VOLUME XXI.—NO. 88.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

THE EVENING BULLETIN AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIRSON PEACOCK,
F. L. FETHERSON,
CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,
Th. W. G. S. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS: The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 19 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

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MARRIED.

MARRIFD.

DAVIES—SHOBER—In Fryal, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. E. Carter Hutchinson, D.D., of the steamship Quaker City, Dr. John Davies, of Fayal, to Susanna Budd Shober, of Philadelphia, United States.

GREENTIELD—CASTLE—In Chicago, at St. John's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. H. N. Bishop, D. D., Col. A. J. Greenfield, of Rouseville, Pa., and Miss Louise Castle, edded daughter of Col. E. H. Cartle.

MARSHAL—FISHER,—On the 2d inst., by Rev. W. P. Orrick, of Gettyaburg, Lieut, James, M. Marshal, U.S. Arny, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Hon. R. J. Fisher, (1-) or h.

LESHIED—THAMPSON, J. Chicago, July 15, Actions. North Chicago, July 16, by the W. Dr. Kelly, Brandram Boile au Ursher, M.D., to Eliza-th Leonora, third daughter of the Ees, Skeffington hompson, rector of Killead, county Antrim, Ireland. DIED.

BYWATER.—On the 16th of July, 1877, Eugene N. bywater, of Gloucester county, N. J., in the 21st year of A age.

JESUP.—At Newport, E. I., on the 13th inst., Tillie N., ific of Alfred D. Jessup, in the 43d year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral, which will take ace from the residence of her husband, 1456 Walnut fif place from the residence of her husband, 1426 Walnut etreet.

LITZENBEEG.—At Germantown, Thursday, 18th list, Thomas Harrisson Litzenberg, in the 53d year of his age. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mr. Joseph Kowland, Media, on Monday, July 22d, at 1 o'clock, P.M., without further notice, Interment at Media Gemetery. ROBERES.—On the 17th instant, in Baltimore, Hugh Koberts, Sc., in the 70th year of his age.

WILDPY.—On the 17th instant, in Baltimore, Hugh Koberts, Sc., in the 70th year of his age.

WILDPY.—On the 17th instant, in Seliza, 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 Marthetoogh street, on Monday, 22d Inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

VOI No.—On the 18th inst. Dr. Wo. Yearn, in the 32th. No. 1421 Marlbovoogh street, on Monday, 22a o'clock, P. M., On the 19th inct., Dr. Wat, Young, in the 28th his age, otice will be given of the faneral,

LYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE BEST ARTICLE OF Black Iron Barege, two ya: dr wide; also, the ordinary Have reduced all the Sammer Slike and Spring Dress

A TLEE & CONNARD.

Paper Manufacturers, 44 N. Fifth street,
Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book, also,
second quality Book and Newspapers, at abort nomy:23:3mi

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEST SPRICE SINEER PRESENTERIAN Church, S. W. copur of Seventrenth and Spring streets. Divine service may be expected in this Church on Sabbath morning, 21st Inst., at half-hast 10 o'clock. Preaching by the liev, James C. Monat, D. D., of Princeton, N. J.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY. ELEVENTH and Mount Vernon streets, Sermon on Sunday Morning, 21st inst., by Rev. J. 9, Auc., in behalf of "The Mission House," West Philadelphia, and a collection for the sameCobject.

the same object.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hereafter worship in Horticultural Hall, Broad street, between Locast and Spaces. Preaching tomorrow at 13% A. M., and s.P. M., by the spastor, Rev. E., Beadle. E. Beadle.

G. CENTRAL PRESENTERIAN CHURCH.—THE
G. CENTRAL PRESENTERIAN CHURCH.—THE
C. Jacobus, D. D., L. L. D., of Allegheny
seminary will preach in the Central's harch, at the corner
of Eighth and Cherry streets, at 10% A. M. in the morning,
(July 21).

jy23-1t*

LARLY MORNING SERVICE. ST. JOHN'S Letheran Church, Recett, above Fifth, J. A. Seiss, D. M. Jestig and Propagation months of July and August, in Allassia Hall, Thirteenth, above deference after the at 35, o'clock. Seate free. All are welcome.

SEVENTH PRESINTERIAL CHURCH-Blood street, north of Chevinut, Presching by the pactor, Rev. James M. Crowell, D. D., te-morrow, Sabbath morning, at 105, o'cieck. Cone. DO" GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN Church, Tulpehocken and Green streets. Preaching to morrow at 105; A. M. and 71, P. M., by Rev. Mr. Ijams, of Danville.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., PASTOR, WILL proach in the West Arch Storet Prosbyterian Church, corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets to morrow at 10% A. M. and 8 F. M. Strangers invited. EEV. E. W. HITCHCOCK, OF NEW YORK City, will preach in the North Broad Street Pres-leyterism Church, Broad and Green, tesmorrow at 105, A. V., and 8 P. M. Strangers invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September

12th: Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 20th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises. For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN. · Clerk of the Faculty.

jy20-tf; OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. COFner of Forty-first and Haverford streets. PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-The Board of Discounting annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and

after the 12th inst.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until SAMUEL P. HUHN,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.—The undersigned have a full supply of the hardest and purest Lehigh Coal at the above place. No Schwikill coal kept. Parties in Germantown or vicinity who desire a superior article for present use, or the winter, can have it promptly supplied and delivered, by addressing to Box 21 Germantown Post Office, or leaving orders at the Office, No, 15 South Seventh street, Phila.

[227-1map] BINES & SHEAFF.

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

Skilled Emigrants.

When the great tide of emigration from Great Britain to this country began to assume tormidable proportions, some years ago, England kept a very stiff upper lip, and said, "Let them go, they are only the scum of our people; we are glad to get rid of In fact, so far as Ireland was concerned, England seemed to think the entire depopulation of that island would be a blessing.

But of late she is beginning to be alarmed at the exodus, as it now takes to a considerable extent from the ranks of her artisans and skillful laborers of many kinds, such as weavers, miners, iron-workers and the like. The London Times, only a few days ago, spoke with "regret" of the "emigration of skilled laborers from the coal and iron districts of South Wales. Of the hundreds who have thus left, and the hundreds more who are on the point of leaving, between eighty and ninetv per cent. propose to settle in the United States."

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.-This church will be kept open during the summer season. Preaching morning and evening by the talented and eloquent pastor, Rev. Dr. Willits. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers and all others to worship with them. The Sabbath schools will also be kept open during the summer, without interruption.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Opinions of the New York Press.

[From the World.] The President's Veto Message is inferior in ability and logical force only to his veto of the act to which the present bill is supplementary. Doubtless it is like the blowing of the idle wind. for Congress will neither hear nor forbear. But it is the truth of law and the truth of history which the President utters with such temperance and force, and unless the progress of this nation is to be arrested in the paths of liberty, unless this nation is to go the downward road to despotism, as other republics have gone which have undertaken the great experience of the control of the undertaken the great experiment of freedom, then the reckless, headlong, lawless legislation of to-day will yet be looked back upon as men look back upon the murders which they commit in some hideous dream.

[From the Times.]

ANOTHER VETO. In its matter the message is a repetition of a thrice-told tale. It is a threadbare argument against the policy of Congress in regard to reconstruction. The assumption underlying the whole, that the existing State organizations are whole, that the existing state organizations are illegal—the anomalies and inconsistencies of legislation during and since the war—the unconstitutionality of investing military officers with supreme authority, and of stripping the Executive of functions with which it was specifically endowed—and lastly, the harshness of the despotsion temperature established every the forester. ism temporarily established over the Southern people: these are the points successively presented, as they have been again and again from the same source within the last few months. But of what avail is all

this? Of what use is it to appeal appeal at every step to a Constitution which has no binding force or officer in the exigency which Congress is resulted. or efficacy in the exigency which Congress is required to meet? What can possibly be gained by a reiteration of an argument which circumstances growing out of the rebellion render inapplicable, or by appeals which the country has pronounced inadmissible? At first, unquestionably, the argument looked strong: assuming its premises to be correct, its conclusions appeared logical and just. Now that its novelty has gone. however, the effort is no longer worth the making. As an argument it is untrable—made so in part by the President's own acts. As an expression of hostility to Copgress, it has proved ineffectual. and now fails to command either attention or re-

spect from the country.

In its spirit the document is singularly unwise, because gratuitously offensive. It arraigns Congress as tyrant and usurper. The reported assertion of the country of the countr sertion at St. Louis, that Congress as at present organized is an illegal body "hanging to the skirts of the Government," was scarcely more inskirts of the Government, "was scarcely more in-sulting than the epithets which close yesterday's message. Mr. Johnson may honestly condemn the policy he resists—he may object to its right as well as to its expediency; but his position does not warrant him in denouncing as "the rod of despotism" measures which the people rod of despotism" measures which the people who elected him have approved; or in talking of "the armed beel of power" in connection with that he alone comprehends and upholds the principles which give vitality to republicanism. These allusions and assumptions wo proper at any time as between one branch of the Government and another. They are indecent in view of their repudiation by the people, who

are proper unpires in the controversy.

We apprehend that the tone of this message will reconcile many to a measure which, with an Executive more happily constituted, might be considered of doubtful propriety. Manifestly, the administration of measures so complex in their nature, so delicate in their working, could not be safely left to one who has no sympathy will first through which tolerance toward the tuning were needed to cally posses admin to supplementary legislation, designed to place the working of this particular plan above the chances of Executive meddling, Mr. Johnson has supplied

[From the N. Y. Tribune.] THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

In any trial of strength between Andrew Johnson and the people, Andrew Johnson will be overthrown. Of that he may be sure. Yet if the re is any man utterly blind to the events of the day and alienated from the spirit and pur-poses of his country, that man is the President of the United States. He is as far removed from of the United States. He is as far removed from sympathy with this nation as is the Khan of Tartary, and further than the Emperor of Japan. In his own land he is as a foreigner. He holds the highest office of the Union in the interest of Rebellion, and the whole aim of his policy seems to be to substitute the defeat of the Union for the victory to which it is entitled. It is his misfortune that he has forgotten the rebel-hon. Treason, to him, is neither a crime nor a mistake: traitors and rebels forfeit no rights; th secession of ten States gives to the Government no control over their reorganization; Congress representing the loyal people of twenty-six States is powerless to prevent the rule of a minority of rebels. Yet, a few years ago Andrey Johnson led the band of extreme men who de-manded that treason should be expiated by death, who proposed the gallows as the solution of all National diffi-culties: and there have been no acts as arbitrary as his when singly, and without consultation with Congress, he took the whole

business of reconstruction on himself. By what miracle these extremes have been reconciled it is uscless to ask: it is enough that Andrew Johnson in the Presidency of the United States, is now the worst foe of the people who placed him there. At peace with the whole world, we are at

war with him.

Every step that we have taken has been over a Presidential veto; loyalty wherever it has advanced has found Andrew Johnson barring the way; we have fought every battle of the war over again with him for the enemy, till very weariness again with him for the enemy, the very wears of the struggle has given us new strength.

To the extraordinary argument which Mr. Johnson opposes to the Supplementary Reconstruction act, the Senate replied with contemptuous silence, and the immediate bill over his veto. It is almost silence, and the immediate passage of the answer his evident sophistry, though Mr. Butler ably exposed in the House the pretence that the legislation of Congress in reference to Federal Courts in the South, and Constitutional Amendments, admitted the power to place the rebel States under military rule. It is not with the President's argument but with the President's argument, but with the spirit of the message, that the country will take issue. We pass by his flimsy logic, but we must listen to his threats. To us but we must useen to his threats. To us the emphatic portions of the message are that which insults the people by declaring that Con-gress has placed twelve millions of American citizens undersa rule than which there has been none more intolerant, and more especially that which refuses to execute the act. His objections to the bill are worth nothing, now that it has be-come a law. He is bound to discharge the high duties of his executive office, to the letter and in the spirit, and we need not predict what would be the result, should this servant of the people be the result, should this servant of the people persist in affirming "I will not," when the Nation has again, and we believe for the last time, commanded "You shall."

(From the Herald.) It is not strange if the country has no respect for the President's vetoes. It is only a conviction of sincerity that commands respect for opinions not in accordance with general sentiment; and it is difficult to know if the President is sincere Not long ago, in a veto message, the President expressed arguments against a bill in the most uncompromisingly positive terms. The bill was then on its passage, and such opposition, if Congress had been wavering, might have defeated it. But the bill was passed, and hardly was this done before the President's former views received flat contradiction by his own authority. Since

then people are naturally in doubt whether the utterances of a veto are the real opinions of the man, or whether they are only assumed for the talent with the contrary ones. taken up, as occasion may require. We know not whether these opinions are to receive official contradiction by and by; but if they are Mr. Johnson's real views, we can give him a comfortable assurance that he has taken an exaggerated view of our trouble; the nation is not in such danger as he fears. gerateu view of o... such danger as he fears.

AMARIAN, BUNGER PROPERTY

We are living in times that are loosely knit, if not out of joint with respect to the rigid applica-tion of constitutional rules. Our constitution was shaken in every line by the great rebellion of the Southern people and the great war they made to free themselves from the obligations of that law; and it has not yet recovered from the blows they gave. All this reconstructive legislation is admittedly extra constitutional; for the constitution made no provisions for a case that could not occur till its obligation was lost. But who will maintain that the people should let the nation perish because the constitution did not prescribe a way to save it. i way to save it?

There is no departure from the principles of the government upon which freedom depends. There is departure from the letter of the law and departure from usage; but we have not lived enough on our law and our usages the past four years to make this a cause of alarm, and we may regard these departures as rather inconvenient than dangerous. It will in the future be the deepest reproach to Mr. Johnson that he made this course necessary—that he compelled Conthis course necessary—that he compelled Congress to familiarize the nation with encroach-ments on constitutional usage that might have been spared if he had readily and in good faith executed those laws that his veto was insufficient to defeat. * * * * *

From the circle surrounding the President it has been vaguely given out that he could not recognize as a law an act that did not contemplate him as its Executive; and his declaration quoted above is somewhat positive to the same effect It remains to be seen whether the President will act upon the theory of his arguments, and, ignoring the existence of this law, proceed to the enforcement of some exhumed and quite constitutional states. constitutional statute antagonistic to this, and thus put himself in direct and open conflict with the people. We do not believe he will. We believe that he will content himself with a war of words: but at the least indication of a tendency to do more his impeachment and removal will be a matter of course. His own argument forces the conclusion that it would have been better if he had been removed cre this—if Congress, once satisfied that he would not enforce a law he did not like, had put in his place a man with a different course of district and the control of the control ferent sense of duty and accomplished the national purpose in that way instead of accom-plishing it by means tending to a contempt of the

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

Victor Hugo in Paris-Personal. The Morning Post correspondent writes: "The news, though searcely credible, that Victor Hugo is in Paris seems to be true. He arrived at Havre two days ago, in a Southampton boat, and was seen sitting in front of the Café Felix, in the Place Napoleon III. in company with his old friend and disciple, M. Aug. Vacquerie. He took a train for Paris the next morning. The object of his visit is to witness the success of his play, "" the Francis. There is no reason. two days ago, in a Southampton boat, and was Merami, at the Français. There is no reason, except his own disinclination, why Victor Hugo should not have come to Paris long ago, for he was not excepted from the general annesty; but prevailed that the Jereey exile would not set foot in France so long as Napoleon III. reigned over

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro was received on Sunday in the Tuilleries.

The Trial of Berezowski.

The judgment of the Court of Mises en Accusation, committing Berezowski for trial, is dated July 4. The prisoner is described as Antoine Berezowski,born at Kolrziski (Volhynia) in Russla, on May 9, 1837, an adjusteur mecani-ciea, residing at No. 210 Rue Marcadet. Paris; height. 171 centinetries, hair and eye-brows chestnut, high forchead, brown eyes, middle-sized rose, large mouth, round chin, full face, and rather dark complexion. The document narrate the circumstances of the crime, including the bursting of the pistol, and the achievement of M. Raimbeau, the equerry, without any material or interesting variation from the accounts published in the newspapers a month ago. The following extract contains all the particulars discovered during the long secret "instruction" whether from Berezowski's own answers to interrogatories, or the minute researches of the

The accused at once accepted the responsibility of the attempt, of which he admitted himself to be the author. He declared that he had resolved

to kill the Emperor Alexander, and that it was

with that object exclusively that he fired upon

the Imperial carriage. He said that he had consided his project to no one, and that he stood "alone with his country," which he desired to avenge by killing the Czar. In the course of all his examinations he constantly affirmed that he never meant to hurt the Emperor Napeleon, and was perfectly certain that the bullets would not touch his Majesty. Berezowski fought in the ranks of the Polish insurrection in 1863. After having waited in vain for a long time in Gallicia for an order to resume time in Gallicia for an order to resume the campaign, he sought refuge first in Germany, and afterward in Belgium. He came to Paris in the beginning of November, 1865. He obtained employment in MM. Gouin's factory as an adjusteur mecanicien, withiwages of 30 centines the hour. He received from the Prefecture of Police a subsidy of 35 francs per month. In order to improve his French, he went for ten months to the Institution Jauffret. Since the 30th of April last Berezowski was out of employment until May 27. when he went to Mony. in ment until May 27, when he went to Mony, in the Department of the Oise, to work for a few days, telling his concierge that he should be back on June 1st. On that day, which was the day of the arrival of the Emperor Alexander, he waited two hours outside the Northern Railway Station to see him pass. On Tuesday, June 4, he again went to see him as he was leaving Opera. When the accused ascertained that it was not difficult to get near the Czar, he made up his mind to take his life, and fixed June 6 for the execution of his design. On the 5th he bought a double-barreled pistol, caps, and bullets, at an armorer's on the Boulevard de Sebastopol. He chose the pistol from several which he was told had been tried. He still wanted powder, and as his money was all gone he pawned a paletot to buy some. On the morning of the 6th he loaded the pistol, and finding his bullets too small for the barrels, he made with some lead two lingots of a cylindrical form, 19 millemetres long, and weighing 16 grammes, which he rammed into the barrel with a piece of iron. Thus armed, he left his lodgings at 9 in the morning, and was never seen there again. He breakfasted at a wine shop, in the Rue Marcadet, from whence he proceeded to the railway station at Batignolles, Year this he went into another wine shop and took a glass of Varmouth, and he left behind him a paletot. in the pocket of which was found a book, entitled, "A Study of Poland," by Casimir Wolowski. Page 80 of this book is turned down, and the following passage is marked: "Klenski's oath—I swear to prepare all possible means to insure the success of the insurmarked: "Klenski's onth—I swear to prepare all possible means to insure the success of the insurpossible means to insure the success of the insur-rection." The accused could not get near the sovereigns during the review. He took up a position at first on the rocks of the Cascades, by which he supposed the Czar would pass. When the filing past of the army was over, he watched the movements of the imperial cortege with an attentive eye. When he saw that the carriage in which the sovereigns were had changed its direction and

taken the Chemin de la Vierge, he ran across the Chemin de la Grande Cascade, and passed on under the trees and brushwood to the cross roads, which he reached just as the coretge was coming up. He fired somewhat obliquely, being on the left of the carriage, and a little behind it. If he is to be believed, he aimed at the Emperor Alexander's head when he fired.

The Court finds that there are sufficient charges The Court finds that there are sufficient charges established against Berezowski to commit him for trial for having, "on June 6, 1867, in the Bois de Boulogne, wilfully and with premeditation committed an attempt at homicide upon the person of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander, the which attempt, manifested by a commencement of execution, failed of its effect solely from circumstances independent of the will of the author."

RUSSIA. Betrothal of Grand Duchess Olgawith the King of Greece,

The order of the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the betrothal of the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna with His Majesty the King of the Greeks was promulgated on the 7th of July. The ceremony would take place on the 8th linst.

The Fate of Dr. Livingstone.

Despatches from Dr. Seward, the British Consul at Zanzibar, reached London on the 6th. The Consul inclines to the belief that Dr. Livingstone constitutions to the benefit that Dr. Living good is yet alive, and details many circumstances which give grounds, at all events, for hope. The Governor of Keelwa has addressed a letter to the Sultan, in which he expresses himself confident that Dr. Livingstone is not dead, and asks his Highness whether further inquiry in the interior is necessary.

MEXICO.

The Conflict of Authority—How the Commissary Bureau Vamosed—Riot-ous Scenes—The Streets Planted with Torpedoes.

The following private letter from Vera Cruz to a gentleman in Havana gives some important de-tails of the capitulation of the former city: tails of the capitulation of the former city:

Veha Chuz, July 1, 1867.—After the conflict
and confusion that followed the appearance of
Santa Anna had somewhat-subsided, a terrible
fear took possession of the Imperial Commissary,
Don Domingo Bureau, and he thought only of
saving himself. He sent for Don Miguel Carran,
a merchant of this place, and gave him a commission to the Liberal camp for the purpose of
arranging as good terms as possible under the
circumstances. In consequence Mr. Carran went
out to the Liberals and undertook to arrange the
bases for a capitulation. Gen. Benavidea, combases for a capitulation. Gen. Benavides, com-manding the besiegers, received Carran well, and it was with him that the ultimate terms of capitulation were settled.

Bureau then shipped Taboada off to Hayana almost by force, and then called a council of war to lay before them the situation of the place and get them to sign the terms he had secured. But in the council, which was held on June 25, Gen. Cuevas was present. He refused to sign any capitulation, and got others to follow his example. Burean got mad at him, and told him he had no right to be present at the council, as he exercised no military invisition. no military jurisdiction. Cuevas retorted sharply, and the council was brought to an end amid confusion and excitement.

At night Bureau took refuge on board the Austrian war vessel Elizabeth, and on the morning of June 26 the city found itself without a head; the garrison in consternation; the foreign troops under control of a Captain Soudriet, unpaid and cheated—these latter threatened to use violence in consequence—and the whole population preparing to protect their property and lives against them by foregon, were the uncorning against them by force of arms. On the morning of the 27th it was it regular saure on peut, overy one taking refuge on board whatever foreign vestications could reach, and leaving the city in the hands of the Prussian, English and American

It was in the afternoon of that day that the vanguard of the Liberal forces entered the city in the most orderly manner. The whole population turned out to meet them, notwitstanding the danger of being blown up by the torpedoes hidden along the roads. The number of them is stated at over five hundred, and the plan of the location had been carried off by the skedaddlers. Considerable anxiety is still felt, lest these informal machines do have to include the skedaddlers. fernal machines do harm to inoffensive people, ex the pressure of a half ounce weight suffices to explode one.

The enthusiasm and excitement consequent

upon the triumphal entry of the Liberal army based during three days. The city was decked in banners, flags, &c., and the houses illuminated at night. So we go.

A Police Commission in the Capital. The Civil Perfect of Mexico—Senor Baz—has organized a police commission for the capital. The following is his order announcing the fact: CITZEN JUAN JOSE BAZ, Civil Prefect Capital of the Republic, to the inhabitants.

Know ye: The Citizen General-in-Chief, under date of The Chizen General-in-Chief, under date of yesterday, informs me that for the presevation of order in the capital of the republic, it becomes necessary to organize a municipal commission. The following citizens have been appointed in such capacity: Autonio Martinez de Castro, Manuel Maria Zamacona, Rafael Dondé, José Maria Laurena. Lucio Padilla. Augustin del Rio Manuel Maria Zamacona, Kanael Donue, Jose Maria Lapagua, Lucio Padilla, Augustin del Rio, Manuel Villamil, Manuel Inda, Francisco Montez de Oca, Irnacio Baz, Cipriano Robert as Secretary, and Pantaleon Tavior, Treasurer. * * * Juan Jose Baz.

Mexico, June 21, 1867.
Until the arrival of the President and Cabinet, the following regulations will be enforced: 1. Murder, arson, rape and robbery shall be punished with death without regard to the rank or occupation of the guilty parties. It shall be considered a robbery to take possession of any goods without orders from the Gongol in Chief. goods without orders from the General-in-Chief, matter under what pretext it may be done Murder shall be considered as consisting in taking life without authority from the proper powers, or doing so in contravention of the law.

ers, or doing so in contravention or the laws.

2. Thiever and burglars caught in the act shall be immediately executed by the civil officers of the district n which the crime was committed and record hall be kept of all the proceedings in

Mexico, ame 21, 1867. Juan Jose Baz.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.

A Drunken Man's Body Severed by a Railroad Train. [kom the Memphis Appeal, 9th.] A shocking accident occurred on the Memphis and Charleson Railroad, late on Saturday night. About a mie beyond Middleton station the engineer of the train dieovered the body of a man lying access he trails a chart living access he ying across he track a short distance in front. He endeavord to stop the train, but could not, and locomotve and ears passed over the poor man's body, evering it in twain, and producing instant death. The body was taken to Middleson the body was taken to Middleson to have the body was taken to Middleson to have the body was taken to have the body was taken to have the body was taken to have the body to be the bod Mayfield. H was a wood-chopper, with a family consisting of wife and six children. On Saturday he and : friend became very much intoxicated, and afer dark left the town in company. cated, and aer cark left the town in company, walking down the track. Mayfield, becoming sleepy, laid dwn on the track, but his friend, doubtless accientally, found a bed on the side of the road. Unfer the circumstances, the engineer is not consumble for this terrible accident. The radius of the implight was too small to admit of the train, undr full headway, being checked in time to save the unconscious man from the horrible death whice overtook him.

MR. J. A. WHIPLE, of Boston, has the largest establishmentand is one of the most succe photographer in the United States .- Springfield

-It is a singlar fact that there are now ally three bardets professors at Oxford—Sir F. Ousely, Music Sir B. Brodle, Cheznistry, and Sir F. H. Doyle, Petry.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

THE SUPPRAGE CONVENTION.—Delegates from nearly all the townships and wards in the First Congressional District of New Jersey have been chosen to the Suffrage Convention, to be held on Tuesday next in Tention South Lorenties. chosen to the sunrage convention, to be neid on Tuesday next, in Trenton. South Jersey, if all the delegates attend, will be well and ably represented, and it is thought that other sections of the State will also send large delegations, so that, from appearances, the Convention will be one of the largest as well as the most important of any ever held for any political purpose. The pearthe largest as well as the most important of any ever held for any political purpose. The nearness of the time for holding, and the object of this Convention, demand prompt and determined action on the part of those interested in its success. It is to give expression by the people, through their representatives, to the principle of so amending the State Constitution that impartial suffrage shall be guaranteed to all, irrespective of color. In other words, to strike from the tive of color. In other words, to strike from the Constitution the word "white," and thus give citizenship to the colored man, as well as the right to the elective franchise. If this Convention decides affirmatively on the question, the proposition will constitute a leading feature in the canvass for members of the Legislature the coming fall, and the friends of the measure are confident of complete the convention of the measure are

confident of complete success. FOUNDATION COMMENCES.—The foundation of the new Methodist Tabernacle Church in North Camden has been commenced, and the work will continue to be urged forward with rapidity until the building is entirely completed. This congregation have been very persevering in their efforts to provide themselves with a suitable and convenient house of worship, and they have now commenced one which they have designed to meet their wants. The corner stone will be laid in a few

INTERESTING MEETING.—The camp meeting now in progress at Vineland is exciting a great deal of interest. It is attended by persons from a large number of States, and some very able ministers are present. It is the largest meeting of the kind ever held in South Jersey, and the good accomplished already is said to be truly gratifying. It is to close on the 27th inst., making a continuance of nine days.

More Camp Meetings .- Arrangements have been perfected for holding camp meeting according to the following programme: At Seaville, commencing July 29th; at the station near Barnsboro, on the West Jersey railroad, beginning on August 5th; at Pittsgrove on the 12th of August; at Port Elizabeth on August 19th; at the head of Tuckahoe river on the 3d day of September September.

THE CROPS.—It is a gratifying fact that, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season and the great amount of water fallen, every kind of erops throughout the entire portions of South and West Jersey were never better. Those which have been gathered gave an abundant yield, and those yet to come in present the most promising results.

ENTERED UPON HIS DUTIES.—Hon. William P. Tatem, the newly appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the First District, has entered upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. Tatem has appointed Charles F. Redman, formerly Assistant Assessor, as his chief clerk. BEAT HIS WIFE. - A man named Long has been

beld to answer the charge of violently beating his wife, by Mayor Cox, of Camden. The cir-cumstances of the case show him to belong to the "Independent Order of Wife Beaters."

DISCONTINUED.—The services on Sunday evenings in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth above Market street, under the Pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Reed, have been discontinued until the first of September next. Exertising That's. - The West Jersey Railroad

Company, in order to accommodate people attending the Camp Meeting now in progress at Vineland, are running excursion trains to and from that place. CRANBERRIES .- Three thousand acres of cranperries in Atlantic county alone are now in a

successful state of cultivation and it is said, the

yield will be abundant. Domestic Wine—The Port Grape in New Jersey. The following cannot fail to satisfy any skeptical persons about Speer's Wine being a purely

grape juice Wine: Passaic, Oct. 28d, 1865. This is to certify that I have been a resident of Passaic for the past twelve years, during which time I have known Mr. Alfred Speer, and been

thoroughly posted in the manufacture by him of his celebrated Wines. and can testify to the fact, derived from a personal knowledge, that his ex-cellent Port Grape Wine is made entirely from the Oporto Grape, which he extensively culti-vates in vineyards in sight of my residence. The Port Grape vine is a variety of his own raising, cultivated exclusively by himself, and is a supe-C. M. K. Paulison, U. S. Dep. Collector Int. Rev.

PASSAIC, Oct. 20th, 1865.
This is to certify that Mr. Alfred Speek is a resident of this village, and, to my personal knowledge, has devoted a number of years to the manufacture of pure and valuable Wines. has a large vineyard in view of my residence, and has been for some time engaged in cultivating the Port Grape. The Port Grape Wine cannot be excelled by any American wine. It is bottled by Mr. Speen every season, in large quantities, but not disposed of until it attains the agé of four years: he age of four years:

D. B. SICKLES. Central National Bank, New York.

The following letter is from an eminent physi-The following letter is from an eminent physician who lives in sight of Speek's vineyard:

Passate, Oct. 20th, 1865.

I hereby certify that Mr. A. Speek, of this village, has a large vineyard of choice grape vines, which are looking very fine. He also purchases a great many grapes, not as yet producing as many himself as is required to keep his stock of wine full. He has the Port Grape, the wine of

wine full. He has the Port Grape, the wine of which is held in high estimation, and of which he has a large quantity on hand lying in his cellars, requiring age before he disposes of it.
R. A. TERRUNE, M. D.

STRANGER ROBBED .- An individual, who came to this city to see the sights, fell in with a faseinating young woman last night, and was taken to a house in Pine alley. After carousing for some time, he gave the female a twenty dollar bill to be changed, but she did not turn up again with the necessary funds. Elizabeth Lewis was afterwards arrested upon the charge of having been the delinquent. She was taken before Alderman Morrow this morning, and was held in \$800 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

DISHONEST SERVANTS .- Hannah Marrow and Rose Melloy, employed as domestics at the Continental Hotel, were before Recorder Encu this morning, upon the charge of lareeny. For some time past butter and eggs have been missed from the house, and this morning, it is alleged, the de-fendants were seen leaving the premises with baskets containing those articles. They were each held in \$800 bail for trial.

INJURED BY A PASSENGER RAILWAY CAR. -A boy named George Bailey, seven years of age, was run over by a car of the Race and Vine Streets Railway Company, on Second street, below Market, about seven o'clock last evening. The wheels passed over his legs, crushing them so badly that his recovery is considered scarcely possible. The sufferer was taken to his home at Strawberry and Market streets.

A BRUTAL FELLOW.—Wm. Ball, aged thirtynine years, residing on Tenth street, below Jefferson, was arrested yesterday, by Officer Lamsback, of the Park Police, upon the charge of attempting to commit a brutal assault upon a little girl; eight years of age. He was taken before Alderman Massey, and was sent to prison, in de-fault of \$1,500 bail, to await trial.

PRICE THREE CENTS. FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Miscrable Screamer. - Air - "Beautiful

Dreamer."
Miserable screamer over the way,
Bullfrogs and tomcats are echoing the lay;
Sounds like thine own each morning we hear,
Just as the man with the charcoal draws near.

Miserable screamer, murd'ress of song.
List while I beg thee to cease thy wild screams;
Goue are my fears of sleeping too long...
Miserable screamer, you've rained my dreams!
Miserable screamer, you've rained my dreams!

Miserable screamer, out on the sea Many a perpolae is signing for thee; O'er the blue waves the steamers are borne,— Oh, do buy a ticket and start in the morn!

Miserable acreamer, gladden my heart—
Cease that "queer" song that disturbs my peace;
If from that window you do not depart,
Miserable acreamer, I'll call the police!
Miserable screamer, I'll call the police!
—Hartford Times.

—A correspondent of the Courier des Etats:

Unis tellas characteristic story of Count Bismarck:

"It sppears that the Count is not fond of ices and confectionery, but that he has a healthy German appetite for beer. On the evening of the ball at the Prussian embassy he called for his favorite beverage. M. de Gulty took him into the garden, and showed him a keg snugly placed under a tent. Bismarck drank, lit a cigar and sat down: Whenever thirsty promenaders approached the tent he courteously filled their mugs, not neglecting his own. In this useful and innocent occupation he spent the greater part of the evening." pation he spent the greater part of the evening."

—At Galveston, Texas, on the 4th of July, an American flag was thrown across the street. The street cars approached—a lady therein saw the "hateful thing." Curling her nose skyward, she sald: "Driver, are you going under that flag?" "Well, mem," he answered, "I don't see how Imto get around it." "You can't take me under it. Let me out. Stop on the other side." Ont she et me out. Stop on the other side. got and trudged around for a half-block to avoid the beautiful flag.

the beautiful flag.

—The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by the Viceroy of Egypt, visited the Exhibition on Sunday, at half-past eleven, and examined several sections, stopping for some time in the grand temple of the Isle of Philo, where a munmy, several thousand years old, was opened before them. After bands of interminable length had been unrolled the head was laid bare: the features. been unrolled the head was laid bare; the features. were well preserved, but entirely black. A strong balsamic odor escaped and filled the place.

balsamic odor escaped and filled the place.

—There is a little anecdote going about Paris to the effect that the Duke and Duchess de Persigny took their eldest son to be confirmed the other day, when the astonishing discovery was made that the lad had never been christened. This neglect was soon rectified, and young Persigny confirmed. Prince Napoleon has not yet a children christened, on signy confirmed. Prince Napoleon has not yet managed to have his children christened, on account of the anti-clerical proceedings of his father-in-law father-in-law.

-A proclamation has been posted up throughout Canton forbidding the printing of Chinese-newspapers by foreigners. It has put a sum-mary stop to the existence of a little broadsheet published under foreign editorship there. This document purports to be an imperial order transmitted by the Governor-General of the two Kiangs (Kiang-tsu and Kiang-tse) to the Governor

of Canton. -A man named Paine, in Monroe county, New York, a lawyer, drew up a will for a dying man, and after it was signed and read, Paine claimed that it was not right, and drew up a new one, which was signed without reading, and it was found that all the property was willed to Paine. He is now in jail awaiting examination.

—A Paris correspondent says: "The Prefect of

Police has at this moment as many as fifty letters before him from persons asserting that they were the first to collar Berezowski. M. Berillon, a commissary of police, has been charged to ascertain, if he can, to whom the honor is really due." J. Lothrop Motley, John R. Bartlett, of Rhode Island, T. Bigelow Lawrence, United States Consul-General at Florence, and Dr. Joseph Sargent, of Worcester, are delegates of the American Antiquarian Society to attend a Congress of Antiquarians at Antwerp, August 25.

Josh Billings says: "I always advise short sermons, especially on a hot Sunday. If a minister kan't strike ile in boring forty minutes, he has either got a poor gimlet or else he is boring in the wrong place."

The salmon and salmon-trout are dying in considerable numbers in the English and Scotch rivers, and especially in the Solway. A Scotch paper attributes the cause to the heaf of the sune., the fish are dying of sun-stroke. -Among the anecdotes of M. Trousseau, is one to the effect that he would never consent that, his grandchildren should take a dose of medicine. Yet M. Trousseau made a handsome fortune by

dosing other people's children. Japanese Tommy has become a great man, and he is to be Governor of Hiago—one of the new ports to be opened January 1. He respectfully desires to be recognized hereafter as Thomas, and he claims the prefix of captain.

Two telegrams in cipher, were sent from New Orleans Sunday morning, July 6, to the French Emperor and one of his Ministers, at a cost of \$13,000. It is supposed they refer to the marder of Maximilian of Maximilian.

-Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says she is a woman se soul has been energized by study, elevated by reflection, chastened by sorrow, and sanctified by faith."

-The Sultan, before deciding on his visit to Paris, was very anxious to know how the French Emperor dressed and rode, and ordered clothes cut on the models of those of Napoleon III: —One of the most singular speculations of the age is a joint stock hospital about opening in Buenos Ayres. Subscribers paying ₹1.20 in silver, monthly, are to be admitted free.

-The great tabernacle of the Saints at Salt Lake City is now finished. It is 250 feet wide, and furnishes comfortable sitting room for 10,000

—Harvard has given the degree of M. A. to Charles G. Leland, editor of Forney's Press. Thesame college has given the LL. D. to George Pea-

—The Minnesota journals claim twenty million bushels of wheat as the yield of the present harvest. There is no famine in that states The elephant belonging to Forepaugh's

week. He accomplished the entire distance-240 -N. P. Willis once said, in private conversation, that a woman would tire of Phrebus Apollo-nimself if the young man hung about the house

nenageric walked from Boston to Albany last

Foreign gossipers engage Mr. Peabody to Miss Burdett Coutts-which would make two ".stoop."

—In Berlin, Herr Easker has been fined one hundred thalers for the too free expression of his sentiments in the Chamber of Deputies. -There is talk of using the waters of the Falls. of the Ohio, at Louisville, for extensive cotton

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon is very anxious to see a deputation of the press of Great Britain at the Exhibition, about September. -Puerto Rico is described as a moral Paradise. Doors are never locked, and bolts and bars, except mosquito bars, are unknown.

—Why are trout like poor base ball players? Because they are often "caught out on a fly." -It is officially announced that the grasshoppers have left the State of Kansas. -Whittler first appeared in print in the Newbury (Conn.) Free Press in 1826.

-There is a corner in the town of Mudison, Me., where twelve roads meet.