, even in the annals of Mexico. Whatever may have been the foibles and errors of Maximilian, he proved to be a generous, brave and exemplary citizen in his private character—more truly demo-ONORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND REES LANE STATION.—The undersigned have a full supply of the hardest and pureet Lebigh Coal at the claim any of them to have been "better than they should be." Had the Archduke known his own interests, he should from the very outset have driven the persevering and astute Indian out of the country, as soon as the Presidency expired: and had Maximilian then convoked a national Congress, the people would have elected him President of the republic, which he would not have refused, though it were in disparagement of

Napoleonic schemes.

An organ of the capital, La Cuchura, says: "As soon as the curtain is drawn we demand that all the guilty in past civil wars shall be called to account. The principal actors were those who formed the 'assembly of notables.' The Consciencia Publica heads a leader thus: 'The 10th of June, 1863, and the 21st of June, 1867, are

worthy of comparison."
Your readers will ere this ask what has become of Marquez. According to a correspondence before me, it appears that on the 19th June he was lost sight of by his fellow officers and others. The firing of the besiegers ceased, as soon as a truce was asked, till three in the afternoon. According to another, not a Liberal source, it seems that Marquez managed to escape with \$150,000. which he was said to have extracted by force from the English Legation, although it was reported that he had deposited the money there, and that he was killed by his own men; while some accounts state that he was hid

away in the city, and others, that he was already in the Sierra, at the head of a small force. The anti-republicans report that the greatest atrocities were committed by Diaz after the surrender. Lares and Lacunza, they say, were immediately shot, as well as General Tavera. The Spanish Ambassador, the Marquis de la Rivéra; and the rest of the legation, having squarned from Tacubaya, were preparing to leave for Spain, while Don Sebastian de Mobellan remained in the

capital as Consul.

The President (Juarez) was expected to be in the capital in a few days, together with his Ministers, and recommended the announcement made, in order that he be received "dignamente," so says

the Consciencia Publica.

The Boletin Republicano, under the heading of "The Poor Classes," gives an account of the measures adopted by the authorities of Mexico to correct the abuse of forced levies. No passporta to leave the country were any longer necessary, the Prefecture of the federal district having taken other steps for said purpose.

The unconditional surrender of Vera Cruz was

effected in the best order on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo, and the republican forces took possession the next morning at nine o'clock. They were received with flowers and laurels and with tremendous shouts of enthusiasm. The festivi-

ties lasted three days.

SANTA ANNA.

It was reported in Vera Cruz that General Santa Anna was to be shot on the 27th ultimo. Another account says that he had been shot. But, according the shot of the shot. ing to the declaration of passengers per Paris, which sailed from Sisal on the 4th inst., it apnears that the General continued imprisoned subject to superior orders. Juarez knows full well that he must not shoot the old cork leg, and that the General has to be given up to the United States, for the simple reason that he was a passenger on board of an American packet ship.

The Spanish steamer Paris brought fifty-seven refugees from Vera Cruz, among them several

refugees from Vera Cruz, among them several families and children, who were immediately provided for and sent into salubrious parts of the country, having arrived completely destitute. The English steamer Solent refused to receive Gen. Perez Gomez (he of the San Juan de Ulioa Cas-tle), as the commander suspected he might suffer delay, if not annoyance, by so doing. It was then only that Perez Gomez repaired on board of the Spanish war steamer Ulloa, which was to leave Vera Cruz as soon as the steamer Francisco de Asis, now preparing to leave Havana, arrived there. The Mexican steamer Tabasco, from there. The Mexican steamer Tabasco, from Mobile on the 6th, arrived here on the 11th inst. with several of the men and officers, in whose be half she was chartered at Vera Cruz. The captain assures me that the report spread in New Orleans of the assassination of foreign ministers was

devoid of truth .- N. Y. Herald. A VENERABLE SURGEON .- The London Lance records the death of Sir Stephen Love Hammlek, Bart, at Plymouth, England, at the age of ninety years. He was the oldest member of the ninety years. He was the oldest member of the medical profession in England, as well as of the baronetage.

Important Mexican Disclosures. The Washington correspondent of the New York

Herald has the following:

Herald has the following:

WASHINGTON, X During the last few days a new movement has come to light, which has for its object the annexation of Mexico to the United States. The facts concerning it are as follows: It seems that Mr. Abbott, brother of the historian, J. S. C. Abbott, has been engaged for two years past in planning and maturing a scheme for the acquisition of the northern tier of Mexican States, with a view, ultimately, to the absorption of the whole of Mexico. He has traveled extensively through that country, put himself in communication with its leading men, including Juarez, and made overtures to them, with the tacit sanction of prominent parties in the United States. Until lately he met with but little encouragement in Mexico. Since the capture and exception of Maximilian, however, his propositions have been more favorably considered. A few days ago Mr. Abbott succeeded in getting together a number of prominent particles that the capture and parting together a number of prominent services. considered. A few days ago Mr. Abbott succeeded in getting together a number of prominent Senators and Representatives, to whom he made a statement of his labors and prospects. The meeting was held in the Vice-President's room at the Capitol. There were present Senators Wade, Sumner, Chandler, Nye, Howard, Ramsay, Cole, and Representatives Banks, Builer, and a few others of lesser note. Banks, Butler, and a few others of lesser note.
Mr. Abbott gave a detailed account of his plans, and laid before them maps and surveys of the territory proposed to be annexed to the United States. He stated that since the success of the Liberals there were fears entertained by the leading men of Mexico of a new invasion of that country by the European Powers, who were enraged at the death of Maximilian, and also of a fresh repetition of the intesting strifes which raged at the death of Maximilian, and also of a fresh repetition of the intestine strifes which have torn the republic for so many years. Under these circumstances, Juarez and the better class of Mexican leaders entertain serious propositions of placing Mexico under the protection of the United States on certain conditions, the most vital of which is that they shall be taken care of in the way of securing good positions in their native country. Abbott urged that our govern-ment should enter into negotiations with Juarez, and improve the opportunity to annex Mexico to the Union. He expatiated upon the immense advantages it would secure to us commercially, and in a territorial point of view. The Senators and Representatives present listened attentively for nearly an hour, when each one gave his views

Mr. Sumner, who was the first to speak, and who, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was naturally looked to for his opinion, disapproved the project, fearing that ms opinion, disapproved the project, learing that if it was adopted it might entangle us with the nations of Europe. At some future time he thought it might be well enough to entertain the idea, but at present he did not consider it practically.

Senators Chandler and Nye were warmly in favor of it; so also was Senator Cole. General Banks did not think it practicable. He feared the Mexican leaders were not in earnest in making the offer. The other parties present did not express an opinion.
Mr. Abbott fortified his proposition with new

arguments, answering the objections of Sumner and Banks. No definite conclusion, however, was reached, and the interview closed with the understanding that another meeting should be held at some future time. Mr. Abbott has since been busily engaged in talking to other Senators and members on the subject, with what success I have not been able to learn.

The Case of Santa Ana.
The following communication appears in the New York World this morning:
STATEN ISLAND, July 17.—To the Editor of the World: Your able editorial of yesterday, referring

the case of General Santa Ana, requires that I make you acquainted with a fact which will entirely overthrow Mr. Seward's justification and argument in regard to the Virginia having been employed by said Sonto Ana, and entirely under his control, and that his landing at Sisal was coluntarily on his part.
I have documents in my possession which

prove entirely to the contrary. When General Santa Ana was ordered by Commander Roe to return on board the Virginia, at Vera Cruz, he resisted, and even Captain Deaken, of the Virginia, would not consent to receive him until he was finally insured of the payment of his passage and those composing his suite, which demand was refused on the part of the General. There was then an agreement entered into between the Con-sul of the United States, and the agent of the Virginia at Vera Cruz, Mr. Risler, for the defraving of these expenses: but whether to be paid by the Consul of the United States, or Commander Roc. has not yet been ascertained: still one fact is sure; it was not paid by General Santa Ana. When some hundred miles distant from Vera

uz the General was informed by his Secretary that he had just learned from the purser of the iginia that the vessel was on its way to Sisal and not in a direct course to Havana, as he had leen led to understand. The General then made immedate inquiry of the Captain of the truth of this statement, requesting him not to do so. But Captain Deaken declined compliance with this request, giving as an urgent reason the necessity of proceeding to Sisal to receive some freight amounting to \$2,000 in gold.

General Santa Ana then offered to pay to the aptsin the \$2,000, or more, if he would consent to change his course and not proceed to Sisal, promising to deliver over the above mentioned sum upon their arrival at Havana.

Captain Deaken replied that if the payment was eash down, he would comply with the General's request, but if not, he would be obliged to anchor at Sisal, as he was obliged to protect

the interest of his employers. The General, not being in possession of the cash, could not comply with the Captain's decash, could not comply with the Captain's de-mand, so the vessel proceeded on its course to re-ceive the cargo at Sisal, against which proceed-ing the General protested, and which protest I have in my possession, together with other doc-uments which I am now preparing to send to the State Department in refutation of Mr. Seward's argument; but as they are proofs, which would interfere with the well-known policy of Mr. Sew-ard, I fear they will not be of much avail. I have the honor to be your obedient servant. the honor to be your obedient servant. G. NAPREGYL

Entertaining the Sultan.

The London Times describes the claborate preparations making in London for the reception of the Sultan, which occurred yesterday. It says:
"Great preparations are made at Guildhall by
the corporation of London for the entertainment
of the Sultan on the approaching visit of his
highness to this country. Though the day is not
exactly fixed, it will probably be Thursday, the
18th of July. The entertainment will take places
in Guildhall, and will be in the nature of an
targing reception. evening reception. There will be a grand concert and ball on the occasion, with a supper, and an address of congratulation will be presented by the corporation to the illustrious visitor in a casket of gold. A committee of the Court of Common Council, with an unlimited vote of of Common Council, with an unlimited vote of money, has been specially appointed to make the requisite arrangements and to conduct the enter-tainment. About three thousand guests are to be invited, including the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family, the whole of her Majesty's ministers and great officers of state. peors, members of Parliament and foreign ambaseadors, among other persons of distinction. A stately reception-saloon, one hundred feet long by sixty feet wide and consisting of two floors, is A stately reception-saloon, one hundred feet long by sixty feet wide, and consisting of two floors, is being erected in the open space in front of Guildhall, and the hall itself is being adapted and decorated in other respects for the occasion. The upper floor of the saloon will be used for supper, and will accommodate about six hundred of the guests at one time. Between three and four hundred more will be so accommodated at once in other parts of the hall and the adjacent offices and about sixty of the more distinguished personages will be entertained at a banquet in the council-chamber, which is being expressly fitted up for the purpose. The ground floor of the

temporary structure in front of Guidhall, after having served the purposes of a reception-saloon, will be made available for dancing later in the evening, as will also the great hall itself. A dais, fifty feet wide by thirty-six feet deep, is being erected in the interior of the hall, at its eastern end, and upon that will be placed a throne with three canopied seats—one for the Sultan, another for the Frince of Wales, and the third for the Viceroy of Egypt—the back and sides of the dais being hung with crimson velvet, decorated with gold and with creacents and stars. The open space between the Aldermen's chamber and that of the Common Council will be converted into an temporary structure in front of Guildhall, after Common Council will be converted into an Italian garden, ornamented with fountains, statues, and rare flowering plants, and a fine apartment recently constructed as a committee-room for the Court of Aldermen will be appropriated to the use of the Sultan. Other parts of the building and the various lobbies and corri-dors will be beautified by choice flowers, statu-ettes and fountains. Altogether the occasion promises to be one of unusual interest and magni-

The Both Letter—Card from Mr. Mat-thews.

[From the National Intellingencer, July 181]
The following communication has been sent to
us by Mr. John Matthews, the only person who is
able to give any information in regard to the let-ter written by J. Wilkes Booth, and addressed to
the editor of the National Intelligencer. Mr. Matthews was a witness in the Surratt trial, but was
not nermitted by the Court to testify in regard to not permitted by the Court to testify in regard to the letter aliuded to. As statements have been publicly made in reference to Mr. Matthews's connection with this letter, he asks the publication of this communication in justification of himself and truth:

Minister and truth:

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Editors Intelligencer:
GENTLEMEN: Much has been said in the public prints in relation to the missing letter of John. Wilkes Booth. As I am the person to whom this letter was intrusted, I know its contents and the circumstances attending its delivery into my hands better than any person now living.

It was the afternoon of Good Friday, April 14, 1865, at about 4 o'clock, that I met John Wilkes Booth (on horseback) on Pennsylvania avenue. at the triangular inclosure betweeh Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. We met, shook hands, and Fourteenth streets. We met, shook hands, and passed the compliments of the day. It so happened that the officers of General Lee's army had just passed up in a body. I asked Booth: "Johnny, have you seen Lee's officers, just brought in?" He replied. "Yes, Johnny, I have;" then placing his hand upon his forehead. exclaimed. "Great God, I have no longer a country!" Observing his planess nervousness and exchained, "Great God, I have no longer a country!" Observing his paleness, nervousness and agitation, I remarked, "John, how nervous you are; what is the matter?" to which he replied, "Oh, no, it is nothing," and continued with. "Johnny, I have a little favor to ask of you; will you grant it?" "Why, certainly, Johnny," I replied, "What isit?" He then stated, "Perhaps I may have to leave town to-night, and I have a letter here which I desire to be published in the National Intelligencer; please attend to it for me. National Intelligencer; please attend to it for me, unless I see you before 10 o'clock to-morrow; in

that case I will see to it myself."

At that moment I observed General Grant At that noment I observed General Grant riding by in an open carriage, carrying also his baggage. Seeing this, I called Mr. Booth's attention to him, and said, "Why, Johnny, there goes Grant. I thought he was coming to the theatre this evening with the President." "Where?" he tots evening with the resident. Where, he exclaimed. I pointed to the carriage; he looked towards, it, grasped my hand tightly, and galloped down the avenue after the carriage. That

was the last time I met him until I saw him on the stage of Ford's theatre on the memorable night of the 14th of April.

Time passed on. Many persons who knew Booth or had ever seen him were arrested and sent to prison. The secret of the letter was confided to a few confidential friends only: but when I saw that the editors of the National Intelligence were suspected of having suppressed the docu-ment, and were interrogated in regard to it at ment, and were interrogated in regard to it at the Penitentiary trial, I considered it my duty to assume all responsibility in the matter by ex-plaining the whole affair to the proprietors of said papera Accordingly I did so. I did call at the office of the paper, and stated all the facts to

them, as stated above. To-day, in court. after answering a few direct. questions. I endcavored to make an explanation of the matter, which was objected to by the prosecution, and refused by Judge Fisher. The New York Herald which first procured the

news from the Judiciary Committee of my hav-ing been before then; and what testimony I had given, has spoken of a secrecy of manner, and an observation. "If something should occur dur-ing the night." Ac., on the part of Wilkes Booth. I desire to state all that did occur at that interview, and to say also, that the letter was given with no secrecy of manner, nor was there any remark made about anything that might occur luring the night.

Now for the contents of the lefter. It was written on a sheet of commercial note paper covering three pages. The first two pages were writen in the spirit and style of the Philadelphia letter, and it was only at the concluding paragraph that anything was said bearing upon what had transpired, which was to this effect and in

these words:

For a long time I have devoted my energies, my time and money to the accomplishment of a certain end. I have been disappointed. The moment has now arrived when I must change my plans. Many will blame me for what I am bout to do, but posterity. I am sure, will justify

Men who love their country better than gold or JOHN W. BOOTH, PAYNE, HEROLD, ATZERODT.

Respectfully. JOHN MATTHEWS. The Santa Fé Gazette speaks very disparagingly of Indian affairs in that Territory, and is not at all backward in its remarks as to agents. It

eays:
"In our opinion the Indian superintendency of

New Mexico. as at present conducted, is the most perfect farce that can be imagined.

"The superintendent is living more than one thousand five hundred miles from the superintendency, and has been thus living for the last six most be next. months past.

The Pueblo agent is almost constantly on a

wild goose chase after imaginary gold mines.
"The agent for the Utes, at Abiquin, or Tierra
Amarilla, has gone to his agency once since his
appointment, and remained there a few days.
The balance of his time has been spent in Santa Fe, fifty miles from his agency. The Mescalero Apache agent has no Indians to look after, and consequently has no agency. The Mimbres Apaches are, and have for a long time been, hosile, and therefore that agent is without occu-

pation.

"The Navajo agent, the Ute agent at Maxwell's, the special agent for the Pueblos and the Abiquin. Utes remain at their posts of duty, and do the dians that are under their charge.
"With one superintendent and six agents in
New Mexico, there are two agents at their places of duty; five are scattered over the country, doing anything but that for which they draw liberal salaries from the Government. What a

Degradation of Lopez by the French Legion of Honor.

The Council of the Grand Chancelry of the French Legion of Honor has been convened for French Legion of Honor has been convened for the purpose of degrading Colonel Miguel Lo-pez, the traitor who sold Queretaro and its defenders to the Liberals. Lopez had been appointed to the rank of officer in the Legion by Marshal Bazaine, in consideration of his courageous deeds in some expeditions against the Liberals, and in the summer of 1865 the Mar-shal married Miss de la Pena, a nicee by marriage of Colonel Lopez. Bazaine is now called upon by the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor of Colonel Lopez. Bazaine is now called upon by the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor

to give an account of this Lopez previous to the ceremony of his official degradation.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, July 19.—The Hoboken Quartette Club, the winners of the second prize at Philadelphia, arrived home at 7.50 o'clock last evening. It had been arranged to give them a grand reception by the German citizens of Hoboken, but owing to the storm the affair was postponed to this evening at 9 o'clock, at which time there will be a procession, fireworks, illuminations, &c. Upon arriving at the ferry the Club was welcomed by a large number of citizens, and a salute was fired by a section of the Hudson County Artillery. A band of music was in waiting and escorted the Club to their headquarters at Korbor's Hotel, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. Soon after, the men pers of the Harmonia and Concordia Si cieties came in a body and tendered their concretes came in a body and rendered their con-gratulations to the successful competitors for prizes. The headquarters of the Club, and the Napoleon Hotel, were illuminated throughout, and many of the houses along Washington St. made a fine show of Chinese lanterns.

The Spiritualists of this city and vicinity made an excursion to Bluff Grove, Fort Lee, yesterday. The number of tickets sold was about eight hunafternoon, everything conspired to make the occasion a very pleasant one. Among the distinguished spiritualists present were Andrew Jackson Davis and Warren Chase, both of whom made short addresses, Mr. Chase congratulating the world on the great truth of spiritual communication that has been revealed within the least nication that has been revealed within the last twenty years, a truth in his estimation greater than any ever before vouchsafed to man, and Mr. Davis speaking of the war that is waging between Orthodoxy, Catholicism and Conservatism (which he compares to the hosts of Egypt) on the one hand, and Progressive Liberty on the other, and stating it as his opinion that nothing but spritualism could withstand the advances of Ro-

The steamship Raleigh, which arrived yesterday, was detained at the Lower Quarantine, and the Health Officer will require her to discharge her cargo in quarantine. The passengers who have been permitted to land have encoun-tered an unexpected obstacle in the Collector's order that no luggage shall be inspected or landed from a vessel while under quarantine. The pas-

sengers are unwilling to leave the steamer without their buggage.

A box, apparently containing a dead body, was washed ashore a few days since on Hewlett's Beach, Great Neck. The Coroner being notified, at once empaneled a jury, ordered a coffin and transited to the enot where the supressed body. repaired to the spot where the supposed body laid. The box was opened with little delay, when, to the astonishment of the Coroner and his jury instead of finding, as they supposed, the remains of some deceased person, nothing was found but

Marquis Levi, reported some days ago in the Times us having swindled Messrs. Meagher and Tanffe & Co., merchants of San Francisco, out of \$6,000 by fulse representations, has been discharged from custody, Gov. Fenton holding that the offence with which he, Levi, was charged is not a crime at common law, and he refuses to aid business men to collect their bad debts. THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Anticipated Row Between the King and Bishop Staley---Commercial Failures.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, 1867.—By the bark Roincer we have Honolulu dates to June 22. A scrious difficulty is anticipated between Blshop Staley and the King, by reason of a letter written by the former charging the latter with the non-payment of subscription to the church, and using language of the most insulting character.

The sugar mill of Decatton was destroyed by fire on the night of June 5th. The missionary, packet Morning Stararrived on June 10th from a cruise among the Marquesos Islands, and re-

ports the mission stations in a flourishing con-

turned from a cruise on the 9th of June The firm of E. C. McCandless & Co. has failed: liabilities, \$30.000; assets, \$8,000. The Fourth of July was to be celebrated in a brilliant manner. Seneral McCook, Minister resident of the United States, and family arrived on the evening of the 21st of June from his visit to the States.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL-

Report of the Engineers—The Line to be Located North of Salt Lake—Sum-mit Tunnel to be opened August 15. SAN FRANCISCO, July 16, 1867.—The Engineer of the Central Pacific Railroad have reported in of the Central Filence than dath average reported in favor of locating the line by the north instead of the south of Salt Lake. It is eighty-nine miles shorter, will cost one-third less, and passes through a far better country.

The Summit tunnel is nearly through, and will

probably be opened by August 15. Ex-President Fillmore and the South-

ern People.
[From the Salisbury (N. C.) Old North State, July 13.] This distinguished gentleman, more than any other man at the North, commands the confidence of the Southern people. His administra-tion of the Government, while Chief Magistrate of the nation, met with their almost unanimous

approval. He has never, we believe, acted with the Republican party, and may be relied upon as being as warm a sympathizer with us as any other man of his section. The opinions of such a man as to the course which we should now pursue cannot but weigh very greatly with our people. We have been permitted to peruse a letter from

a distinguished gentleman of this State, now Western New York, to a friend in this city. had just had a long interview with the Ex-President, who gave it as his opinion that the Southern people should promptly reorganize their State Governments under the recent acts of Constate Governments under the recent acts of Congress, and secure the admission of their Senators and Representatives into Congress at the earliest day possible. If the terms now offered should be rejected by the Southern people, he feels quite confident that much harsher ones will be en-

This is the view which we have always taken. There is no hope of any change in parties North until after this question is disposed of, and this Mr. Fillmore plainly sees; honce his advice. The Army Worm.

The most fearful enemy of the cotton crop is the army worm, which has begun its ravages in Louisiana and Mississippi. The Natches Democrat of the 9th says:

stroyers shown on the streets yesterday, and we learn it has visited several plantations in Concordia in such numbers as to destoy all prospects of a cotton crop in that parish. It is also ru-mored the worms are in the lower part of this county. They come one month earlier than they did last year, and the cotton is about a month

The New Orleans Crescent says that, "since writing and copying the above a mercantile house in this city has favored us with the perusal of a letter from a planter of East Feliciana parish, divided from Adams county, Miss., by the county of Wilkinson, which says 'there is a great deal of talk of the army worm being all over the parish,' and speaking of the rains, says: 'If they continue as they have for the past two weeks, it will not be long before the worms will be taking everything.' He therefore directs his merchants not to sell his crop until the opening of the next business year." business year."

the anecdotes which the recent death of M. Trousseau has revived, is one to the effect that he would never consent that his grandchildren should take a dose of medicine. Yet M. Trousseau made a liandsome fortune by dosing other records grandchildren. A hundred similar stoneopia's grandchildren. Is MEDICINE GOOD FOR ANYTHING?-Among people's grandchildren. A hundred similar atories are told of the most eminent physicians, and it has often been noticed that the gnardians of health are much more sparing of their drugs in their own families than in their general practice. Was Molière right?

FACTS A ND FANCIES.

-Wisconsin is trying to raise cashmere goats. -Wisconsin is trying -Pawnbrokers in Clemeland are rich, One had his safe robbed of \$10,000 and the sewing machine, is dangerously \$1 in London. —A lady in Chicago standed her husband with pitchfork. It was a Western love pat. -A man in New York State was murdered for

wenty dollars. A Montana gold brick worth \$600 is shown in St. Louis.

—New York roughs call scalping, "taking your roof off."

 A Nashville physician has been made to pay \$2,000 for killing a patient with morphine.

The Princess of Wales has taken to airing. for the first time since her heir-ing. - Boston Post.

The French court has ordered mourning for twenty-one days for Max. It should mourn for the rest of its life. —Sixty people die and 70 infants are born every minute in the world, which naturally pais the infants ahead in the score.

-Maximilian was polite to the last. He gave Miramon the centre, which, under the circumsta nces, was perhaps one attention too much. —A gentleman is reported as engaged in hatching shad in the Connecticut. Rather an ungentlemanlike occupation.

—A religious paper gravely suggests to Brother Spurgeon that his gout should admonish him that the stomach needs rest as well as the brain. —Now that slavery in the United States is dead, a gentleman in New York proposes to rescue and preserve its minstrelsy in book form.

—The freedmen along, the Yazoo are suffering from a surfeit of cat-fish, which has given them the cholera as a punishment for gluttony.

-Max Strakosch is going to give Saratoga a touch of the Italian opera during race week, in —A Danbury (Mass.) genius found a hand grenade among some old iron, and ran a hot poker into it. Just then his left hand dropped off

—A farmer's daughter, near Paris, sent the Viceroy of Egypt a fat chicken as a present. The

gallant old boy sent her a hundred franc —The burning of the Cheyenne village cost the Indians \$100,000, and the United States \$5,000,-000, a balance of \$4,900,000 in favor of the Che-

—A Richmond paper published a proclamation calling on the soldiers of the Northern Virginia and Potomac armies to march to Mexico and avenge Maximilian's death.

—The London Fun calls this "sheer" nonsense: What sort of blades were the Roman Emperors, Augustus and Tiberius? The blades that formed a pair of Cresars, of course.

—A convict in the New Jersey State Prison has recently fallen heir to \$30,000. He thinks he could enjoy it better outside, where he will probably get, after awhile.

-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.

The secret of the difficulty between Brigham Young and Orson Pratt is that Young stopped Pratts checking against the church fund in the Bank of England. -The celebrated Bohemian linguist, Scherzi, who, though only twenty-three years old, is said to speak thirty languages, has entered the Russian civil service.

-"Recollections of a Busy Life"is said to be the heading under which Horace Greeley will soon

write his autobiography. Let no evil minded compositor interpolate Body's after Busy. The government of Holland has just made an appeal to incideal men who may be willing to serve in the Dutch Indies. Foreigners will be accepted.

Marquez, who is now skulking in Mexico with a price on his head, carries a fortune of more than a million in foreign exchange—the fruit of his robberies—concealed on his person. —A French paper cheered up the mourning friends of Maximilian by publishing that the Emperor has been hanged and quartered, and his limbs dispersed throughout the four provinces of Mexico.

-An ingenious Connecticut rascal stuck bits of telegraph wire in his neighbor's hay-field, which turned the edge of the scythe at every stroke, causing much seythe-sharpening and much sharp

—A dramatization of Edmund Yates's "Black Sheep" is to be brought out, and it is a matter of speculation whether the shepherdesses who tend he Black Sheep will be provided with Black Crooks. Crooks.

A Mississippi paper says that Longstreet was an "imbecile when absent from the side of Lee," that Thompson's a "humbug and blatherskite," and that Hindman was before the war a "pro-

essional Arkansas political demagogue. -The Prussian subjects transported to Siberia for participation in the late Polish insurrection have been amnestied at the request of the Prussian government, and are now returning to their -Mrs. Hick's stepdaughters are unpleasant

people for a quiet fire-side. They took the old lady to the smoke-house, near their residence in Tennessee, poured lead in her ears, strangled her, beat her with an axe, and left her for dead, but she lived long enough to relate their cruelty. —M. Jules Guerin has lately shown before the Academy of Medicine of Paris that although the population of France has increased by 10,000,000 since the beginning of the century, the progression has not kept pace within the last twenty years. From 1800 to 1845 the mean increase was 176,841, while up to 1866 it has only been 129,643.

_A project is on foot in France for forming a company to trade on the Niger. It is thought that a large business can be done in exchanging muskets, swords, silks, beads, brandy, and other European articles, for palm oil, which is obtained these in charge and for other productions. there in abundance, and for other productions of the soil. The capital of the company is to be £100,000, in 5,000 shares.

-A curious claim for a sum of 22,000f. has been put forward by the proprietors of the race-course at Longchamps, as indemnity for the damage caused by the review on the 6th of June. The City of Paris demands that sum for the loss oustained by it in cutting the hay on the field before ripe, in order to permit the troops to manœuvre.

-A Saratoga correspondent says that a bur--A saratoga correspondent says that a offi-lesque advertisement was posted in the Union Hotel, announcing, in the style of the great to-bacco advertiser, that in order to overcome a natural projudice against the use of hash, the proprietor will, on Monday, place a two dollar and a half gold piece in a certain quantity of the bash, on Trusday one-half that amount in two hash; on Tuesday one-half that amount in two pieces; on Wednesday one-third of that amount in three pieces," and so on for a week.

-At an exhibition of meat recently held at Maney, a butcher exposed a mare; twenty-seven months old, weighing 410 kilos., and a horse, thirteen years old, weighing 520 kilos., these animals had been fattened for the table, and were covered with garlands. The members of the Acclimatization Society awarded butcher Penneaud allyer medal and fifty francs in money. Before a silver medal and fifty france in money. Before being taken to the shambles, the victims were led

through the town,

The Long Branch correspondent of a morning paper writes: "A romantic incident occurred the other day out on the water directly in curred the other day out on the water directly in front of our windows. Two strangers went out in a boat together and came back engaged. A remarkable case of love at first sight. The lady is a New York heiress, the gentleman a member of the liferary persuasion." We don't advise the bachelor journalists of New York to hasten to the watering places on the strength of this story.—
N. F. Gazette.