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RUGGLES-STEVENS.—In New York, on the 22d of Jely, by the Rev. 4F. A. Lawrence, Horace M. Ruggles, to Virginia Oldfield, daughter of the late Commodore Thomas H. Stevens, U. S. N. WILSON.—HARDESTY.—In Baltimore, on July 22, by the R. V. Dr. Pinkerton, General Edwin C. Wilson, of Eric, Pa., and Mary E., eldest daughter of Richard S. Hardesty, Esq.

DIED.

CODSON.—On Tuesday, July 2d, Richard W. Dodson, Priladciphin, formerly of Cambridge, Eastern Shore of servand. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy. As St.P.—At Newport, R. I., on the 13th inst., Tillie N., ite of Alfred D. Jessup, in the 43d year of her age. Due notice will be given of the funeral, which will take age from the residence of her husband, 1426 Walnut fift. place from the residence of her husband, 1220 reamus street.
WHITECAL-On the 24th instant, Wilmon Whilidin WHITECAH—And the zero messas, Whitecam, in the list year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the 19th P. V. Regiment, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his Upde, B. Harper, Second Street Pike, above Nicetown Lane, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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ARDLE SCIENTIFIC COURSE TATAYETTE COLLEGE.

14. head term commences THURSDAY, September 19th. Candidates for admires on in Shanasantied the day day before the Annual Commencement Exercises. For chesings, apply to President CATTILL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN.

Clerk of the Faculty. Liveryn, Penna., July, 1867. NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAHLROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.—The undersigned have a full supply of the hardest and purest Lehigh Coal at the above place. No Schwikkil coal kept. Parties in Germantown or vicinity who do ire a superior article for present use, or the winter, can have it promptly supplied and delivered, by addressing to Box 22 Germantown Fost Office, or leaving orders at the Office, No. 15 South Seventh street, Phila.

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Mexico. The fail of Maximilian has undoubtedly

opened the door again to "chaos" in Mexico. As one evil passes away in that distracted country another arises to keep the nation in Continued uncertainty of its fate.

To give an idea of the number and variety

f dynastics which have followed one another in rapid succession during the tumultuous epochs of the past forty-five years in Mexico, we append the following list of rulers in that country since the time of its independence, in the year 1821.

1821. Iturbide, General-in-Chief. 1822. Iturbide, Emperor.

1823. Generals Guerrero, Brayo and Negrete. Dictators.

1824. General Victoria, President. 1827. General Pedrara, President.

1829. Guerrero, Dictator. 1830. Bustamente, President.

1832. Pedrazza, President. 1835. Santa Anna, President.

1837. Bustamente, President. 1840. General Farious. President.

1841. Bustamente, President. 1842. Santa Anna, President.

1843. Retirement of Santa Anna; successor

not known. 1844. Santa Anna, Dictator.

1845. General Cavalyo, President. 1847. Jose Justo Caro, President. 1847. Paredes, President. 1848. Sanța Anna, President.

1819. Herrrea, President. 1850. Arista. President.

1852. Juan Celiallos, President. 1853., Manuel Lembardini, President 1853: Santa Anna, President, April 20.

1853. Santa Anna, Dictator, Dec. 20. 1855. Alvarez. Dictator. 1856. Comonfort, President.

1858. Miramon, Vice-President.

1859. Zuolongo, President. 1860. Miramon, President.

1861. Juarez, President. 1864. Maximilian, Emperor; and Juarez,

1867. Maximilian fallen, and Juarez Presi-

dent. By this it will be seen that Mexico has

passed the forms of a Republic, Empire and Despotism, returning to a so-called Republic, but not to tranquillity and repose, as shown by the uprising which contending chieftains and factions have commenced afresh since Maxamilian's fall. "Chaos has come again."

-Paris consumes, as butcher's meat, an average of two hundred horses per menth. This meat is cold only for what it is, viz., horseflesh. It is caten consciously, and because it is palatable and nutritious. It takes all the forms of other meats, which the takes all the forms of other meats. such as steaks, chops, sirloins, cutlets, rumps, ribs and so forth, and is subjected to a similar va-

ricty of culinary treatment. AN OWNER WANTED .- A push-cart is awaiting an owner at the Sixteenth District Police Station, in West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867

RASE STEPS. XLIII

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. I think Florence the haughtiest among cities. I looked down upon it from Fiesole, the original Etruscan town to which it owes its origin, Florence sat below, cloven by the bright Arno. I traced its streets; paved with enormous flags adapted to the feet of titans. I speculated over its grim and menacing architecture, constantly massed into squares. The square houses. The square churches. The square steeples. The eight-square Baptistery, the eight-square Dome. The Palace of the Signory, shaped like a vast, squat, square tower. The Pitti Palace across the river, that last expression of architectural strength, where giants have heaped together rocks that are the measure of five men into a rectangular mountain, angrily flushing in the sun beneath my eyes. Behind the Pitti I could see the Boboli Gardens, the biggest, the gloomiest, the dreadfullest gardens in Europe, I believe, where ancestral trees, that desire to grow in the pinionated and kinky ways of their kind, are lopped and shorn and made to grow square. Then I recalled one of the squarest faces I ever saw in portrait or in life, that of Lorenzo de Medici the Magnificent, who had for title the astounding one of Duke of Etruria, a title that contemptuously overleaps the whole Roman Empire. And then there passed before me the faces-mostly faces of a particularly square jaw-of men whom we more intimately essociate with Florence: Dante, Cimabue, Galileo Savonarola, Michel Angelo; the procession of greatness being strangely enough closed by the painful steps of a suffering woman of our time, Elizabeth Browning, who sleeps outside the Porta a Pinti, in an inlaid tomb, which is the perfection of elegance-and squareness. Too square, too rigid, one would have said

of this "stony city, for that all-sensitive intelli-I suppose she would lie awake sometimes, in her rigorous old chamber in the Casa Guidi, and reconstruct, with the penetrating imagination of poet, some old Florentine family tale. That of-Cosimo Lafor example, father of the squareheaded and Magnificent Lorenzo, and father. according to the popular verdict, of his country. This worthy, among other fatherly amenities, poisoned his daughter, caused the death of the lover of his daughter, killed his son, who had killed his brother; a second daughter was stabbed by her husband, which caused the death of the mother: these attentions were resumed in the following generation, poison and assassination being hereditary in the race. As you pass through the superb chambers of the Pitti, furnished by these Medici with tables of malachite and cabinets of ivory and hupg with Raphaels and Titians, this benevolent Cosimo beams upon you from every ceiling in the allegories of Cortona, encouraged by Apollo, congratulated by Hercules, led by Minerva, and finally received by Jupiter and all Olympus in procession when life is over and Elysium begins. Elizabeth has many a time shaken her curly head, in passing with all the world through these rich galleries, at the wicked flatteries of an indifferent painter. Did they color her reams at night? Did they enter the dreams of Milton when, escaping from the courtly Florentines, he slept one day in the foliage of Vallambrosa? If Italian dreams are made of these splendid scenes and sins, give me a good plain nightmare, at home, with precipices and the regulation comforts.

Mrs. Browning, in fact, during the latter years of her painful life, found the essential aeridity of Florence too sharp for her, and spent her "I used to pack up an enormous box of books

in the autumn for Mrs. Browning to read at Rome," said a good woman who kept a circulating library opposite Casa Guidi. What kind of books? I asked, curiously,

"French novels. Sir. Perhaps a German poet or so, but almost exclusively Dumas, George Sand, or whatever was new among the Paris roman-

It was not precisely the ideal I had formed of the author of The Seraphim, that she should lie on her invalid sofa devouring Consuelo and Monte Cristo: we used to hear of her reading . Eschylus, hound like an annual, in that position. But I have long since learned to unsent my traditions and illusions, however pleasant, in favor of truths accidentally let-slip by disinterested witnesses and side-lights on the spot. The same woman, oddly enough, who knew Elizabeth Browning principally as a disciple of Dumas, knew Robert

Browning solely as a painter. And what kind of things did he paint? "Oh, I can hardly tell you. Very strange What I call choses de funtasie. He never hired

any of my books." I should have liked to see some of the fantastical things: but the Brownings will neither of them ever return to the beautiful rooms on the Via Maggio, and the household gods are dispersed; and though I' stepped softly through the chamber where the poetess used to lay her fairboy to rest, and the study from whose ceiling the frescoed genli used to smile over the toil of the dramatist, I found the associations all altered, the furniture renewed, and the desk of another man of letters basking in the smile of the dimpled genii. Casa Guidi is all modernized, the front yellow-washed, everything renovated, to the utter loss of that antique air for which the poets loved it: and between the windows, between "Casa Guidi Windows," the municipality have set a tablet, a loquacious tablet, which, however becoming, is less satisfactory than the simple "E. B. B. ob. 1861," on her grave. The loquacious tablet delivers, in Italian, the following legend:

"Here wrote and died ELISABETTA BARRETT BROWNING,

who in her woman's heart reconciled the learning of the sage and the spirit of the poet, and made with her rerse a golden link between Italy and England. Grateful Florence places this memorial, 1861." The Casa lies in the old-fashioned region on

the left bank of Arno, just within the city limit of the time of Dante, quite outside of the regions galvanized into an ill-sitting gayety by the court of Victor Emmanuel. The street is lined on either side by gloomy old palaces, perverted to modern service in the most unsympathetic way My gossiping librarian has spread her books and photographs in one of the oldest. The Consulate of my country has fastened upon another. And upon the face of a third, a palace built by Bianca Capello before her marriage, an Italian cook has written; in three languages, among the ancient grisailles (arabesques in monochrome fresco), that he sends dinners out into the city, and that

he deals in coal. But the stones of Florence do not often speak

gloomy street, that this was the habitation of Galileo, the star-gazer, who sleeps under the nave of Santa Croce. Or, on another, that "In questa Casa degli Allghieri nacque il divino Poeta" (In this house of the Alighieri the divine poet was born). Or, passing a simple mansion on the Via della Pergolu, to find that it was behind that plain façade Cellini led his heated life, now rushing in to escape from a street-brawl, now jumping up from the table to see how the boys were getting on with the casting of his Perseus, out in the garden; the proud Perseus who stands in eternal triumph among the masterpieces that people the Piazza della Signoria.

ENFANT PERDE.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM PARIS. [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Paris, Friday, July 12, 1867 .- One of the most

attractive portions of the whole of the Universal

Exhibition at this moment is, without doubt, that little group of American erections which now stands in the Park, at a short distance on the right from the Grand Avenue. That part of the grounds has now been got into complete order and neatness, and there are to be seen specimens of an American Western Farmer's Home, of an United States Free Common School-house, tegether with a pretty pavilion, in which the celebrated "Red, White and Blue" is now exhibited under the national flag. This grouping together is singularly fellcitous, showing as it does the wonderful mastery achieved by Americans over sea and land, and their nearch at the head of civilization and human progress on either element, combined with the spread of education and of moral, intellectual and religious enlightenment throughout all classes of their population. I have seen nothing, indeed. which exhibits America under a more favorable and tempting aspect to the populations of assembled Europe than this little nook of Yankeeland, which reflects the highest credit upon the Anterican Commission for its arrangement. The whole thing is a little epitome of some of the best clements of the country-agriculture, maritime enterprise, public instruction, intelligence. The locality itself, too, now looks charming; the grass is green and fresh, the shrubs and flowers are grown up and flourishing, the walks in good order, well-watered, and bordered with a next edging of trellis work. Looking at the School House and Farm House thus pleasantly situated together side by side, one might almost fancy oneself on some border land of the far West. The Farm House stands on a little plat of grass and shrubbery, looking the picture of neat and homely comfort. Large placards, placed on the outside, tell the passers by its nationality and designation, and few there are who do not enter and admire it ask a thousand onestions about its uses, appliances and cost, and leave deeply impressed by what they have seen and heard. The building itself, as I think I have before mentioned, was forwarded from Chicago, Illinois, by Mr. Lyman Bridges, and adopted by the American Commission as "a structure characteristic of and serving to give some idea of the inner life of their people." An extremely well-written figsheet, entitled "The American Cottage," is placed inside for distribution to all visitors, giving them a correct idea of the nature and uses of what they see. In one of the rooms, on a large table and on shelves all round, are found numerous examples of what may be termed the literature of the district, showing what food is offered to the minds of the people. Here visitors see-such publications as the "Transactions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society;" the "Geological Survey" of the same State: the "Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of St. Louis; the "Wisconsin Agricultural Transactions;" with Love's volume of "Wisconsin in the war of the Rebellion," and many other local books and publieations, all tending to the improvement and information of the people. In fact, if I may judge both from what I hear and see respecting this portion of the Exhibition. I should say that scarcely anything has ever before brought home so vividly to European minds, and especially to the masses, of the population who now begin to frequent the Champ de Mars, the idea of how much the moral and intellectual condition of the people is cared for both by the local and central authorities in America. and how much their well-being is the one grand aim and object of the whole system of government. It is quite a pleasure, indeed, for an American to walk through this compartment and see what an excellent representative type it of fers of certain elements of his country of which he has such good right to be proud. Around the walls are hung maps and plans of the States of Missouri and Illinois, / with excellent photographs of the port and city and principal public buildings and streets of St. Louis, several of the latter representing the raising of vast blocks of buildings to a higher level, as the practiced. In the par-ter of the Francisco, which is furnished, is placed a splendid album, presented by James L. Butler, Commissioner for the State of Missouri, containing a large collection of portraits of wellknown Missouri men. A census of the United States and, above all, a Report/of the Commissioner of the Central Land Office, translated into French, assist in completing the large stock of information respecting America, thus most efficiently offered to the European eye and mind. Nor can I pass over without mention, in this connection, the highly intelligent young person placed in charge by the American Commission, Mr. Louis D. Combe, an Italian Waldensian by birth, but now a citizen of the United States, and recently a settler and resident about thirty or forty miles west of St. Louis. Mr. Combe is both able and willing to afford every information, to visitors, speaking, as he does, admirably, (French, Italian and English. and I am happy to acknowledge here his polite-

THE REFORM BILL IN ENGLAND. The Sultan's Visit to London.

ness and intelligence, and recall him to the re-

membrance of his Western friends. I have

allowed myself to dwell on this subject until I

have filled my paper, but it is, I think, one

which offers great interest to American readers,

as I am sure it does to European lookers-on.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.] LONDON, July 13.—The arrival of the Viceroy of Egypt at London on Saturday evening made a very slight sensation. The railway company made a small display of bunting and evergreens in the station. There was a small military escort, and a few Government officials bade welcome to the Royal guest. But there was no sovereign to re-ceive him; only a royal carriage in which he was taken through the miscellaneous crowd which with such unworthy sermons. It is impressive gathers so readily in London, to Dudley House,

enough to read, on the face of an old house in a | which does duty for a royal palace. I am atraid it all seemed very shabby and mean to him after his reception in Paris. There the Emperor and Court, thronged boulevards, a fine military discourt, thronged boulevards, a fine military discourt, thronged boulevards, a fine military discourt from the Emperor and Emperor play; a charming welcome from the Empress, and apartments in the Tuileries—here the reverse; and even English officers in Egypt are lodged in palaces and grow enthusiastic over the hospitalities of the Viceroy. I must say, however that the English ever, that the English mean well, and have the heartiest desire to do the right thing; only they are not in the way of it. They do their best, but national and royal hospitalities are among the things to which they have never given any seri-

> the third reading may be taken at latest on Monobliged to take it from and with a Tory Government. "You want a Reform Bill," says Mr. Disraeli; "by all means let us have one; go as far as you like, gentlemen; we can stand it if you can." The result is that England goes to Household Suffrage under the leadership of Derby and Disraeli, backed by the Tory and followed by the Liberal Party. The Liberals mean to put in Mr Gladstone as soon as Reform is settled; but will they be able to do it? Is It likely that a nation will ungratefully turn against the man who has just done the work required of him, or that those who have left Mr. Gladstone to carry a Reform Bill will go back to him the moment, it is carried? It seems to me to him the moment it is carried? It seems to me that Mr. Disraeli may retain his leadership as easily as he gained and has held it hitherto. No.

now with him, the Viceroy of Egypt and the Bel-gian Volunteers, all in England at once, we are with the Head of the Mohammedan religion an Wales to go in state with him next Monday night to the Italian opera, where he is to be received in great state, and hear the English and Turkish national hymns and the opera of Massacello. By royal command, also, there is to be a grand concert and state dinner at the Crystal Palace next Tuesday, when the Turkish hymn is to be sung in Turkish by the choir of the Italian opera, Kalned and led by Signor Arditi. On Wednesday we shall go down to Portsmouth to see the grandest naval review ever given in British waters, and return on Thursday in bot haste to attend the greatest ball of the cen tury, which, with gumea and half-guinea tickets which anybody may buy, is to have royal and other most distinguished patronage, and is guarantecd to be of entire respectability. Each aristhreed to be of entire respectability. Each aris-tocratic lady patroness will redeem a certain amount of vulgarity. A royal highness will act upon the mass of the assembly like a refiner's are, while a beautiful duchess will have the purifying effect of fuller's soap. A little leaven of nobility will leaven the whole lump; and a half guinea ticket to the Belgian ball will be equivalent to a presentation at Court, which is the most thorough whitewashing known in these degenerate days. The distinction of dancing in the same room with the Sultan of Turkey, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Prince of Wales, and those by whom they will be surrounded, for the small price of 21 shillings, ladies half price, supper and wine included, is something so much ahead of Paris, that it was not even thought of in the French capital. There all the invitations were free. They cost nothing, but money couldn't touch them. It required all the originality of an English-Reportion Committee to the cost a subscript. ception Committee to eke out a subseri tion list by such a speculation. The longer I live in this remarkable country, the more I admire its manners and customs, and ways of doing things generally.

An Irishman does not more surely make a bull than John Bull makes a blunder. When the few

thousand troops possible to collect in England were ordered to concentrate in Hyde Park the other day for the review, postponed on account of the murder of Maximilian, a column of cavalry was left eight hours without food or forage, It was worthy of the Crimea. There is a beautiful system in the service by which, when a soldier want a stirrup, or a farrier wants a bellows, it requires the labors of thirty or forty secre-taries and the chiefs of several departments to get them. It was quite possible that a column of cavalry should perish of starvation, men and horses, within ten miles of the War Office, just as it was true that thousands of horses and men perished in the Crimea for want of food and clothing, spoiling within a short distance under charge of general routine and general mis-management. Now, as then, we have a series of indignant, sarcastic and eloquent leading articles on the subject, questions, in Parliament, and so on; but the vary next time it will be the same thing over again. But they will pull through somehow; they always do. It is England's plack and England's luck to come out first best, in spite

of all sorts of blunders.

While the Court and aristocracy will make the most of Sultan and Viceroy, it is evident that the popular favorites and real guests of the nation will be the 2,400 Belgian Volunteers. The welcome given to the English Volunteers in Belgium best disposition in the world to make them a to Windsor. morne, and has got the permission of the Chief of Police to keep open until To'clock in the morning. As the fete begins at noon, it is to last for sixteen hours, which is as long as even the defeasting and dancing from proving tiresome. Then the manager of the Alhambra gives a Belgian ball, and opens his doors to 5,000 visitors, who are allowed to dance until 3 o'clock. As nearly as can calculate there are to be, next week, ten or twelve great public entertainments, besides the naval review at Spithead. Enough grand festivals are crowded into a week to last the whole season with proper economy. How am I to do it all, and then write an account of it all? I must go to the dramatic college yete at the Crystal Palace with my pockets full of shillings for the pretty actresses to pick; I must see how England entertains the sovereigns of Turkey and Egypt; I must see how Britannia hears her the briny deep at Spithead, and how England en-tertains the brave Belgians. As it is only once or twice in a lifetime that history makes itself

with such rapidity, I shall endeavor to be equal-"A fumigated Yankee" writes to the Times to complain of the vengeance taken by the Italian Government on those who have passed through Italy to Rome to attend the recent festivals. On their return they were all—bishops, priests and laymen—shut up in close rooms and fumigated, under the pretence that the cholera had at last broken out in Rome. That does not seem to be the fact, though it actually exists in London. The seeds of the disease are scattered over Europe, and may be developed anywhere; but the pre vation of Rome so long is certainly remarkable. Among the most enthusiastic visitors to the Pope have been many thousands of the peasantry of the former Papal States, now annexed to the Italian Kingdom. Whatever may be the sentiments of the upper classes in Italy, the lower feel bitterly the burdens of taxation thrown upon them by the new Government. Travelers assure me that discontent in Southern Italy is almost

be at war with Abyssinia. An expedition of 10,000 troops is to be prepared at Bombay, and an officer has been sent to make all the neces-sary arrangements for their landing in Africa and the march into the interior. The opinion

ous attention.

The Reform Bill is going through Committee at a slashing pace, and the great Radical, Mr. Disraell, is having it all his own way, in spite of timid Conservatives like Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone. It is probable that the question on day. Every effort to stop the bill has been of no avail. The Liberals get all they want, and more than they want; but the lard thing is to be obliged to take it from and with a Tory Government. "You want a Reform Bill," says Mr. Disgradii, "Wy ell many let all many

one can tell what surprises he may have in store The Sultan has had his review in Paris, and going to have a very busy time. The Queen can-not be expected to have anything to do personally a gentleman of the Sultan's personal domestic habits, but she has commanded the Prince of

st year is warmly remembered, and there is the e return. The Queen invites them all or. Mr. Smith invites them all to Cre-Cremorne can keep mirth and music,

me that discontent in Southern Italy is almost universal. The older people would gladly return to their former political condition; the younger hope that Garibaldi and a republic may help them out of the hard times they experience at present. There is great hardship, and all but starvation.

There is little doubt that by December we shall best way with Aprachia. An arresition of

LATER NEWS FROM MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA AGAIN REPORT

More Court Martials in Mexico. HAVANA, July 20.—The French steamer Louisiana, which arrived on the 17th, has brought Mexican news to the 13th inst. from Vera Cruz, announcing, among other important matters that Gen. Santa Anna had been shot at Sisal, no denial of the fact having been received at the sailing of the French steamer. The adventurous life of the old chieftain seems to have been closed at

Affairs in the city of Mexico are still in a very unsettled state. The following persons have been placed in jail for political crimes, and will be judged by a court-marial, viz: Miguel Andrade; Baldomero Beker, Tomas Benavente, Jorge Bicholi, Ricardo Martica, Sostenes Montejano, Rafael Rubio, Francisco Hernandez, Mariano Rafael Rubio, Francisco Hernandez, Mariano Salas, Filipps, Eloin, Augustin Ficher, Tomas Murphy, Jose Maria Pena, Francisco Trevino, Juan Maria Porter, Jose Maria Osorio, Ulises Urbano Lassepas, Rafael Diaz, Jose Miguel Alva, Jose, Maria Bernal, Carlos Schaffer, Guillerino Baron Tindad. Carlos Schaffer, Guillerino Baron Tindad. Ladislao Tello de Meneses, Leonardo Juan, Ventura Tornel, Pedeo Evarsto. Picert Juan de Mata Damase, Pineda, and the folgert Juan de Mata Damase, Pineda. cart. Juan de Mata. Damaso Pineda: and the following Imperials ex-Generals are confined in St. Bridget's; Ramon Tabera, J. M. Velasquez de la Cadena, Fr. Cossio, Carlos Palafox, P. Cabrera, Miguel Andrade, V. R. Lands, Pavon, Ossori, and Ugarte, the Imperial Chief of Police. Their fate has not yet been decided upon, but the taste of the Mexican people has become fearfully craying for human blood and victims, and hardly any doubt exists that most of the Generals will be tried and condemned as traitors. A commission of citizens and members of the

City Council has been organized to receive President Juarez in a belitting manner on his entry in the Capital, from which he fled four years ago as a persecuted and exiled patriot, but which he now enters victorious, but with the stigma of a cruel and savage Indian chief, whom the tages of a lengthened residence in the United tages of a kengthened residence in the United States have failed to civilize, and whose latter acts have only afforded the world at large the opportunity of admiring the rare combination of the relentless, cruel and barbarous character of the savage Indian, blended with the deceit and hypocrisy of the majority of the Mexicans. The clergy have again been adminished not to forget that they are once more under the iron hand of the repubare once more under the iron hand of the republican leaders, and that, they must not, went their sacerdotal robes in public, but only when performing their duties inside of the church. Nuns and priests are again emigrating, but their departare will be no loss to the country, and abolishing of numeries and convents deprives the Church Party of splendid hiding places. The municipal authorities have presented an address of thanks to Gen. Porfirio. Diaz, and the meritary have been been been been been been proposed to the control of the proposed thanks to Gen. Porfirio. Diaz, and the meritary have been been seen to the control of the proposed thanks.

quite a rara acis in Mexico.

President Juarez was in Queretaro on the 5th inst. according to a telegraph despatch received, and his arrival in the capital was expected on the 11th or 12th inst. All the public documents issued during the Empire and intervention are being collected and placed in the archives of the State

chants have roluntarily loaned him \$200,000.

General Vidaurri was shot on the 12th inst., at 8 General Vidaurri was shot on the 12th inst., at 8 in the morning, having been found in a house on San Camilo street, having disguised himself with a pair of false moustaches, and was well provided with funds, over \$5,000 being found in his possession. Marquez has not been found yet, and Lacaunza also is still hid somewhere. General O'Haran was found in a box which a courne was taking outside of the General O'Haran was found in a box which a carman was taking outside of the city, when the populace threw themselves on him and hacked him into pieces. Don Pedro C. Ne and nacked min into pieces. Don Tedro C. Re-grete, Chamberlain and Master of Ceremonies under Maximilian, was caught on the 2d at the Paso del Marho. Many Generals and other offiials of the Republican army are sending in their Gen. Escobedo arrived eight days ago at Que-

rctaro, after having passed some time near the President at San Luis.

Vera Cruz is assuming its ordinary appearance, Gen. Francisco Zerega having taken charge of the government, but for the present he will reside in Orizaba. The laws before the 14th of December, 1861, have again been enforced. Provisions are arriving from Havana and the interior, and are again assuming their old prices; but the health of the city is very bad, the yellow fever

Remarkable Arrests in Rome.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "A startling event has followed close on the heel of great demonstration of episcopal concert in the arrest, without assigned reason and in the depth of night, in their apart ments in the Quirinal Palace, of the two chief conspirators—Father Gigli, and deputy, Father Carnelli. Both are of course Dominicans, and to them is entrusted the delicate duty of censorship over all publications. Father Gigli himself is still in his re sidence, though cut off from holding any in-tercourse; but his deputy, stripped of his monk's robe, has been carried to the prison belonging to the Holy Office. No explanation has been given of this most astounding occurrence, but it is understood that the charge brought against these high dignitaries implies treasonable connivance in printed attacks on the Pone.

"It should be known (for the incident will yet be much heard of) that both these Dominicans have long been objects of special offence to the Jesuits ever since a publication of that body in illustration of the Syllabus, and replete with incendiary abuse Italian government, was stopped by their influence. Every opportunity was then taken to excite the Pope's suspicion against them. Two months ago Father Carnelli was actually menaced with deprivation as a disaffected revolutionist because he had licensed the publication of a sermon at the end whereof is a string of blessings, and he had passed one called down on Italy and those who rule

her.'
"This story gives the measure of the secret tics have been exposed for some time. We have reasons for knowing that the extraordinary measures now taken are due to Father Carnelli's having let pass his revise a publication treating of the proceedings adopted against Chromal Andrea. It is admitted that the tone of the book is such as to make its contents hard to criticise op the score of propriety; a circumstance which adds no doubt to the effect of its arguments; and explains the fury of those who wince under its lash. The Pope himself directed the arrest, and is reported to be excessively wroth. It is difficult to foretell how the incident will end. An arrest of this importance has not happened since many a day."

Mrs. Dr. Walker's Bloomer dress excites the attention of Paris, where the lady is at prosent; but another female who carries "Bloomerism" to even a greater extent than "Doctor" Walker has attracted no little attention at the Grand Hotel She is very pretty, and dresses in the height of the fashion—but it is "man" fashion—with the jauntiest little hat and the neetest fitting coat, with a rose always in one of its button-holes, tight yest showing a fair development of chest, and light pantaloous, with patent leather boots. This young temale, whose dress and presence have horrified some of the more staid of her sex at the

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND FANCIES. Lice Mormons had a grand ball on the Fourti-tickets \$5 for gentleman and one wife only.

-There are 13,786 Quakers in England, and of these a majority of 838 are women.

The bank-book of a professional thief was produced in a London court. He had some £500 standing in his name. -The reason the breakers knock you head over heels at the sea-shore is, because it is sum-

mer-salt sea-bathing. The new sleeping-cars on the Pennsylvania Central are called Palace Cars because they have

Palliasses to sleep on. -Edwin Forrest is in Boston on a visit to his

friend James Oakes, and is at the Tremont House, forrest and Oakes is a neat combination. —A Kentucky peach-grower has sold his entire crop, as it hangs on the trees, to a house in Cincinnati for \$14,000, or about \$2.75 per tree. -A Russian Prince in Turin dressed himself

elegantly, put on his yellow kid gloves and com--At the rate shown by the returns of the first six months of the year, the total immigration of

the year-from Europe will probably exceed two hundred and fifty thousand: -A gentleman in Oxford, Me., has built a summer house in the top of a large willow tree, and connected it with the second-story of his house

by a lattice bridge. The London Globe suggests that a peer's political majority be put at the age of thirty-one instead of twenty-one as at present. A direct attack upon the peer-age.

There is a vase in the Paris Exposition valued at \$2,800,000. It is made from a single turquoise. During the Sultan's visit, a Turk-was there rated still biother. rated still higher. Henry Ward Beecher says that more public men of eminence have started from the business

of type-setting than probably from any other -One of the Andover theological professors recommends a certain work to the favor of his students by saying it is "distinguished for the beautiful consecutiveness of its logical sequa-

-An Indiana paper tells of a case lately tried in one of the courts there, where it was found, after proceedings had begun, that the defendant had been sworn as a juror and was actually sitting on his own case.

-One of the India Governors, by name Sir Jung Babadour, wanted badly to come to England, and could not be restrained until the Viceroy threatened to reduce his salute from 17 to 15 guns. Such is the force of gunpowder.

-An enterprising old man in New York has fitted up a street sprinkler on a small scale, which he drags about the streets on foot, sprinkling door-yards and bits of payement to order, for a pittance. Private gutter-scrapers might be intro-duced profitably in Philadelphia.

-In Ohio, a man can vote if the judges of the election decide that he is more white than black. This leaves considerable margin as to the standard, and in Oberlin, it lins been fixed at a well-polished boot. Nearly all the voters are whiter Nearly all the voters are whiter than the standard.

Than the standard.—King William of Prussia did not quite know what to make of Louis Napoleon when he pointed to the Imperial standard, and gayly exclaimed: "Ah, mon.frire! fai aussi mon Bismarck!" He referred to the Bees'-mark on the banner, but William neuer could take a joke. William never could take a joke —A witness in court at Lynn, giving his tes timony in a very quick and excited manner, was stopped recently by Judge Newhall, when he replied: "It's the fault of my tongue. I should have made a better lawyer than a shoemaker, I

—An Ohio paper furnishes the following touching gem of oblivary poetry:

"She could not be let alone; ah, no!

Like a tiny flower, with fragrance rare,
She must be called, the angel Death said,
For my Heavenly Father's bouquet rare." —William Swinton says of Alex. H. Stephens that in his physique he has just enough of the material to make him subject to the law of gravitation. He weighs just ninely-four pounds avoirdupois. It is a comfort to know that there is ome law which the ex-rebel Vice President has to

—Julesburg, a Pacific Railway town, young as it is, is not without some of the characteristics of old settlements. A correspondent says it has already had several murders and assassinations, and at dinner one day his right-hand neighbor threw some crumbs in the face of an acquain-tance, and the salute was playfully returned with a fist full of bacon grabbed from a public dish.

The New York Evening Post is publishing "Umbrella Stories." Here is the latest: A spiritual medium" in New York stole my wife's new silk umbrella the other day. It had a dog's a carved in Ivory, and was altogether very handsoine and somewhat costly. Bosides, it was my first gift to my Betsy; and both she and I are in great distress about it. Has anybody found it? During the last Congressional campaign in Orange county, General Van Wyck lost a pair of valuable gold spectacles during a temporary stoppage of a train of cars at Otterkill station, in that county, near a bridge over a stream. A few days ago the identical "specs" were found in the abdomen of a huge pickerel caught at that lace. The fish was probably going to see with

The college regatta at Worcester terminated with disgraceful scenes. One of the hotels was playfully taken possession of by the students, who proceeded to destroy the furniture, doors, windows, crockery, bed-clothing, &c. The pro-prictor estimates his loss at \$1,500. The civil authorities and citizens seem to have looked on helplessly at the riotous boys, for nothing was done to put a stop to their lawless proceedings. -The Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Des-

pach Company of New York has commenced operations. The company has the power to erect and maintain stands on all the public streets— Broadway excepted-and can use their booths for the purpose of receiving, storing and sending out packages or messages, and may vend at retail newspapers, books, periodicals, stationers' goods, confectionery, fruits and flowers, under certain regulations.

The Royal Dramatic College held its annual fete and fancy fair on the 13th and 15th instant, at the Crystal Palace. In addition to the usual display of stalls, which were presided over by youngest and most attractive of the metropolitan actresses. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul made their first appearance in England since their return from America, in a whimsical ent ertainment, "Faust in Five Minutes," which was given in an elegant little salle especially fitted up for the occasion.

—A Kansas paper says: "An Indian agent's salary is about \$1,500. By being economical in the saving of his salary he manages to retire at the expiration of a four years' term with about \$40.000 and in the meanting supports his family. \$40,000, and in the meantime supports his family in a style that corresponds with the diguity of an official and representative of the best govern-ment the sun ever shone upon. * * A su-perintendent who undertakes to say that an ngent shall not make \$10,000 out of an income of \$6,000 * * * is upt to get himself into trouble," &c.

The original manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's poems and several of his novels and other prose works are about to be sold at enotion, by order of the executors of the long Mr. Robert Cadell of Edinburgh. All these manuscripts are said to be remarkable for the extraordinary fluency with which they were written, and the very few corrections of the extraordinary fluency with which they were written, and the very few corrections. rections or alterations occurring in them, thus affording a proof of Sir Walter Scott's wonderful facility of composition. The manuscripta are stated to be all in a perfect state of preserva-tion, and uniformly bound in Russis, with uncut