Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 89.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1867.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION:

GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, F. L. FETHELSON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, GASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS.

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. Warcrooms. 1163 Chestnut street. jol8-8m5

BURNELL.—On the 21st instant, of cholera infantum, James Edwin and Charles Henry (twin children), sons of Dr. W. W. and Elizabeth D. Burnell, aged 11 months and 5 days. nd 5 days. CAMERON.—On the afternoon of the 21st instant, after short illness, Martin Thomas, con of Elijah and Elizabeth Gameron.
Funeral on Wednerday morning, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Modia, Delaware county, Pa. 55 HICKS.—On the 21st inct., Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Wm 11sts.

licks.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
then her funeral, from her husband's residence, 807
torth Eleventh street, on Thursday, 25th instant, at 10
clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cencetry.

JESSUP.—At Newport, R. I., on the 15th fust, Tille N.,
whe of Alfred D. Jessen, in the 43d year of her age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral, which will take
lace from the residence of her husband, 1425 Walnut
treet. treet. ff; MERCIER.—On Sunday afternoon, Elst instant, Mrs. Linanda D. Mercler. Amanda D. Mercler, Funeral on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from N.W. corner South and Second streets. WELKS-In Haltimore, on the morning of the 19th inst., Joseph Wecks, in the 75th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

MARTIN THOMAS CAMERON.—Death lover a shining mark. One of those strange and mysterious dispensations of Providence has removed from our midet, in the very flower of his youth, the cherished friend whose name we have mentioned above.

of Providence has removed from our midet, in the very thouser of his youth, the cherished friend whose name we have mentioned above.

Just merging into his mineteenth year—fell of life and hope, with everything around him to make him happy, bright prospects before him; percessed of a read filled with ambition; frank and generals to a facility tender, loving said affectionate to those around him; in the very spring time of life he has been called from earth to mingle in the more peaceful scence of a brighter and a better world. He had but recently chosen a protection, and in preparing himself for it entered up-d a course of study with an application, determination and seal seldom exhibited in a student, and in the space of sight mentis had made proceed for beyond expectation.

As we gather around his bird let be minch the dew drop of grif with the emolers clod, which ringla death knell as it falls upon the estant and take this lesson to ourselve. That though we may be surrounded by everything calculated to make by happe in this world, that "In a moment, in the twinkling of an eyell the unvelcome messenge may enter our pertels, and as yito is, "I stand at the door and knock. Behold the Bridegroom cometh," by ye out to meet him. This slight trib its to his memory is from one who had become warmly attached to him, and who deeply feels his best, his PIFICEPTOR.

EVICE & LANDELL HAVE THE BEST ARTICLE OF Black Iron Barege, two yards wide; also, the ordinary EYRE & LANDFILL
Have reduced all the Summer blike 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 short nomy22/3m3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY DETH, 1877-AT A meeting of the City Executive Committee of the Union Republican party, held this day, the following Supplementary Rules were adopted and ordered to be printed for the use of the various Division A-sociations.

JOHN L. HHLL. WILLIAM R. LEGIS, 1 AND JOSEPH S. ALLEN Secretarice.

These Rules shall be binding on all the Ward and Division Organizations of the Union to publican party of the City of Philadelpnia at the one sing Desegrate Election.

RULE FIRST.

It shall be the duty of the Republican Judges and inspectors elected at the election in October, Poste conduct. spectors elected at the election in October, 1993, to conduct the Belegare Election to be held on the for it. The day it angust of this year. In any Election DV islon that failed to elect the Republican Candidate for Fridge, said candidate shell act as Judge; where a scaency occas by death, a moval or otherwise, the remaining Election Onicers, in conjunction with the DV islan Committee of Superintendence, shall fill such vacancy. All appointments or change of election officers mest be reported by the Division Committee of Superintendence to the Fresid at the Ward Committee at least one week when to said Is he shall lead to the Ward Committee at least one week when to said Is he shall lead to the Committee at least one week when the said to be a candidate before any of the conventions provided for in these rules.

The Delegate Elections shall be held at the regular place of holding elections; or, if a change is desired, the place of holding said Delegate Elections may be changed by the Division Committee of Superint netwer in conjunction with the election oneers of said Division: Proceeded, That one week's notice shall be given by the voters of each Division of the place of helding said Delegate Elections.

RULE SECOND

RULE SECOND . On the evening of the sixth, seventh, and eight of the month of August of this year, the Kepublican Election Officers of each Election Division, and the Division Committee of Superintendence, shall need at the usual place of holding said Delegate Election, or such place as may be provided, between the hours of four and eight véclock, P. M., to prepare a registry of the Republican voters of said Division. Said officers shall enter in a hook, containing street lists, provided for that payees, the names and residences of all Republican voters of said Division who may apply, or who may be voteded for, by two well-known Republican voters of said Division, with the name of the youchers opposite.

known Republican voters of said Division, with the name of the vouchers opposite.

On the evening of the minth of August, between the hours of four and eight o'clock, P. M., said registry shall be open to the inspection of all Republican voters in said Division, and if it shall be satisfactually proven to the registering officers that the name of any person shall have been carolled who is not a member of the Regulican party, they shall strike his name from the list, and no person shall be allowed to vote at the ensuing Delegate Election shall be allowed to vote at the ensuing Delegate Election shalls be allowed to vote at the ensuing Delegate Election shalls be allowed to vote at the ensuing Delegate Election belies his name appears duly registered in the enrollment book of said Division.

The original copy of each Division Registry shall be deposited with the President of the Ward Committees, who shall cause to be prepared a sufficient number of the list-of voters for the use of each Division.

The Republican citizens of the different Election Division shall, on the first Tuesday in September in each year, meet at such places as may be designated by the Division Executive Committee, and organize by electing the others for the government of the Division Associations for the ensuing year.

Reofece, That all Rules or parts of Rules, inconsistent

for the eneming year.

Resolved. That all Rules or parts of Rules, inconsistent
herewith, be said the same are hereby repealed.

It nerewith, be and the same are hereby repealed. It

MORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND
GREEN LANE STATION.—The undersigned have
a full supply of the hardest and purest Lehigh Coal at the
above place. No Schuylkill coal kept. Partice in fiermantown or vicinity who desire a superior article for present use, or the winter, can have it promptly supplied and
delivered, by addressing to Box 2s Germantown Post
Office, or leaving orders at the Office, No. 15 South Seventh
street, Phila. BINES & SHEAFF.

A STATED MEETING OF THE ZOOLOGICAL Society will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the office of J. D. Sergeant, No. 420 Wall ut street. (It*) W. CAMAC, President, HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard Street, Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

THE Empress of the French makes an annual tour of the hospital, lunatic asylums and charita-ble institutions in Paris. She has already made a beginning for the year of this good work, and it is related that when in the prison of St. Lazare one of the women presented in the name of her one of the women presented in the name of her companious a petition requesting that they might be allowed to have wider benches. Her Majesty promised that the petition should be granted, and she quitted the settle amid tremendous cheering. As the Empress crossed the the court yard she turned to the governor of the prison and spoke about the benches. The poor women will only work the better if they are comfortably seated, and besides better if they are comfortably seated; and besides, their health may suffer." A young student answered, "Madame, disease even may ensue." Whereupon a doctor present answered, "I never remarked anything of the sort, Madame, and I have been in-daily attendance for the last ten years here." "That is scarcely a reason, doctor," said the argumentative Empress; "such facts may occur for sixty years without being remarked, and yet a single day may suffice to reveal them."

A CHICAGO ITEM.—Great excitement was caused on Thursday, by a shooting affair at the St. George's picnic, near Chicago. Mrs. Van Patten, wife of a cigar dealer named O. B. Van Patten, found her husband at the picnic with another woman. She drew a revolver and fired at the pair, missing both. She was so mortified with her bad aim that she at once placed the muzzle of the revolver at her head and fired, missir again, through the impertinent interference of a bystander, who elevated the weapon at the very moment when to do so was to spoil the performEUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.

Imperial Decree to the Austrian Navy Relating to Maximilian's Beath. [From the Gazette do Viena. July 4.] We have received for publication the following

As a mark of gratitude and respect for the emi-As a mark of gratitude and respect for the emi-nent services rendered by my august brother, His late Majesty the Emperor of Mexico, in aid-ing the development of the Austrian navy, whose superiority has been established by the achievement of many brilliant results, I hereby decree that the Austrian navy celebrate aboard its vessels a solemn mass for the dead, accompanied by the usual mourning salutes, and that for seven weeks the fing at the topmast be shrouded in crape. (oigned) Francis Joseph. Saltzbourg, July 3, 1867.

S. B. 18 p. Marghet White

Napoleon Anxious to Disclaim the Re-sponsibility of Maximilian's Death. [From the Opinion Nationale, July 5.] It is rumored that the French Government, in

order to disapprove as promptly as possible the charges implying that it should be held-responsible for the sanguinary denomenent of the Mexican drama, intends publishing documents which have deen suppressed up to the present writing. These documents, it is averred. will show that every effort was made to induce Maximilian to quit Mexico when Marshal Bazaine left the country, but that all attempts were rendered powerless by the intrigues of the Mexican clerical party.

Foreign Chastisement Uncalled for in Mexico.
[From the Journal des Debats, July 6.]

A telegram from Vienna announces that Admiral Tegethoff has been instructed to proceed to Mexico to recover the remains of the Emperor Maximilian, and rumor adds that an Austrian equadron will accompany the Admiral. The latter intelligence appears to us wholly inadmissible. No squadron is wanted to bring back a coffin. The mission of the conqueror of Lissa with a strong force into Mexican waters would seem to announce the intention of chastising Juarez and his partisans. We most heartily wish that means could be found to capture the bands which seized and put to death the brother of Francis Joseph: but is the thing possible? On the other hand, would there not be as much injustice as barbarity in bombarding Vera Cruz, and thus punishing, for the Emperor's murder, the town which remained the longest faithful to the Empire? Austria will doubtless understand, just like France, what is the most prudent course at the present day, namely, to intrust to the ambitious gladiators of Juarez themselves the task of chastising each other, and externinating themselves turn by turn in san-guinary anarchy. Alas, why did we not adopt that policy toward Juarez and his accomplices a

ian's Execution ranted by Events. Maximilian's

[From L'Opinion Nationale, July 5.] It is undoubted that the principle of public safety will occupy the foremost rank among the circumstances which determined the Mexican council of war to pass sentence of death upon Maximilian. No intelligent man could have blamed the Mexicans for having made the maxim to which we refer an inflexible rule of conduct. had the destinies of the republic, indeed, exacted the death of the prisoner. But, in our opinion, the safety of Mexico required the adoption of no such measure. Maximilian had received the greatest and most terrible lesson ever taught a prince. He atoned for that which he first considered as a legitimate ambition, by suf-tering, humiliation, and unconceivable agonies. The madness of his wife dealt him a most terrible blow, after the affliction of which he yearned to bid an eternal farewell to Mexico and return to the Court of Francis Joseph, there to occupy once more the position he had held and abaudoned to reign over the inhabitants of a foreign land. The total failure of the expedition was a sufficient guarantee in itself for Mexico that attempt of the kind would no other by European Governments, and Maxhaving quitted the country without even hoping to return, had neither children who might one day claim the throne by right of inheritance, nor relations who would ever think of seizing the crown of thorns that had torn the Archduke's brow rather than adorned it. execution of Maximilian was not, then, handed by those inexorable events that occasionally occur during the violent erises of the social and political transformation of nations. depublic was emerging from a prolonged and cruel trial: greater brilliancy should have been shed upon its aureola. The victory of the Mexicans is for the greater part due to the intervention of the United States in their behalf: Mexico ought have endowed their triumph with a character that would forever have honored the Mexicar people and won for them the sympathies of the civilized world.

The Estrangement Between Maxi-

milian and the Emperor of Austria. (Paris Correspondence of the London Sea.)
The European colony in Mexico mid long remarked the coldness which existed between the Compte de Thun, Minister of Austria, and the emperor-who, however, was personally attached to the Compte. It appears that the Emoress Charlotte's fete on the 4th of November 805, was celebrated at the Falace at Mexico by a brilliant evening party, at which several stars of the literary world were present. The Spanish poet. Portella, read a piece The Spanish poet. Portella, read a piece recognized; and furthermore, that his rights as Archduke and member of the Imperial family would only be restored to him at the expiration of the five years recognized by the family arrangement signed at Miramar. It appears that this despatch was the sole cause of the determination taken by Emperor Maximilian to continue the truggle against the Liberals without the ald of france. This it was that induced him to listen to the arguments of M. Sorres, who offered him the of poetry in honor of the young Empress, and a lrama written by him was performed in a theatre improvised for the occasion. All the Court dignitaries, as well as the Corps Diplomatique were present, with the exception of the Austrian and Belgian Ministers, Compte de Thun and M. de Blondel. This was the beginning of a misunderstanding between the Cabinets of Vienna and Moxico. While the Emperor Maximilian was traveling through some disturbed provinces with General Castelnau, he received a telegram from his brother, the Emperor of Austria, informing him that if he returned his title of Emperor would not he title of Emperor would not be support of the Mexican Conservatives. There fore, the whole responsibility of this tragic end rests on the House of Austria. What confirm this report is the undoubted fact that but a few this report is the undoubted fact that out a few days ago the Emperor Francis Joseph telegraphed to his brother to return, promising that his family inheritance should be at once restored to him. But this promise came too late. Maximilian had already, through the treachery of the Republican Lopez, delivered his sword to Escobedo.

The Mexican Question Discussed in the French Chambers,
In the sitting of the French legislative body the Mexican question was under discussion. M.

"The Mexican expedition has ended without any good results to France. Our compatriots remain exposed to greater losses than ever, our commerce with Mexico is ruined, and the prestige of our greatness is compromised in America. Even in Europe the Mexican imbroglio has ham-pered our attitude toward the great revolution accomplished in Germany. The lesson of this unhappy expedition is that control and opposition are necessary. The Mexican expedition was approved by no one in France, but was, nevertheless, undertaken and continued for several years. There are two ways of understanding monarchical government. The first is the rule of a Prince with irresponsible Ministers, who

merely excute the orders they receive.

second is a Prince governing with responsible Ministers, who have to submit their views to him as the head of the State, and can, if necessary, lean upon a representative Assembly which is lean upon a representative Assembly which able to oppose the Ministers, both, however, de-pendent upon public opinion. This is the form of monarchy toward which we must advance as

speedily as possible in the interest of the Government and country. Perfect silence prevailed in the Chamber during

this speech.
M. Granier de Cassagnac defended the Mexican M. Jules Favre stated that the real idea of the expedition was the subversion of the Mexican Republic and the establishment of a throne in Mexico, but this intention had been concealed by the Government. The French troops ought to have brought back Maximilian, and thus have saved France from the stain of blood which will rest upon her. [Noisy interruptions.]

M. Rouher protested strongly against the words

ITALY AND THE POPE.

Important Speech by the Holy Father.

Rome (July 4) Correspondence London Times.]

I have already mentioned that on Monday evening the deputation of the Hundred Cities of Italy presented a magnificent album to the Pope. On that occasion Count Claudio Boschetti read the address to his Holiness, which it is not necesthe address to his Holiness, which it is not necessary to give, and the Pope replied. The answer has not yet been published, but I have managed to procure a copy of it, and send it entire, as it shows what the animus of the Pope is, and to a certain extent what will be his future policy. His Holiness, pointing to the Castle St. Angelo, said:
"There upon that pile stands the angel who

to its scabbard, and, in like manner, I announce this day the termination of the postilence. The allusion is to a tradition that on the cessation of the plague, in the time of Gregory the Great, the angel sheathed his sword.] Now, again, methinks I see him return the sword to its scab-bard, as if in the act of obeying the Divine decrees, for to-day commences an era of mercy. At the beginning of this century, on this very day, one of my predecessors was dethroned, and compelied to fly into exile, pursued by those same enemies who now, under the pretence of aggrandizing their country, would root out of our hearts our holy faith. On this same day for it began with their earliest breath) liberating torces enter this Holy City to disperse the enemies of God and His Church, who in this city, the centre of the Catholic Faith, wished to destroy the kingdom of Jesus Christ. Of ill omen to Rome had this day been called. I say that the hour of its triumph has begun. Men have said that I hate Italy. No, I do not hate her. I have loved her always, and have blessed her: I have longed for her prosperity, and God knows how I pray for her. Let us pray for this, I must at present call it, unhappy nation. This is not unity which is founded on egotism; that unity is not blessed which destroys charity and justice, which tramples under foot the right of all—of the ministers of God, and of good Christians. They have all for their enemies: all stand in array against them; for they have as their enemy God houself. The hour has dawned, our triumph cannot fail, and if it be delayed let us suffer in peace the inflictions of Divine justice, I am moved by this demonstration of affection—by the sentiments which you have expressed to me in your own name, and in the names of the hundred cities of Italy, and I declare to you all mygratitude, my tenderness. I bless those who have presented me this offering and their families, I bless you and your families with a special benediction, and if any one of them has wendered—if a father, a son, or a brother, deceived by fallacious ideas, has wandered into the path of error, let this benediction cause him to return to the straight path. May this benediction accompany you everywhere: may it follow you on your return to your homes: may it accompany you even to your last day. If during your lives you find yourselves abandoned by all, this benediction, will never forsake you. I bless this classic land, fruitful mother of so many saints, which has given to the Church and to heaven so many heroes of sanctity and jus-tice. I pray to God to preserve her in her ancient faith, which forms her greatest glory. Again I hath, which forms her greatest glory. Again I bless you and your families, and be this benediction a pledge to you of every prosperity. I impart it to you in the name of God, that we may reach that blessed eternity in which we shall praise and thank God. Farewell for ever and ever. Pax et Benedictio."

On few occasions has the Pope ventured so fully and so strongly to express himself on political subjects. His courage, always great, has derived fresh strength from this yast demonstration, and we shall see the results in a non pos-sums policy which will render any reconciliation on the part of the Italian Government more difficult than ever.
I have said nothing as yet of Cardinal D'Andrea.

who is still in Naples, and yet his case has been brought before a consistory, and he has received the following communication: that unless he return to Rome within five months he will be sus pended from his bishopric, and be deprived of the race attira and passiva in all councils. Considerme the circumstances, the sentence is a mild one. and much more so, probably, that his enemies, Cardinal Caterini and others, would have decardinal Caterini and others, would have de-sired. His best friends regret that his Emi-nence did not come up for this great occa-sion, of such solemn importance to the Church. Almost all the bishops of Southern Italy have been here and have crowded around Francis II. Hopes of a restoration are evidently not abandened, for there is no wish so mad that men will not indulge in it and trust in its accomplishment. ing away by steamer or by rail. Dr. Manning left on Monday; he was one of the bishops who arrived the carliest. The Irish bishops were latest in the field, and at the time I reported it none had arrived. They have since made up by their numbers for their delay. It is needless to say that the ultramontane visitors are sinking under the heat, which, as a sirocco wind is blowing, is more oppressive than I ever remember it in Rome ough I have known Rome in the month of August. One sits quietly in his chair and improvises a vapor bath, while respiration is difficult. This morning the Pope will visit the prison of St. Peter—that is the Maniertine Prison, in the Foro Romano; but it is an act of private tion. The great festival really terminated on

In the evening the palaces on the Capitol will be illuminated, as also the Museum, which will be thrown open to the public.

The English Captives in Abyssinia. Mrs. Stern, wife of an Englishman held in cap-tivity in Abyssinia, sends to the London Times

the tollowing letter from her husband:

"Magdala, May 1, 1867.—My dear Charlotte: Another month has passed since I last wrote to you, a month, like all the rest in this miserable life, full of auxious care and wearysome nactivity. We have friends near and around us, but in this even the most tender and sacred; and, after all that has occurred, the pettiest and most con-temptible chieftain, if he gets us into his power, may think that by retaining in his clutches a few defenceless Europeans he will make his fortune. Should the Metropolitan survive the ever-growing confusion, we shall have an honest and disinterested friend; but this, like everything else, is still problematical. About a fortnight ago all the European employés, with the exception of two old men, were, together with their wives and children and their property, with Mrs. Resenthal and Mrs. Flad, selzed. The motives which prompted his Majesty to adopt such measures of severity towards individuals who have always been most subservient and obsequious to his whims is still a mystery. The King bus to his winner is sent a mystory. The brought various trumpery charges against them, which they repelled with energy. Their property has been partially restored to them, but they are

confined in Debra Tabor, where they are guarded,

but not chained. It is said that the report of the payement of the avenue sitting about the Mr. Flad's returning without the artisans. I many of whom I knew, as they had furnished the ostensible cause for their imprison-"This outburst of unprovoked resentment au-

gurs nothing auspicious for us, and probably our position as the majority of us expected, will not be enhanced by Mr. Flad's return. Negotiations and enhanced by Mr. Flad's return. Negotiations and delays might have averted the storm, but now, as it seems looming nearer and nearer, we will say: 'Thy will be done.' You and all interested in our liberation, not withstanding all that has been written from hence, must have been grievously deceived about the character of the King. Presents with another man might have effected our deliverance, but King Theodorus, though not loth to accept the one, wants the hostages as well—a security, as he imagines, for ever-increasing concessions. I am quite prepared for every emergency, and therefore do not trouble myself about the future. We have a God who is not about the future. We have a God who is not confined to space or locality, and if we faithfully confide in Him, He may, in the hour of the greatest extremity, discomfit the wicked and preserve

"MAY 2.—I just add a line to my letter of yesterday, as it is doubtful whether the opportunity of writing will not before many days have clapsed become exceedingly difficult, if not utterly impossible. The return of Mr. Flad, the disappointment of the King in not obtaining the requested accession to his white victims, and the consciousness that neither intrigue nor cunning will avail ness that neither intrigue nor cunning will avail him to extort fresh concessions from the British into extort fresh concessions from the British into extort fresh concessions from the British into the property of British Christians, all, I believe, combine to bring before long our melancholy and doleful history to a crisis. Every day, nay, every hour, sweexpect to be transferred to the common prison, and to get hand-chains again. Only a week ago upwards of two hundred prisoners, among whom are many persons of high rank, were ordered to be executed. This indiscriminate massacre, which has probably been prompted by the want of has probably been prompted by the want of guards to protect them, indicates no improvement in the tyrant's temper. We fear that willful, wicked misrepresentations and cruel, unpardona-ble selfishness united in concealing the true state of our position and the well-known designs of the King.

"God bless you and the darling children, and that we may both receive strength according to our need is the fervent prayer of your ever affec-tionate husband. Heney A. Stern.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

Horrible Cruelties of the Turks in Crete.

Washington, July 21.—The latest official accounts from Crete give terrible reports of the cruelties of the Turks. The Cretans having inflicted savere mainly markets. Pasha's spies, this general retaliates by actually Passa's spies, this general retaliates by actually crucifying a Grecian priest in order to satiate his revenge, and at the same time to east odium upon the Christian religion, from which he apostatized that he might become a Turkish general. He besieged a cavern in which Greek women and children had taken refuge, and by closing the cavern with stones left them to die of starvation. This renegade is repeating in Crete the scenes of capage gade is repeating in Crete the scenes of carnage
which made him so infamous in Koordistan,
Syria and Montenegro. He boasts that he will exterminate the Cretans. The Turkish Govern-ment, staking its faith in this General, declinse for the present to yield to the remonstrances of foreign powers. It declares, however, that it will consult Cretans wishes in the event of the revolution not being quelled prior to July 24th. It is stated that, as the Cretans are more heroic than ever in their resistance, there is no probability of the success of Omar Pasha.

Turkish View of the Outbreak e following official news, dated Sphakia, July has been received from Omar Pacha-Turkish troops, and the insurgents have given up their arms. On the 5th instant the Imperial troops were disembarked at Casel Franco, and troops were disembarked at Casel Franco, and to-day they routed the insurgents, occupied several villages, and put the rebels to flight. In the pursuit the soldiers occupied the highest mountains of Sphakia. Everywhere the insurgents are dispersed, and one body, having taken refuge in the caverns of the mountains, are closely invested by the Imperial troops, who to-night will signal their presence and success by sonding up to the their presence and success by sending up rockets from the top of the mountains. The disarmament of nearly all the districts has been effected under most favorable auspicies and most successfully. More than 5,000 rifles have been forcessfully. More than 5,000 rifles have been for warded to the authorities. The officers who ar rived here with the report from Omar Pacha reported that the junction of the sea and land forces in Sphakia was expected to take .place on

Guy Fawkes Alarm in Washington. Washington, July 21.—A curious case was tried here yesterday afternoon, before Justice Walter, which in its first development gave good promise of revealing the dark machinations of another Guy Fawkes plot, but which after in vestigation resulted in nothing worse than the arrest of an individual for expressing an uncharitable opinion, accompanied by a very absurd threat. A man named Samuel Strong, who lives near the Capitol, presented himself at police headquarters yesterday, in company with one of the Capitol police, and asked to see Maj. Richards, the Police Superintendent. The Superintendent being absent, an officer then on duty heard his complaint, which was as follows: That while sweeping off his pavement that morning he heard one of the workmen engaged in paving Maryland avenue say that if he could get several barrels of gunpowder he would place them under the Capitol and blow it up, with all the members of Congress in it. He said that he had immediately reported the fact to one or two Senators and to Judge Fisher, all of whom had said the matter ought to be investigated at once.

Upon this statement a warrant was issued by Justice Walter, and placed in the hands of detectives Clarvoe and McDevitt, with the following instructions: "Samuel Strong charges a certain gentleman, name unknown, but can be pointed out, with making threats towards members of Congress, and verily believes that he will disturb the peace in the county aforesaid. You are hereby commanded immediately to apprehend the said person, and bring him before me, a

justice of the peace.' The officers, accompanied by Mr. Strong, proceeded to the spot where the would-be Gay Fawkes was at work; but the latter, suspecting the intentions of the officers, attempted to escape the intentions of the officers, attempted to escape. He was speedily captured; however, and taken to police headquarters. He gave his name as charles Sorrell, and was employed as a laborer to assist the pavers who were paving Maryland avenue. Mr. Sorrell stated that on the morning before the day's vork commenced, Mr. Strong was sweeping the sidewalk in front of his house, and became engaged in conversation with the workmen, who were sitting near by. Mr. Strong remarked that Congress had about finished their labors in pass-Supplementary Reconstruction bill, and would adjourn at three o'clock. Mr. Sorrell replied that "Congress and the Capitol ought to have been blown up before they passed it." "Why, you are a robel," said Mr. Strong: "I

will have you arrested right away. The Dry Tortugas is the place for you." The men then went to work, and Mr. Strong

went into the house.

After hearing the statements of both parties, Justice Walter was about to dismiss the case, and informed Mr. Sorrell that he would be discharged on giving security in the sum of \$300 to keep the peace, when Mr. Strong arrived with his witnesses, whereupon the Justice deided to hear the evidence in the case, which is as

Mr. Samuel Strong, sworn—This morning about half-past six o'clock, as I was sweeping the pave-ment in front of my residence, I noticed a number of workmen engaged by the contractor to lay

the parcinent of the avenue sitting about the metallic particular that the particular particular that the capitol before the war. I had often beard them talking against Congress, and they were engaged at this time in using abusive language, I heard the prisoner say, "I wish I could place fifty barrels of gunpowder under the Capitol, and blow them to hell." I asked the man who said it his name, but he would not tell me. I then asked a number of the mechanics what the man's name was who made that re-

what the man's name was who made that rewhat the man's name was who made that remark, but could not get any of them to answer me. I came to the city, and met Senator Harlan, and told him the conversation I had heard, and remarked that it was a habit of the secessionists to abuse and threaten Congress. He told me to go with him to the Capitol, and he would see about it. The Sergeant-at-Arms was notified of the threatening language that had been used, and he sent to the lieutenant of the Capitol police to make the complaint. These workmen have constantly been talking accession talk about my house, and about the next war that is impending, and as I am a loyal man I do not like to hear it. I spoke to Senators Harlan and Nye, and also to Judge Fisher, and they all said that I was per-fectly right shout it.

fectly right about it.

The next witness sworn was John E. Roberts, connected with the Capitol police, and formerly an attaché of General Baker's detective force.

I went to the locality where the workmen were I went to the locality where the workmen were engaged in paying the street near the Capitol, about fifteen minutes past ten o'clock this morning. I asked some of them how long the brick would last. They said, "that is nothing to us, we have better work to do—it will be another day, and we will do it," at the same time pointing to the Capitol. They also said they would make good work with many other of the public buildings in the city.

Prisoner—You did not hear me say so. You did not see me point to the Capitol, either.

did not see me point to the Capitol, either.
Witness—I have sworn to what I sald.
Prisoner—Well, I don't care if you have. You have not sworn that I pointed to the Capitol or made any remarks. made any remarks.
Witness-Your word is not worth anything;

you are not under oath.

There being no other witnesses the case was

Justice Walter then said to the prisoner—"You will know hereafter how to talk, and not to be so free in speaking your feelings."
The prisoner replied, "Yes, sir, I did not know

The prisoner replied, "Les, sir, 1 did not know that it was any harm to say what I did."

The Justice announced that he should hold the prisoner in \$300 for his appearance hereafter, whenever he may be wanted, and also for his good behavior for six months. Security was offered and Mr. Sorrell was released from custody, "Is wiser if not a better man." 'a wiser if not a better man." Mr. Sorrell is a laboring man, about thirty-

five years of age, and served during the war in the United States Navy. He is regarded as a quiet and peaceable citizen by his neighbors, and has never previously been known to entertain any desire for such sanguinary recreations as blowing up members of Congress.—Herald.

The Prince of Wales. A letter from London to the Chicago Journal

Says:
The Prince of Wales is under a cloud. Nobody seems willing to say exactly what the diffi-culty is, but there is a difficulty somewhere, and it does not require much trouble to hit upon the right conjecture. His popularity has sadly waned. When toasted now at any public assembly, the response is very feeble and apathetic, while, on the contrary, the name of the Princess papers chronicle his movements very briefly and coldly, while the satirical ones indulge in the most pointed allusions and terribly suggestive cartoons. One, the other day, represents him in the character of Hamlet, saying to the ghost of George the Fourth, vanishing in the distance, "I'll follow thee," while John Bull, the faithful Horatto, with a very sad and earnest countenance, is endeavoring to hold him back, and an incarnate Vox Populi in the background looks sternly on. This is terribly severe as well as terribly suggestive, and this sort of thing is going on constantly. Then again, in spite of his magnificent income of quite half a million of dollars per annum, the Prince is said to be already considerably involved in pecuniary matters, and there is not only talk of an appeal to Parliament for an increase of his income. income, but equally loud insinuations that such an appeal will be resisted.

I suppose the real truth is that the poor boy was brought up too strictly, for the Queen was a very severe mother, and the Prince Consort was almost Calvanistic in his religious notions, and hat as soon as he was thrown loose upon the world he naturally wished to see some of the ordinary pleasures of high life, and so has been sowing wild oats with both hands. There does not seem to be anything radically bad about him, though he comes of a wild stock, and it is to be hoped that he will in time see the error of his ways, and settle down as a good husband and father. Of one thing he and the world may be quite assured, and that is that the people of England will not tolerate another George the Fourth. He must become as much as possible never, especially if the Queen lives to the ordinary age, sit upon the English throne. I have said it.

From the days of Don Whiskerando downward—nay, from milites barbati of the classic age—there has been some mysterious affinity between war and whiskers. Campbell makes "leagued oppression pour to Northern wars her whiskered pandours," and ever and anon some European State forces or forbids its soldiers to wear their beards in particular fashion. Everybody remembers John Leech's horror-struck cavalryman who drops the Gazette he is reading with "Gracious Harry, infantry is going to grow a mustache!" The other day the Austrian troops were forbidden, under pains and penalties, to wear "mutton-chop" whiskers. Now, Lord Henry Lennox comes down upon the official British tar with an order enjoining officers to trim their whiskers (which have been too exuberant of late) down to the modest regulation length prescribed to their men. Lord Henry's order is based on the fact that, whereas beards are tabooed in the Royal Navy, some officers try to flank the printed instructions by "wearing whiskers of such inordinate size and length as to resemble beards." What would his Lordship say to the pair of beards that preside over our War Bureau and Navy Bureau? The fact is, this beard business, as discussed in foreign armies and navies, is rather ridiculous. The great captains of old wore beards, and swore by them, too, as much as they liked. Our own Revised Army Regulations are sensible on this point: "The beard to be worn at the pleasure of the individual: but when worn, to be kept short and neatly trimmed." restriction enough, and it avoids such painfu and exasperating proclamations as that of Lord Lennox to his brother Britons.

-The Hartford Courant is becoming funny. A few days ago it told of a man who sneezed the fulse teeth out of his mouth; now it says: game of base ball between the single and married tailors is talked of, and committees are at work making up the nines. In accordance with the old proverb, each nine will consist of eighty-one tailors. A proposition to invite "A. Johnson tailor" to join the game has been rejected. It is thought that he would not run well,

TE 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 vegeta-ble dentrifice, Sozodout.

Mrs. Judge Jenkins.

BEING THE ONLY GENUINE SEQUEL TO "MAUD

Maud Muller all that Summer day Raked the meadow sweet with hay;

Yet, looking down the distant lane, She hoped the Judge would come again

But when he came with smile and bow,

Maud only blushed and stammered "Ha-o-w?"

And spoke of her "pa," and wondered whether He'd give consent they should wed together.

Old Muller burst in tears, and then Begged that the Judge would lend him "ten."

For trade was dull, and wages low, And the "craps" this year were somewhat slow.

And ere the languid summer died, Sweet Maud became the Judge's bride.

But on the day that they were mated, Maud's brother Ben was intoxicated;

And Maud's relations, twelve in all, Were very drunk in the Judge's Hall. And when the stummer came again, The young bride bore him babies twain:

And the Judge was blest, and thought it stranger That bearing children made such a ch

For Maud grew broad, and red and stout, And the waist that his arms clasped about Was more than he now could span, and he

Sighed as he pondered, ruefully, How that, which in Maud was native grace,

And thought of the twins, and wished that they Looked less like the man that raked the hay

On Muller's farm, and dreamed with pain Of the day he wandered down the lane;

And looking down the dreary track, He half regretted that he came back;

Some maiden fair and thorough bred. For there be women fair as she,

Alas for maiden, alas for Judge, For the sentimental—that's one-half "fudge." For Maud soon thought the Judge a bore,

With all his learning, and all his lore. And the Judge would have bartered Maud's fair

face
For more refinement and social grace.

If, of all words of tongue-and pen, The saddest are these, "It might have been."

More sad are those that we daily see, More sad are those that we unity see,
"It is, but it hadn't ought to be."

-Lieutenant Baron von Rothkirch-Panton, of
the Prussian Cuirassiers of the Guard, took odds
that he would walk eight, ride eight, and drive eight German miles, twenty-four in all, within twenty-four hours without resting. A German mile is four and three-fifths Euglish, the whole on the 9th ult., commencing at 4.15 P. M. The Baron walked his eight miles in ten hours and a quarter; then rode his eight miles, on four horses, mostly at a trot or walk, in four quarter, and finally drove two pair of horses the remaining eight miles in three hours and fiftytwo minutes, finishing his feat in eighteen hours and twenty-two minutes without much fatigue except from tender feet, and, as it was at the rate of about four and a half miles an hour through-out, this effect could not be wondered at. No wonder men who can do four and a half miles an hour by horse and foot for a wager can accom-

plish such feats of marching against time as that which won Sadowa. -Lord Derby is still somewhat of an invalid. Lord Derby is still somewhat of an invalid. The cause of his indisposition was a fall in his dressing-room. Being probably absorbed with some matters of business that engaged his thoughts, without looking round he stepped backwards to sit down where a settee had usually stood, but which he was unaware had been re-moved. He fell heavily to the ground, and received a shock which, to a younger man, or to one of stronger frame, would have mattered little, but the effects of which the Earl is understood to

have felt severely for several days. -A Colonel Sokoloff has been sentenced by the St. Petersburg tribunal to sixteen months imprisonment in a fortress for having written a work entitled "The Apostates." The Wiest says that this book proceeds from a gloomy and skep-tical party known as Nihilists. These persons are, it appears, hostile to the church and the Christian religion; "they deny the right of private property, and indirectly excite to disobedience to the supreme authority."

-In an account of the distribution of the French prizes, Gerome is described as a "young, black-haired and black-eyed man, looking pale and thin as a ghost. He had apparently come from a dving bed to receive his honors." Meisfrom a dying bed to receive his honors." Meissonicr, on the other hand, is, as might have been expected, small and active like an Italian, and moved with military exactness. -Governor Throckmorton, they say, in view of

the uncertainty of human affairs, directed a re-cent communication to "His Excellency, or any other man. Governor of Louisiana. -A man was found shot near St. Lonis, and

as the weapon could not be found, an jury rendered a verdict of suicide. bably hidden the weapon or left it at home. -Col. Venable, of General Lee's staff, has accepted a Professorship in the University of Vir--The Empress Eugenic made Octave Feuillet

librarian at Fontainebleau. He is her favorite -Ap Thomas is going to do Bunyan's Pilgrin's Progress in music. He will be apt to find it hard

-Wiesbaden has had a water spout. Broken gamblers have always found a "spout" there, but of a different kind. -Solemn requiem masses have been celebrated

in various New Orleans churches for the repose -Houston, Texas, is to have a new Masouic temple, to be ninety-three feet square, five stories in height, and to cost \$50,000 in gold.

-The late cold spell is attributed by some to an iceberg on the coast of New England. Every-body knows a nice burg or two in New England. -Mr. John Stuart Mill has had conferred upon

him the highest honors at the disposal of the law faculty of the University of Halle. -Song of the evaders of the whisky excise, "I

—An Ohio farmer the other day sold a short-horn bull, "General Grant," for \$1,200. -Six hundred thousand people died from the

famine in Orissa. -New York pic nic parties take a military force to keep off the roughs. -An old man in Portland broke his thigh the

other day while pulling off his boots. -The ladies manned the engines at a fire iu Ithaca, and the fire gallantly retired. -A new flying machine has been invented.

It is on the rocket principle. A Norwegian artist is to perpetrate a full length portrait of Lincoln.