GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867.

Paily Chening Bulletin.

OLUME XXI.-NO. 100.

THE EVENING BULLETIN (Sundays excepted),

AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

BY THE EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. PROPRIETORS.

ERNEST C. WALLACE, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS. GIBSON PEACOCK. F.L. FETHERSTON, CASPER SOUDER, JE., The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 19 nts per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

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MARRIED. THOMPSON-MCHWAIN.-In Salesburg, Pa., July 25, 57, by Rev. W. W. Woodend, assisted by Rev. P. B. Jen-ngs, Rev. S. H. Thoupson, LL, D., of Maguire's Bridge, cland, and Mies Martha J. McHwain.

DIED. AKER .- This morning, Ann, widow of the late George

W. Bisker. Due notice will be given of the funeral. HONSALL, -In Wilmington, Del., July 21st, Stephen someth in the 56th year of bits age. FAIINENTOCK. - At St. Paul, Minnesota, on Thursday init 25th, Grace S. Ensey, wife of George W. autorotock.

Follocetock. The remains of Mrs. G. W. Fahnestock not having arrived, the funeral will be postponed until further notice. (JLIAN) (HAM.-At Beverly, N. J. Aug. 2d. Mrs. Lydia B. relict of the late Y camans C. Gillinghan.aged 65 years. The funeral will proceed from Chestnitt street wharf on Monday morning, the 5th instant, upon the arrival of the soat from Beverly, about 9% o'clock. Burial at Gienwood

Concterr. MORTON.—On the 1st inst. Charles Lawrence, son of Dr. C. J. and Annie E. C. Morton, aged 17 months and 6 days. Fuberal from his father's residence, Cheeter, P.a. on Sonday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. RIG:RARDS.—On the 2d inst., John Richards, in the 73d

year of his age. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to trend the functal, from his late residence. No. 451 North Lighth street, on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock. "ILL_OD August 24, Miss Margaret Till. The notice of the funeral will be given.

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE BEST ARTICLE OF Hack Iron Barcge, two yards wide: also, the ordinary

EYRE & LANDELL Have reduced all the Summer Silks and Spring Dress

Goode A TLEE & CONNARD. Paper Manufacturers, 44 N. Fifth street, Manufacture to order the finiset grades of Book; also, second quality Book and Newspapers, at short no my22:3m)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIA Church, Broad and Green, Rev. C. M. Tyler, o Natick, Mase, will preach (D. V.) To-morrow, at 102 A. M. and 6 P. M. Strangers invited.

THE REV. R. M. PATTERSON WILL PREACH man's), corner of Walnut and Twelfth streets, to-morrow, 4th of August, at 10% A. M. and 4 P. M. 1t*

THE OF RUGGET, AT 10% A. 31. AND 4 F. M. 11° THE CLINTON STREET CHURCH WILL continue open during the month of August for the use of the First Prebyterian Church, whose place of wor-ship is nudergoing repairs. Services to-imorrow at 10% A.M. All others cordially invited. 11°

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.-PILO-freeor Porter, of Lafayette College will preach in Horticultural Hall, Broad street, above Spruce, to-morrow at 10% A. M. and 8 P. M. It.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN Church Tulpobocken and Green streets, Preaching to-norrow morning and evening by Rev. Mr. De Veuve, Low of Pottsville.

Low of Pottsville. 10¹⁰ WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church. B. W. corner of Seventeenth and Spruce Atrects. Divine services will be held in this Church on Subhath morning, 4th Inst., commencing at 10% o'clock. Preaching by the Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., of Prince-ton, N. J. 11⁴

HERE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, NORTH THIRD BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, NORTH THIRD atrevt, above Girard avenue. - Workip to be morrow at 10% o'clock A. M. Discourse on "Nazaritism and Teoplersnee" by Rev. J. Metcatic. At 3 P. M. discourse cn. "Regeneration" by Dr. William Taylor. All are in-vited.

SPECIAL NOTICES

SPECIAL NOTICES **W** OUR CITIZENS SHOULD NOT FORGET THE great Excursion of the scason to. Cape May, on Wedneeday, August 7. The advantage over all others is, that starting at 6 of clock. A M. and running at the speed of the fast trains, it arrives before the bathing commences. It also allows persons who wish it, to see the great Double Team Race for \$2,000, at Diamond Beach Park, and re-maining on the Island until 7% o'clock, P. M. and 3trp

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 3d. 1987. THE stated monthly meeting of the Germantown Cricket Club will be held at the Club-House, on MONDAY, August 5th, at 5 o'clock P. M. WM. C. MORGAN, JR., aug. 5trp. nu? 2trp*

Secretary.

MEXICO.

Civil War on the Pacific Coast. Civil war has broken out in the State of Guer-rero between Generals Alvarez and Jiménez. The latter, on his return from the siege of Queretaro, on June 7th issued a manifesto at Iguala in reply to one which Alvarez had issued on the 2d. It is

as follows : IGUALA, June 7, 1867.—To the Citizen Prefect of Gueriero, General Alvarez, who entertains evil intentions regarding the forces under my command—forces who have just fulfilled their duty at the slege of Queretaro—has for some time been developing for this object a machiavelian policy which is hostile to and deserves the censure

of all good Mexicans. of all good Mexicans. In pursuance of this policy he addressed a circular on the 2d instant to the local au-thorities of the State, in which he assumes that I have revolted from my obedience to the government, and sulled my fair fame as a patriot, but says he is close at hand to bring me to

order. Indeed, as some people are not thoroughly ac-quainted with this matter, General Alvarez 'takes advantage of their ignorance to spread erroneous notions on the subject; and as regards the motives that have impelled me; not to ignore the authority of the State, as he falsely asserts, but to prevent the blood of brethren from being shed, which would assuredly have taken place had i allowed his forces to enter this place at a moment when the wound was fresh in the hearts of my soldlers, after the refusal to grant them any kind of aid, as if they were enemies of the republic; and this without recollecting that for months soldiers of this division were sacrificing their lives at the slege of Querctaro for the glory of the nation and the honor of the State. When ie First brigade reached Tacubaya I made known ts wants, showed the breaches made in its ranks by the enemy's balls, their garments torn to fat-ters, and the pallor marking their visages from want and hunger, yet all I could obtain in reward for all their sufferings was an insulting refusal. And this happened at a time when the govern-

And this had been long in receipt of the customs revenue of Acapulco, and the other forces of the State were being regularly provided for. Now, because I refuse to allow the entry into this place of an armed force from whose presence nothing but a conflict could result. I am called a net. I have called General Alvarez to peace; I have made amicable and conciliatory proposals to him: but in his pride, and impelled by the anti-patriotic circle that surrounds him, he has rejected patriotic circle that surrounds him, he has rejected them and sent back my messengers without hav-ing even condescended to open my proposals. This despotic conduct has forced me to be on my guard against this torrent of ignoble revenge, and I have given notice of the deplorable fact to the supreme government, which already has ample information of the wretched state of our people, and their anyidity to smellicerte their cordition and their anxiety to ameliorate their condition under the protection of justice and peace, both of which they have long hoped for in vain at the

Such is the truth of the case, and I expect that you will inform your district of it, so that they huny not is improved on by interested parties, but know on whose side are both reason and justice.

negro sailors were arrested immediately. and turned over to the authorities, who promised the sable gentlemen a speedy trial; and I am sure that, unless the American authorities interfere. they (the negro sailors) will get their dues-el

Petitions from all branches of trade are being daily presented to the Governor, asking for a re-duction of taxes (contributions); and, to give you an idea of how heavy they arc, I will eite one in-stance: There are 149 licensed doctors in this eity, who, together, are compelled to pay to the Government, as their taxes, the enormous sum of \$17 M. So way ago imagine how hard the of \$17,840. So you can imagine how hard the new tax law comes on other branches of trade, and how general the discontent. The doctors go

and how general the discontent. The doctors go strong against it, and some of them say if their taxes are not reduced they will quit practice. The British steamer Narva arrived on the 25th with the submarine calle on board. She will leave to-day for Key West to immerse the cable immediately. The Spanish steamer Francisco de Asis is to accompany her, and it is supposed that by the 3d of August we will be able to talk to our fields in New York by means of the wires

by the 3d of August we will be able to talk to our friends in New York by means of the wires. The Red Gauntlet (British steamer), which left Mobile about the 13th inst., with 112 Confederate cmigrants on their way to Brazil, arrived here on congrants on their way to brazil, arrived here on the 25th instant to repair damages. It will take her about a week to repair, when she will go on her way rejoking. How unfortunate for the Confederates to have to leave a good country for one they know nothing about, and where lan-guage, society, manners and customs are so dif-forent to what they are accustomed to for the ball ferent to what they are accustomed to. God help

them. BARBADOES. On the 13th ultimo there was a very severe whirlwind at Barbadoes, which lasted long enough to stop sugar mills, blow down doors, windows, and cause considerable damage throughout the island. JAMAIĆA

The Legislature of Spanish Town met on the The Legislature of Spanish Town met on the 11th, and after three readings approved laws to take precautionary measures to prevent conta-gious diseases; also read for the first time, a project to build a railroad from Angelo to, Ponez. Mr. Delemore, the agent of the New York line of steamers, is at present in Demerara. He is looked for daily at Spanish Town. His object in visiting Jamaica is to get the Government to pay $\pounds,500$ for carrying, the mail, and let the steamers of the line he repre-sents be exempt from port and tonnage dues. Dr. Fiddes, in a letter to the municipal authorities, Fiddes, in a letter to the municipal authorities, energetically protests against the miserable pension of three pennies which is daily paid to the lepers that are in the Parochial Asylum. Dr. Fiddes says that the sum is not sufficient to sustain life.

The son of the Treasurer of the Savings Bank of Trelawney has been arrested. It is supposed that he is an accomplice of Mr. Wilson. The celebrated and fortunate race-horses of Ja-

The celebrated and fortunate race-norses of Ja-maica, Scottish Chief, Brunette and Opposition, have been taken to Demerara, where they have been very successful. The bark Kerlew, which arrived (from Cuba) at Port Royal on the 12th inst., found a good freight immediately. Other vessels would do well to go there, as freights for Europe and the United States are plentiful and rates very good. The Kerlew brought the crews of the ships A. The Kerlew brought the crews of the ships A. Knight and Belle of the Evc, which vessels were wrecked near St. Jago de Cuba. Business here of all kinds is dull and provi-

sions dear. MAXIMILIAN'S MEMORY.

Requiem Masses in London. [From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 20.] A require mass for the repose of the soul of the late Emperor of Mexico was performed on. Thursday at noon, in the Chapel of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which order Maxi-

tion with the Concordat affair, and re-mained absent from September, 1865, to July, 1866. He was always on the most intimate terms with Maximilian, who treated him as a friend and the bird provided of his terms with Maximilan, who treated min as a frighd, and gave him numerous proofs of his steady friendship. About the end of October, 1866, he left the capital of Mexico, in company with the Emperor, for Orizaba. From that place he wrote to his friends in Europe that he would he how with Maximilian during the course of be home with Maximilian during the course of the year 1867.

This Fadre Fischer is the party who was in-trusted by the Emperor with a letter to Marshal Bazaine, and which the crusty General refused even to read.

THE KING OF GREECE AND HIS MARBIAGE.

A Celebration in New York.

[From the N. Y. Times of Aug. 3.] Last evening a distinguished party of American citizens of Danish birth, to whom were added several American gentleman not Scandinavian, assembled at the Athenseum Club, at the invita-tion of F. S. Stallenecht, Esq., and partook of an elegant entertainment in honor of the marriage of King George of Crease mith a Brackan state King George, of Greece, with a Russian prin-

It has a ready been announced that on yester-It has a ready been announced that on yester-day King, George I., of Greece, was to be mar-ried to the Princess Olga, the second daughter of the Emperor of Russia. The marriage was to take place at St. Petersburg, and would be cele-brated with magnificent displays. King George, it is well known, is the son of the King of Den-mark, and the brother of the Princess of Wales. His young bride is but sixteen years old, and she possesses all the graces and virtues of the pure and kindly royal family which reigns in Denmark. The presence at the entertainment of Prof. Adolph L. Koeppen, a distinguished Dane, and now and for Koeppen, a distinguished Dane, and now and for the last four years the Private Secretary to the youthful King of Greece, gave an additional in-terest to the celebration of the occasion. Prof. Koeppen resided in this country for many years, and is well known as an accomplished gentleman and erudite scholar. He was for ten years Pro-fessor of History in the University of Athens, where he did much to stimulate and foster the cause of education in the classic land which he has mode bic heave. made his home. Subsequently, Prof. Koeppen came to this country, having thoroughly mastered the grammar of our language, and being familiar with its literature. For ten years he held the post of Professor of Greek in the Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa. and was known as an interesting and learned lecturer. Returning to Greece, the country of his adoption and his love, he was in 1863 ap-pointed Private Secretary to the young King, with whom, of course, he holds the most inti-

with whom, of course, he holds the most infi-mate relations, and whose mind, he has essen-tially aided in cultivating. He describes George I. as an apt and intelligent student of his-tory, as much interested in the progress of our American institutions, and as penetrated with the most liberal and enlightened views of poli-tics. The Professor, who returns to Greece next week, has purchased for the King, at his order, for himself and his young bride, a fine collection of works by prominent American authors. Both King and Queen are good English schelars, and King and Queen are good English scholars, and much interested in English literature. The occasion of the marriage drew out all the

hearty national feeling of the Danes present last evening, and it was all the more enthusiastic be-cause of the sad fortunes which the ambition of greater Powers has caused to the country of their nativity. They drank with full honors the health of the Royal couple, the health and prosperity of the reigning House of Denmark, of the Imperial family of Russia, of the Kingdom of Greece; expressed full and hearty sympathy with the strugthe United States, their present home Among the guests present, besides the host, F. S. Stalleknect, Esq., and Prof. Koeppen, were General C. T. Christianen, of the staff of Major-General Canby; A. W. Brinderup, Reserve Lieu tenant of the Danish Army; Hon. John R. Brady Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, John Hayes, Esq., of the Board of Education; Captain George Booth, late U. S. V.; Isaac Newton, late Logineer U. S. A.; Benjamin Knower, Esq., late U. S. V.; Robert D. Nesmith, M. D. Smith, E. Lane, Esc., J. Claussen, Esq., and others. Before separating, a letter of congratulation to the King of Greece, written in Danish, was drafted and signed by all the gentlemen present. The following is a translation of the letter, It will be presented to the King by Professor Koeppen: New York, August 2, 1867.—To George the NEW IORK, AUGUST 2, 1807.—10 George the First, King of the Hellenes:—Your MAJESTY: The undersigned citizens of the United States, of Dan-ish birth, and American citizens, who have met to-night to celebrate your Majesty's wedding-day, take leave to send a respectful and heartfelt greet-ing from the New World, with a sincere wish for the constant happiness of your Majesty and your he constant happiness of your Majesty and your exalted bride, and the earnest hope that the beautiful land which your Majesty has been destined to govern, may prosper and advance to the mutual honor and blessing of ruler and people. We desire also on this occasion to remember the other two countries which are represented on this day: Russia, the native land of her Majesty, and the land where the United States have ever met the kindest judgment and the warmest sympathy; and Denmark, your Majesty's and the dearly beloved native land of those among us who are Danes, from which the beautiful example of happy, unblemished relations in the royal family, and faithful affection and harmony among the people, shines throughout the twilight of adversity, as a bright star over the earth, and promises that in Denmark it shall be "Atter Dag."*

city, whom we deem high anthority, and a skill-ful assayist and mineralogist, made several tests of the surface ore, all of which were fully satis-factory. I understand he has furnished a report of his exploring expedition to the mines, and of the tests made by him, to Silliman's Journal for publication.

The ore most abundant here is the greenish brown, crystalized tin-stone, very heavy and hard. However, since a few Cornwall miners have been employed in prospecting, beautiful black tin-crystals have been found in the beds of streams where ledes have been cut across by the washings of mountain streams, and some of these are so so similar to the tin-crystals from European mines that they would be said by a casual ob-server to have come from the same lode or yean. In the well-defined lodes, no shaft has been sunk more than 12 or 15 feet and at this depth ore has been obtained, from immense deposits. which will, in the opinion of Cornwall miners, yield from ten to twenty-five per cent. In Cornwall some ores are worked at a profit which yield only two per cent, and the general average of all ores, for which they go from one to two thousand feet below the surface, contain from four to fifteen per cent., and have heretofore been considered the richest of any worked in the world. Besides this, the mineral here crops out in hill-sides, thus greatly lessening the labor and

cost of obtaining the mineral, compared with the Cornwall mines. The "Champion lode," at "Tin Mountain," is between 500 and 600 feet wide, standing nearly perpendicular, with a slight dip toward the west The deposit or lode runs north and south, 20 deg. The deposit or lode runs north and south, 20 deg. cast. It is cut across by a small stream fed by three springs, and at the crossing of this stream a branch lode runs north, 5 deg. west, and both the so-called main lode and the branch appear to run through a large porphyry covered hill. On the opposite side of the hill, at about the same clevation, lodes have been discovered of sufficient size and richness to satisfy the owners that it is his interset to creat furnance and develop the their interest to erect furnaces, and develop the mine without unnecessary delay. The Eagle Works Manufacturing Company may not be surprised to receive an order, any day, for crushers pulverizers. &c. The deposits I have visited (and some of which

I discovered) are in townships 31 and 32, range 6 cast, in Madison county; but from specimens furnished me from other localities, I believe other deposits will be found in Iron and Wayne countics, and that the tin region will embrace an area of 20 or 25 miles. The distance from the localities where tin has thus far been found, in Iron county on the west to Madlson in the east, the extreme distance between the remote lodes thus for known (the minerals of which have been tested chemically and practically) is 24 miles.

Many are yet incredulous, and can hardly believe that the really does exist in Missouri, or elsewhere in the United States. Capitalists go to the tin region, collect specimens, ask scores of questions, and still cannot believe what is told them by Cornishmen there employed. They as-certain the price of the land, and are afraid to buy even at the low price, and "for timber land;" come to the city, have an analysis made, see the tin brought out, and finally return to buy the land, and find it sold for fourfold more than it could have been purchased by them four days before. "Our doubts are traitors, and make us

lose the good we oft might win, by fearing to attempt." Several thousand acres of land have been purchased in this region by parties who have evi-dently designed to secure all the tin land, and much of it has been entered at Government price; but the probabilities are that other good lodes will be found outside of the limits thus far explored. This region is generally heavily timbered with pine, oak, hickory, &c., farnishing an abundance for building, fuel, &c., and well watered by cold, spring-fed brooks. From what I know of Chicago enterprise, as compared with that of some other cities, I shall tot be greatly surprised to hear of the ploneer rot be greatly surprised to hear of the ploneer furnace being erected by Chicago capital (if they act promptly), as the control in well-devel-oped lodes can now be had at reasonable rates. Nor would it be very wild speculation for Chicago to run a railroad from the Illinois Cen-tral through the famous Chester coalcago to run a railroad from the Illinois Cen-tral through the famous Chester coal-fields, crossing the Mississippi at or near St. Mary's, thence up the valley of Saline creek, through Mine La Motte and Fredericktown, to the Tin Mountain. The mines at La Motte have been worked for upwards of a hundred and forty years, and yet there is no perceptible diminution of the yield. Since Mapch, 1862, sixty-two thousand pigs of lead have been made, averaging seventy upunds to the pig. Flifty averaging seventy pounds to the pig. Fifty miners are now producing nine thousand pounds per day. In eighteen months parties cleared \$60,000 from a space thirty-eight feet wide by fifty-two feet long. Over \$200,000 worth of nickel ore have been taken from a space thirty feet wide and one hundred feet long; and in boring recently, a quarter of a mile farther south, on this same lo

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND FANCIES,

-All-writers now agree that All-Right is alive and kicking.

-It can't be said of the Arabs at the Academy that their vaulting ambition "knows no bounds -In childhood we cut our teeth. In age they cut us, says Prentice.

-Frogs are getting to be an article of diet in a ood many places. They make very good good croakettes.

-The Jap who climbs the tight-rope at the Academy has reached the very climb-act-trick of dexterity.

-The Arab who vaults over the muzzles of twenty-four muskets is an undoubted Muzzleman.

-The Japs are a perfect illustration of an effete civilization. Everything they do is effete, (a feat!)

-The Arab who plies so many on his head is bull-necked, while the Jap who plies nothing at all on her is bare-necked. It is a more question of bulls and bears.

-Since 1781 the receipts of Austria have exceeded her expenses only once. The debt amounts to over 3,000,000,000 florins, with no prospect of ever growing less.

-From the records of the Elmira prison, it is found that during the spring of 1865, 5,025 rebel prisoners were confined there during that time, and that only six deaths occurred in three months.

-Yale College was named for Governor Yale,

- I nic conege was named for Governor of whom it was said "Born in America; in Europe bred; In Africa traveled, and in Asia wed," which was literally true.

-The slave-pen at Richmond has been con-verted into a divinity school-roog for colored preachers. It has been used for wrong purposes so long that it is to be hoped that the freedmen will now make the clarge mention

will now make the slave-pen write. —General Tom Thumb has been sojourning a short time in Bridgeport. He has grown in stature and corpulency. He has never been very ong anywhere.

-To avoid cholera, says the doctor, take care of your diet. In other words mind your peas and q-cumbers. The Boston Advertiser shows a a little rallying in that.

-Those who wonder at the appearance of the cholera at the Far West, must remember that the Government invited it when it organized Cholera-do.

-The rivalry between the Japs and the Arabs at the Academy may be inferred from the efforts of one of the Japs to out-strip all her competitors.

-What is the season of green corn? New (y)ear of course. A Boston "joke." We sup-press the name of the author out of regard to the family.

-The report that Abdul-Aziz asked Lord Derby why he didn't the Victoria up in a sack and drop her into the Thames, if she were troublesome, is not true.

-Miss Vinnie Ream, the sculptress, has taken a plaster cast of General Lee, from which she in-tends to make a marble bust. Lee could make a shell explode, but he never made a marble bust -The proclamations offering £2,000, for Stephens are kept fresh and clean at every police station in Ireland, with his photograph in the centre. A neat method of expressing the idea of, a Head Centre.

A New Hampshire paper relates that "a full-grown owl was found in the heart of a white-oak log, at Salisbury, the other day; it was well-pre-served, and deeply imbedded in the wood." That savors a little of the 'oaks.

was killed in Greenville

PENNSYLVANÍA MILITARY ACADEMY.

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day, September 5th, 1867. Educational advantages of a high order are afforded.

The Departments of Engineering and Military Instruc-tion are under the charge of a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments. The Classical and English Departments are conducted

by experienced and thoroughly competent Professors and

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For Circulats apply to Same to Same the second street, Philadelphia; T. B. Peterson, E.q., 306 Cheetnut street, Philadelphia; acto.

Cor TITES ALAFARTIN Chester, Delaware county, Penna. σ. jy14-121 rp3 PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September 12th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 30th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises.

For circulara, apply to Preside	ent CATTELL, or to	
Pro	of. R. B. YOUNGMAN,	
·	Clerk of the Faculty.	
EASTON, Penna., July, 1867.	jy20-tf\$	

EASTON, Penna., July, 1867.

EAGLOST I CHIRAL O'MY 1001. JY24113 TENTHI WARD.—AGREEABLY TO THE SUP-plementary rules adopted by the Gity Executive Committee of the Union Kepublican Party, the regular Judges and haspectors of Election and the Division Execu-live Committees will sit on the evenings of the 6th, 7th 8th and eth of AUGI ST, between the hours of the 6th, 7th 8th and eth of AUGI ST, between the hours of the 6th, 7th 8th and eth of AUGI ST, between the hours of the 6th, 7th 8th is openare a registry of the Republican voters in the various election divisions of the Ward. First Division—At No. 141. Ninth street. Second Division—At N. W. corner of Ninth, and Cherry streets.

streets. Third Divison-At S. W. corner of Eleventh and Vine

etrecta. Fourth Division-At S. W. corner of Eleventh and Race

sticets. Fifth Division-At N. E. corner of Broad and Race

structs (up stairs). Sixth Division-At S. W. corner of Gebhard and Race

Seventh Division-At S. W. corner of Sixteenth and

lighth Division-At S. W. corner of Twenty-first and

Eighth Division—At S. W. corner of Twenty-second and Vine streets. Pinth Division—At S. W. corner of Twenty-second and Vine streets. HENRY C. HOWELL, UNERT C. HOWELL, CUARLES L. WEST, Secretary. August 2000 COMPARISON OF COMPARISON OF COMPARISON OF COMPARISON COMPARISON OF COMPARISON OF COMPARISON OF COMPARISON OF COMPARISON COMPARISON OF COMPARISON OF COMPARISON OF COMPARISON OF COMPARISON OF COMPARISON COMPARISON OF COM

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, PHILADELPHIA,

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, PHILADELPHIA, Angust 2, 1867. A neeting of the Union Republican Association of the abov Ward was held on FiliDAY EVENING, August 2, 1867, at the public house of John Mars, corner of Lan-caster avenue and Haverford yoad, for the purpose of taking action on the rules recently adopted by the Union Republican City Executive Committee, in regard to con-ducting the delegate elections. After the reading of the rules by the Scoretary, it was, on motion of Samuel Ha-vorth, Eso, agreed that the rules, as laid down by the I nion Republican City Executive Committee, be adopted. On motion of Mahlon Wuuner, Eso, it was agreed that the sense of this Association be that the houre to pre-pare a registry of the Republican voters of each divi-sion shall be from 4 o'clock P. M. to 8'o'clock P. M., on the days stated in said rules. Samuel Haworth, Esu, moved that the Scoretary be in-structed to have the proceedings of the meeting of this Association published in the *Public Ledger, Press, Inqui-rer, ENENNG BELLETTS* and *Telegraph.* On motion, adjourned. C. C. PEIRSON, President,

C. C. PEIRSON, President. JOIN A. MAUGLE, Secretary.

JOHN A. MAUGLE, Secretary. NINT'H WARD.—THE REPUBLEAN CITI-zens of the Ninth Ward are requested to meet at the Hall. Merrick and Market streets, on MONDAY EVENING, August 5, 1837, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Association. WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President.

JOHN L. HILL, Secretaries. au3-3t*

NOTICE.—THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Wards of the St. Mary's Hospital, cor. Frankford road and Palmer street, are now ones for the reception of patients. All cases of accident received gratuitously, il presented within 24 hours after the reception of the in jury. The Sisters of St. Francis give their personal at condance to the sick. Apply for admission either at the Hospital, or Mother Aguese, Convent of St. Francis, Read street, above Fisth. au2121 rep

They.

I assure you of my highest consideration. Independence and liberty. V. JIMENEZ. The towns of Iguala, Mescala, Yochipala, Zumpango del Rio, Ameyaltpeti, Guerrero and Bravas are ruising men for Jimenez—in fact, the districts of Iguala, Aldama and Chilupa are all up in his favor, while the towns of the Coast and Providencia

Californians at the Siege of Querctare. [From the San Francisco Alta California.]

are raising men for Gen. Diego Alvarez.

The readers of the Alta will remember the departure of Col. Geo. M. Green, with a party of sixty Americans, veterans of the United States lunteer service, from San Francisco for Mexico, Volunteer service, from San Francisco for Mexico, upward of a year since, and the subsequent notice of their receiving positions in the Liberal Army of Mexico. after a terrible march in mid-summer through Arizona and Chihuahua—a march in which two of their number gave out and did by the way. The following latter from march in which two of their number gave out and died by the way. The following letter from Col. Green to his brother in this city, shows that the old Californians were in the thickest of the fight, and gives some interesting particulars of the Fall of Maximilian

QUERETARO, May 15th, 4 P. M .- Dear Brother : with pleasure that I write to let you know the long war is over. This morning at 6 o'clock we attacked the place in force, and at 8 o'clock we had occupied the principal positions o clock we had occupied the principal positions. It was quite cheering to us after having been on the outside for seventy days. We had hardly taken off our clothes during the whole siege, as Maximilian's forces were nearly equal to our own, and we were compelled to be on the watch day and night; but we have had our reward. My sniall command, with sixty American officers, which compose the Legion of Honor, captured the Carlotts Regiment of Cavalry, five hundred strong, with eighty officers, among them several chiefs. Our victory is complete. We have taken chiefs. Our victory is complete. We have taken Maximilian, with Miramon, and all the principal Generals of the Empire, all the artillery and transportation—in fact, making a clean sweep. We have 10,000 prisoners.

The first thing our noble Gen. Corona did on entering the city was to issue rations of beef and bread to the starving inhabitants. I have just seen Maximilian, who takes it quite coolly, but says he is Emperor no more. We have with him captured a great many foreigners, who it fear, will all be shot. Max. expects to be sent out of the country, and I hope to have the honor of escort-ing him to Santa Cruz. Queretaro is a beautiful place, with 40,000 in-

I was here that the treaty of Guada-loure-Hidalgo was signed. I shall leave to-morrow, with my command, for the city of Mexico, forty-five leagues hence, where we shall remain until the President arrives. We hope our stay will be short, as we are now anxious to get back to the shores of the Pacific once more. GEO. M. GREEN.

The West Indies.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.] HAYANA, Saturday, July 27, 1867.-The military revolt in St. Jago de Cuba has turned out to be another affair like that in Porto Rico, which I informed you of in my last. It seems that a bot-tle of whisky made a sergeant and a few soldiers imagine they could form a better government than the present one, but their plans were frus-trated. They have been arrested, and soon will pay for their folly with their lives. A new arrangement is being signed which in-creases the per cent. on the sales on the wharf to

over four per cent, the amount which is deducted from all sales made at present. It is a custom of from all sales made at present. It is a custom of Havana, this per cent. arrangement, and very often outsiders or strangers who arrive here with merchandise pay dear to learn the custom, be-cause in selling their goods themselves, they for-get the four per cent., and unless it is stipulated at time of sale, it is invariably deducted; whereas, if they give their goods to some commission merchant who is well posted, the price he gets for the goods offerts the four per cent and gues for the goods offsets the four per cent. and more

than pays commission. The second mate of the American bark Wallace was murdered on the 24th instant, by three negro sailors. It seems that while the Captain was on shore attending to some business, somebody told him that his second mate had a difficulty with the sailors. He went on board as quick as he could, but arrived too late to save his second mate. The

milian was a knight and brother. The chapel is small, and no uncommon preparations had been made for the ceremonial. Dark curtains, with made for the ceremonial. Dark curtains, with the Maltese cross upon them, excluded the day, light being supplied by means of gas, which, in double rows of jets, ran round the cornice and encircled the dome. The altar was draped in black, and round the catafalque, which faced it, hung the imperial mantle, overtopped by a scarlet cushion bearing the imperial crown, the sword resting on its point in immediate view of the congregation. The chapel was crowded, and the large ma-

jority of those present were attired in mourning. Among them were Sir George Bowyer, together with other Knights of the Order of St. John of erusalem, sundry members of the foreign legations, and several members of our aristocracy. The congregation, attentive throughout, was evidently impressed with the solemnity of the evidency impressed with the borenity of the proceedings. The mass was Mozart's undying "Requien," the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty being the officiating priest. Prior to the entry of the clergy an orchestra, few in number, but efficient none the less, led by Herr Silberberg, and con-ducted by Mr. C. H. Thompson, gave the impressive slow movement from Beethoven's "Sinfonia. Eroica"—that great work which, had Napoleon I. not assumed the imperial purple, would have been given to the world as "Napoleon," the title first conceived, and afterwards rejected by Beetha) execution of this sublime music was creditable the fugal parts, some of which are, as all musicians know, extremely elaborate, being sung with marked and commendable precision. At the same time it must be admitted that the limited area in which the orchestra was confined was generally inimical to the effect of the performance. Viviani's "Harmony in the Dome," in absence of the traditional silver trumpets, was played (during the elevation of the Host) by the

brass instruments of the orchestra. After mass the Bishop of Kerry delivered an improvisation from the pulpit remarkable for a certain fervid carnestness. Under so great a calamity, he said, silence would be most eloquent; but if speech must be used, only the heartfelt ni-terances of David or of Job could rise to the occasion. The instability of human greatness, and its absolute dependence upon the Divine will, was the lesson to be derived from the event which had brought together the congregation he was ad-dressing. Maximilian went forth to found an empire, which should be the reign of justice and honor, of order instead of anarchy, of science in opposition to brute force, of that freedom which enables the Church to uphold society and guarantee the stability of the throne. But it was otherwise decreed. His mission failed through reasons that are inscrutable. In the progress of this discourse the Bishop inveighed bitterly against the egotism of the times, as especially exemplified in the prin-ciple of non-intervention—a principle which "the Vicar of Christ has repudiated, and which is opposed to the moral duties of nations." At the end of the sermon Dr. Moriarty, in

Episcopal robes, and mitre on head, sprinkled the catafalque with holy water, and perfumed it with incense, while the choir gave Seyfried's *Libera nos.* The ceremony over, the clergy with-drew, and during the departure of the congregation the orchestra played the magnifecant Finale to Beethoven's Cminor Symphony. Less im-posing ceremonials of the kind have been wit-nessed in places of far more pretensions. Yesterday, at Moorfields, another requiem was

rformed for the late Emperor Maximilian. Tu this instance, however, there was neither choir nor orchestra. The service was chanted by some forty or fifty priests and two or three monks, the only accompaniment being the organ.

Padre Fischer, Maximilian's Private Secretary. The Beobachter, of Stuttgard, publishes the fol-

The Beobachter, of Stutgerd, publishes the fol-lowing sketch of this personage: The Padre Fischer was born in Ludwigsburg, in Wurtemburg. His father was a butcher, and the padre was reared in the Protestant religion, but he left that denomination and embraced the Catholic faith. He was appointed by Maximilian to be the pastor of Parras, a town in Coahulla, about thirty-five learnes was tof Saltillo and in about thirty-five leagues west of Saltillo, and in the bishopric of Durango. It has about four thousand inhabitants. At the instance of the Emperor, he became his private secretary in August, 1865, and went to Rome in connec-

The company separated at a late hour, after having spent a most delightful evening.

"This means "Daylight once more," and was a favorite expression of the Danish King Valdemar Atterdag, during times of great national despondency. The Tin Mines of Missouri.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.] Sr. LOUIS, July 30, 1867.—The discovery of tin in Missouri has already been announced in tele-graph despatches. From letters of inquiry, it is evident many of your readers will be interested in a more detailed statement as to the location and extent of the "tin field." In alluding to this and extent of the "the held." In aluding to this matter, we need not look upon it as one of State or local importance, but a discovery, the influ-ence and benefits of which will be felt by the whole nation. Heretofore, no true deposit has been found in the United States in quantities that would justify development. The United States are now annually importing \$5,118,177 worth o tin, taking the annual verage during the past ten years. To save the payment of this sum to a foreign country, and to expend it in developing our home minerals, will be a very important matter.

During the past ten years, Dr. Albert C. Koch (who discovered the zeagladon—an attractive reature in your excellent Museum) has believed tin ore to exist in the locality where he has since tin ore to exist in the locality where he has since discovered it, and during that period he has made several exploring tours. From the small 15-inch lode, found by sinking several shallow shafts, he traced the direction, and found larger and still larger lodes, exposed in wild and unfrequented portions of the hilly and mountainous region of Southeastern Missouri. Thus far, in various ports of the world fourteen different kinds of parts of the world, fourteen different kinds of parts of the world, fourteen different kinds of ore have been found, each of which contains tin-each varying from the others in color, texture, and weight. Hence, with a specimen of German tin-crystal, from a depth, of hundreds of feet in the well-developed mines, no comparison could be instituted with the surface ore found here. This has been one many the discourt was not not been one reason why this discovery was not made long since. The surface ore is so different from the

since. The surface ore is so underent from the crystals and other ore obtained from the depths of old mines, that our mineralogists have denied their being any this besides, this mineral is ex-ceedingly volatile, and none but a careful assay-ist would probably detect even s trace of the in the surface ore. However, Col. Fostor, of your

plumbago. , The day is not distant when these mineral re sources will be appreciated, and when they must have an outlet to market by railroad. The dis covery of the largest, and apparently the richest, tin deposits in the world should hasten this much-desired railroad development. NATHAN H. PARKER.

The Tennessee Election.

NASHVILLE Tenn., August 2d, 1867.—Partial returns from twenty-one counties give Browh-low over 15,000 majority. Davidson county gives him 5,000; Williamson, 1,000; Wilson, 400; McMinn, 800; Bradley, 800; Franklin, 400; Bed-ford, 900; Benton, 240. The vote in West Ten-nessee is lighter than anticipated. The cetimated majorities for Congressmen The estimated majorities for Congressmen

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Etheridge majorities. There is a gain of ten Re-publicans to the House. Returns received from East Tennessee give Brownlow 13,000 majority in twelve countles, making his majority in thirty-three countles 28.000. All the Radical candidates for the Légis lature in East Tennessee are elected, giving a gain of seven from that section. At this rate the Legislature will be nearly unanimous, and the majority for Brownlow in the State will reach nearly 50,000.

A CONGREGATION at Clinton Mills, New York, were considerably surprised last Sunday to find that the preacher to whom they had been listoning for several Sabbaths was a woman. She fainted away during the service, when the decep-tion was discovered. She had pretended to be destitute, having given away one of her coats and her last dollar to a beggur, and the people who contributed to her assistance have since arrested her, for procuring money on false pretences.

A son of the Hon. John M. Labar, of Lockport, N. Y., 12 years of age, died on Tuesday morn-ing, from the effects of opium administered by his elder brother, who, being ill of consumption, had the drug on hand for his own use. The little follow were asserted and could not sleap and op

fellow was nervous, and could not sleep, and on Monday evening begged for the opium, taking only a small pill about the size of a wheat kernel only a small plu about the size of a wheat Kernel. His mother was absent attending upon a dying daughter at Saratoga. Under these accumulated afflictions the father sank, and is confined to his bed.

BOSTON has these little jobs upon her hands The Chestnut Hill Reservoir, to cost \$1,025,000; the Insano Asylum at Wynthrop; \$600,000; the removal of Fort Hill, from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; the extension of Broadway to Washington alreed; \$1,000,000; the widening of Federal alreet; \$200,000, and the New Court-House, \$500,000.

-Capt. T. Mills Lowndes county, Alabama, on the 9th ult., by Mr. Renfroe, his partuer. The wives of the two men had quarreled about some chickens, which led to an affray between the husbands.

-People who criticise the Munich Society for the Collection of Cigar Stumps, by which £500,-.000 are to be realized for the poor, should remember that their peculiar means of raising money are justified by the ends-of the elgars. -Dr. Raimbert, a French doctor, practices a a new method of introducing medicines in the animal economy, viz., by the nostrils. A doctor that feeds his patients that way devotes himself to prog-noses. (Omitted by the Boston 'Tiser.)

-A Springfield paper says Ephraim Robinson, of Sunderland, aged 87, has mowed his home lot this year, and every year for seventy-five years has mowed in the summer. Curious that he never does it in the winter. If Ephraim was a Frenchman, he would be a bon mot.

-Boston has these little jobs upon her hands : The Chestnut Hill reservoir, to cost \$1,025,000; the Insane Asylum at Winthrop, \$600,000; the removal of Fort Hill, from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; he extension of Broadway to Washington street, \$1 000.000: the widening of Federal street, \$200,-000; and the new court-house, \$500,000.

-The correspondent of the New York World writes from Rome that one of the questions to be debated in the proposed grand council of the Roman Catholic church is the celibacy of the in the church which advocates allowing them to marry. It is only a new form of Marry-olatry.

-A New Bedford man obtained a policy in a company insuring against accidents. Subse-quently he met with an accident while playing base ball, which disabled him for some weeks, but the company refuse to pay his claim, as the accident did not occur while he was pursuing his usual business. A good many men could easily prove that base ball is their usual business.

Last week the steamer Algonia struck a rock off Sandy Island, Lake Superior. The United States revenue cutter General Dix went to her assistance and took off her passengers. The Algonia had been on the rocks two days and two up to the form the General Dix nights before the General Dix arrived. She would have been an All-goner if a gale had sprung up.

sprung up. —The Chicago Republican says the reason. "that strangers rarely succeed in getting a com-prehensive idca" of that place is "because citi-zens and the press have too much delicacy and modesty to speak of things as they think they deserve, and when they do speak of anything pertaining to Chicago to underestimate it." We wonder if this is a specimen of the modestr der if this is a specimen of the modesty spoken of?

-A colored man named William Evans was -A colored man named William Evans was murdered near Leipsic, Delaware, on Wednesday night of last week, by a mob of five. men, who took him from his house, put him into a cart, and hung him upon a willow, on the readside. It seems that the outbuildings of Mr. Collins, re-siding near, were burned a few nights provious, and the colored man was suspected—though no-reason is given for the suspicion—of being con-cerned in the act.

-The oldest remnant of mortality extant is the -The oldest remnant of mortanty extant is the skeleton of one of the earlier Pharaoha, incased in its original burial robes, and wonderfully perfect, considering its age, which was deposited about, eighteen or twenty months ago in the British Museum, and is justly considered the most value-ble of its most archaeological treasures. The lid of the coffin which contained the royal mmmny was inscribed with the name of its occupant, Pha-raoh Mykerimus, who succeeded the heir of the i who included who succeeded the her of the builder of the great pyramid about two centuries before Christ. Only think of it—the monarch whose crumbling boues and leathery infegument, are now exciting the wonder of numerous gazett in London reigned in Egypt before Abraham was borf; and only about two centuries or so after first of the Fharaohs had been gathered to the fathers. [The above is "going the rounds."] Bue how Pharaoh Mykerimus "reigned in Egypt bea bord abraham was born," 2000 B. C. and yst was buried "two centuries before Christ," is not are plained. The paragraph will read befor ay site stituting "twonty" for "two" centuries.]