## Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 101.

THE EVENING BULLETIN AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

my stroli through some of the external portions

that very remarkable illustration of Russian

peasant or farm life, known as the Isba or dwelling-house of the now emancipated tiller of the

soll in the Empire of the Czar. And here a fine

one of those comparative views between

present Exhibition is so conspicuously adapted.

I lately noticed one of the Homes of the Far

West, which has been transported to the banks of

the Seine; and now here we have a parallel phase

of the social life of the Far Northeast. Such an

abode as this Russian Isba seems to be just about on a par, materially speaking, with that of the

American Western Farmer on the verge of the

prairies. Both are in a sense pioneers, and both

are specimens of the developing elements of two

mighty Empires. And yet how vast is the con-

trast which the two exhibit in all that regards

the intelligence and mental culture of the re-

spective inhabitants and their countries! The

American House is admirably calculated, as I re-

marked at the time, to give an idea of the "inner

life" of the people, and, without repeating what

I then said, conveys, by its whole aspect, a high

idea of the intellectual and moral well-being of

the people it represents, as well as of their tastes

and material prosperity. Let us now enter the

Russian Farm-house and see what we find there. And, in the first place, there is much to admire:

The dwelling, which is of course entirely

of wood, the yellow pine, is admirably

put together. The timbers are laid one upon an-

other in their round shape, the ends being deeply

notched, together, and the seams caulked like

those of a ship. The work is first-rate, and of

unexceptionable solidity. A good deal of clever

ornament is added in the shape of carving, com-

bined with those quaint-looking, high-pitched

gables, which, as I before remarked, attracted at

once so much attention to the wooden façade of

the Russian section, inside the building. The

general arrangement, too, of the Russian farm-

house is excellent, and doubtless thoroughly

adapted to the rude climate for which it is built.

It consists of two structures, with a spacious

court between, but all under the same roof, so

that in winter the inhabitants and all their re-

quirements are snugly covered in. On the right

stands the dwelling-house proper, the inhabited

rooms being all up stairs. In the court are stowed

away all the farming apparatus and implements,

amongst which I remember a McCormick's reap-

ing machine, certainly by far the most striking evi-

denc of intelligence to be found on the premises.

The left hand structure appears to be devoted to

necessary, no doubt, in such a climate. Now in

in this there is a great look of material and sub

stantial prosperity and comfort, and even wealth.

The wood-work is thick, good and warm; there is an immense stove in the common sitting-room.

as well as a comfortable bed. The jointing of the

the locks and hinges. There are some specimens

are some famous winter over-coats for the men.

made of the gayest colors, and with a profusion

of tawdry ornaments which would satisfy even

a negro's love of finery. A collection of chil-

sian life. But when we look round for some in-

dications of intellectual development, what do

we find? Two portraits (and such portraits!) of

precisely the same style (I felt, at first, some

doubt as to which was which), that

of the Virgin, followed by a series of religious prints of the coarsest and rudest

description, and diplaying what cannot be

called less than the grossest superstition;

devils, saints and sinners jumbled together in

every grotesque situation imaginable. Around

the walls were hung pictures of giant-slayers and

similar subjects, as grossly executed as they were

absurdly childish. Yet all these things were

evidently placed there as indications of the peo-

ple's taste and of the "inner-life" of the Russian

population. You will remember what I said of

the contents of the American Farm-house, the

specimens of local literature and information

placed in it, and all that denoted the "inner life"

and thought of its inhabitants. I will not dwell invidiously on the contrast, which I have drawn

only to show the immense distance which exists

between the development of two countries, both

bidding so largely for empire in the world and

following in a similar track under such different

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Reported Correspondence Be-

tween Maximilian and Napolcon.

(Paris (July 22) Correspondence of the London Herald.)
We are likely to hear a good deal for some

time to come about the correspondence which the Emperor Maximilian is said to have sent to

Europe. The current reports that the letters which have passed between the unfortunate Archduke and the Emperor of the French have

been transmitted for publication, either to M Louis Blanc or to His Royal Highness the Duke

d'Aumale, may be set down as a camard; but there is reason to belleve that, whatever may have become of the originals, a duplicate of these important letters is in the hands of Count & Bombelles. It is highly desirable that they should be published without loss of time, as very

anocryphal versions of some of these letters are in circulation, the tenor of which delights all

Parisian Anti-Imperialist circles, and, unless the

authentic correspondence be speedily published, the fictitious letters are likely to be accepted as

guidance.

the Emperer and Empress; and, next to week

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

THOS. I. WILLIAMSON,
JB., FRANCIS WELLS. F.L. FETHERSTON, CASPER EOUDER, JE., The Bullerin is served to subscribers in the city at 13 net par week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum.

BCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED Planoa.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most liberal terms. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS constantly on hand for ront. Tuning, moving and packing promptly attended to. Warerooms. 1103 Chestnut street. jcis-3m;

DIED.

AUBIN.-In Newburyport, Mass., August 2d, Joshus utin, aged 79 years. EUHARDS.-Ou the 2d inst., John Richards, in the 72d rear of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 351 North Fig. that rect, on Thesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

Th.L.—On August 2d, Mies Margaret Till.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 South Thirteenth etreet, on Thesday,6th inst, at 4 o'clock, P.M.—

Hillit.—On the evening of the 4th, George Clothier, son of George and Josephine Uhler, aged 29 days.

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

L. HAPBYOGUCEG all the Summer Silks and Spring Dress
Goods

A TLEE & CONNARD,
Paper Manufacturers, 44 N. Fifth street,
Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also,
second quality Book and Newspapers, at short nomy20-3m5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

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The Sixth Annual Session of this Academy opens Thurs

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

The Classical and English Departments are conducted by experienced and thoroughly competent Professors and Instructors.

Particular attention given to the morals and personal

For Circulars apply to James H. Orne, Esq., 628 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; T. B. Peterson, Esq., 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; or to Col. THEO. HYATT, Pres. P. M. A.,

Chester, Delaware county, Penna. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September titli. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 30th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises. For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN. Clerk of the Faculty.

TO THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF PHILArocently adopted by the City Executive Committee of the
Republican Unity for the government of the Delegate
Election to be held on the 27th of August, the Republican
Republican operation Divisions throughout the City will
out at the regular places of holding elections (or at such
places as may be designated by the Registering officers),
on the decnines of the 8th, 7th, 8th and 9th of August, between file hours of 4 and 8 of clock, to prepare a Registry
of the Regulation voters of each Election Division.

No person rhall be allowed to vote at the ensuing Delequare Election unless his name appears duly registered in
the orrollment book of said Division.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee,
WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

John L. Hills.

Secretaries.

JONETH S. ALLEN, Secretaries. NOTICE -THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Wards of the St. Mary's Hospital, cor. Franklord toad and Palmer street, are now open for the reception of patients. All cases of accident received graditionally, if presented within 24 hours after the reception of the increase of St. Francis give their personal attendance to the sick. Apply for admission either at the Hospital, or Mother Agnese, Convent of St. Francis, Red aux 12t rp;

or notate Agace, Convent of St. Francis, ivertex above Fifth.

OUR CITIZENS SHOULD NOT FORGET THE great Excursion of the season to Case May, on Wednerday, August 7. The advantage over all others is that starting at 6 o'clock, A.M., and running at the speed of the fact trains, it arrives before the bathing commences, it also allows pursons who wish it, to see the great Double Train Race for \$2.00, at Diamond Beach Fark and remaining on the Island until 7% o'clock, P.M. and 3trp.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PINNS LVANIA, A 65x75th, 18x7.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent, or Six Dollars per chare, clear of United States and State of Pennsylvania Taxos. Payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand. auf-ful;

TWELFTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN ASsociation.—A meeting will be held THIS (Monday)
IVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Nippes Hall, Fourth and Green
streets. By order of
CHARLES M. WAGNER, President,
It

Thomas A. Grace, Secretary.

Thomas A. Grace, Secretary.

PHILADFLPHIA, AUGUST 3d, 1867.—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., Secretary.

lant-Strp\* HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard Street Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

Testimonial.

On Thursday last, at Atlantic City, Mr. Thos. N. Taylor, of this city, under circumstances of occuliar danger, rescued a human being from drowning. Mr. Taylor was too modest to claim any credit for his brave deed, or even to correct the assertion that another person had done it. A number of persons who witnessed his bold effort have therefore united in offering him the follow

ing testimonial:
CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 1 1567.—Thos. N. Taylor—Dean Sir: Having wit-aessed the act by which you vesterday saved the life of a fellow-being, we cannot refrain from ex-pressing our appreciation of the heroism you then displayed. While others stood by appalled by sudden peril, you, dear sir, without fear, met the threatened danger with calmness and wisdom. And believing that the true modesty which pre vented you from claiming any merit for the act will help you to appreciate the spirit in which we have presumed to give you this spontaneous ex-pression of our admiration and gratitude, we pression of our admiration and gratitude, we have the pleasure of signing ourselves, your most obedient servants.

[Signed by about sixty persons.] NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Names of Those who Died of Yellow Fever on Board of the United States Steamer Resuca.

Steamer Resaca.

San Francisco, August 4, 1867.—The following are the names of men who died of yellow fever on board the United States steamer Resaca, her on passage from Panama. Randolph Graham, Patrick Halpin, Howard Mixell: Henry E. Hall, Solomon Falk, John North, William Clark, John Madden, Edward Cassidy, George Faulkner, James Downing, James Malcady, James McLoughlin, Edward Shields, John Griffith, Patrick Oram. There are now seventeen cases under treatment—four critical. One new case since her arrival.

White Witnesses.—The month of the man who purifies his teeth with Sozodont is a witness box, and every time he opens it two rows of gleaming witnesses testify to its beautifying

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 5. 1867.

Mexico, France, owing to internal difficulties or foreign complications, were to withdraw her sup-port, in defiance of her engagements to the contrary? This document is precisely of that kind which it is very easy for a clever man to write, after the late events, with a view to increase the Pants, Tuesday, July 23d, 1867.-I continue slare of responsibility devolving on the French Government. But such a malicious French Government. But such a malicious invention would never have been resorted to if there had not been so much mystery, and withholding of what, in parliamentary language, may be described as "the papers on the subject." The effect of these sham documents is not to be destroyed by a mere curt denial of their existence in the Moniteur. Count de Bombelles (an Austrian subject) has only to come forward and declare that when the documents he holds are published, it will be found that all the verof the Exhibition, re-commencing from the Russian carriage department, which I had just reached in my last letter. Close adjoining this stands opportunity presents itself for drawing are published, it will be found that all the versions which have been current are malignant the condition and progress of the inhabitants fabrications, and the public will, or at least ought to be eatisfied; but if some step of the sort be not of various regions of the earth for which the taken the apocryphal Maximilian correspondence is likely to make no little noise.

> Responsibility of Napoleon—Jud Unable to Spare Maximilian. [Paris (July 21) Correspondence of the London Times.]
> The last number of the Revue Contemporaine contains a very remarkable paper on the Mexican Expedition, from the pen of M. de Keratry. The writer was an officer in the French guerilla corps organized in Mexico by Lleut.-Col. Dupin, and about a year ago published the result of his guerilla experiences in the Revue des Devx Mondes, sketching in a racy and vivid manner the peculiarly feroclous nature of the conflict between the invaders and the invaded. In the article now published he points out very forcibly the want of good faith which out very forcibly the want of good faith which marked the outset of the operations; the bungling and unnecessary delay which led to the besieg-ing of Puebla, which would have fallen without a ge had the French rapidly pushed Mexico; and the later want of support of the new regime on the part of the native population. M. de Keratry also makes known some of the atrocities committed by Marquez and Miramon, and graphically describes the difficulties Maximilian, even with the aid of the French, had to

contend with. He then adds:
"We must confess that our government was guilty of a breach of faith in withdrawing its troops all at once, and before the period originally fixed, in consequence of the threats of the United States. Maximilian was thus suddenly left virtually disarmed. Our government committed one great mistake in promising the continuance of its intervention, which was to have ceased when Mexico was occupied; it committed another fault in not keeping its word.
Marshal Bazaine would have deserved the thanks
of Europe if he had taken the responsibility of
using force, and sending the unfortunate Emperor home in spite of himself. Juarez and Europe would thus have been spared a lamentable catastrophe the hor-ror of which silences the voice of reason. On the 19th of June, on the Cerro which hangs over Queretaro, Maximilian fell under Mexican bullets, together with Miramon, a former President of the Republic, and Mejia, the only Mexican General, up to this time, who has died faithful to his party. \* \* By this execution Juarez has his party. \* By this execution Juarez has lost a great opportunity of clemency, which would have won him the regard of Europe, but it must be borne in mind that this act of clemency would not have saved Maximilian's life, and would have jeopardized his own. No one who knows Mexico and the passions of that country, wrought to the present pitch of paroxysm, can entertain a doubt of that."

The Catholic Church and the Death of Maximilian.

a large store for winter provisions, essentially [From the Journal des Debats, July 20.]
The Pope wept when he learned of the tragic fate of Maximilian, and caused masses to be chanted for the repose of his soul. We cannot doubt but that the tears and prayers were sin-cere, but we believe that his Hollness mourned for a sinner rather than for a victim. The Church has not forgiven the Emperor of her own makdoors and windows is especially good, and so are ing for having deceived her fondest hopes. She had deputed Maximilian to a lost country, there to reëstablish theocracy; and when the unfortunate Prince saw the elements which he was compelled to use in the reconstruction. of ornamental trunks and cases which are curious and not devoid of taste. The harness for the horses, in the court-yard, is well made; and there tion of the throne and the altar, he shrunk back dismayed. As was said to him, he had contracted in Italy the disease of Liberalism; in Austria he had sown the seeds of "Josephism," and in France and in Belgium he had become acquainted with the Civil Code. After that nothing could made of wash-leather outside, and lined with common furs, capable of setting any weather at defiance. In the store-room is set out a large and curious collection of dry fish, and hung all round are the gala clothes of the owners, be expected of him. The rupture with the Church was immediate and violent. We remember the remonstrance of the Bishops and the censure of Rome. It was but yesterday we read the sharp teply that Maximilian addressed to the Mexican dren's toys complete, so far, this picture of Rus-

hops, when he spoke as follows:
'You must admit, venerable prelates, that the Mexican Church, by a deplorable fatality, has meddled too much with politics and temporal afforms and production of her condition. It is true that the Mexicans are pious and good, but the larger portation of the condition of th Mexicans are pious and good, but the larger portion' of the people are not yet Catholics in an evangelical sense. This is not owing to its own faults, but the negligence of others. The Mexicans must be enlightened, the sacrament must be administered to them, as it is ordained in the Evangelists, gratuitously. You may doubt, if you will, the sincerity of my faith in the Catholic religion, but all Europe has long known my opinions. Still, however good a Catholic I may be. I shall also be a just and liberal Prince."

This assertion embodied the Archduke's sentence. The modern Church does not recognize

tence. The modern Church does not recognize it possible for a man to be both Catholic and iberal; nothing can be in more direct opposition to the spirit of its syllabus. In the eyes of the Church Maximilian has paid the penalty of his errors, and his death is but an atonement of his treachery. Good and merciful and humane, pious and charitable though a man may be—and Pope Pins IX. is really pious and charitable—a doctrine is pitiless. Laws, and not men, are alone to be accused and held responsible.

THE WAR ASPECT.

France and Cermany in Preparation—Russia Likely to Join Prussia.

Every indication points to the certainty of war between France and Prussia.

A council of war is at the present moment being held in Russia, between the staffs of the armies of Russia and Prussia, and under the presidency of the Czar himself. Plans of campaigns suggested by probable coalitions between France and other States are under consideration. Further, it is asserted that Prussia is eager to begin the war immediately and before France has got into attitude.

Into attitude.

Russia, however, inclines to a postponement, which does not make the strife it may defer less inevitable. No doubt from the vast struggle impending will come a cataclysm some-

The War Feeling in France—Resent-ment Against Prussia. [From the Paris Pays.]
The Patrie repeats with additional emphasis it. contradiction of the report that the Marquis de Moustier has lately sent a very sharp diplomatic note to Berlin. This journal says not only that note to Bernia. This journal says not only than not exists, but that the relations between France and Prussia are most satisfactory. Now, it may be true that the despatch of the diplomatic note in question has been delayed; and we will even the fictitious letters are likely to be accepted as real. Among the documents which Anti-Imperialists are gloating over, is a letter addressed to Maximilian, to induce him to leave Miramar at a time when his heart misgave him as to the probabilities of success of the venture. This epistle, which is ascribed to the Emperor Napoleon, bears obvious marks of boing a forgery, but it is not the less appreciated on that account. His Majesty is made to, say to the Archduke that, after having committed both himself and the French Government, by his acceptance of the throne tendered him by a deputation received at Miramar, he cannot stuttify himself by backing out, and leaving the French Government in the lurch. What would the Archduke think (the letter goes on to say) if after he had gone to admit, for the sake of argument, that the draft note may have never got beyond the stage of a project, and in this point of view we attach but a secondary importance both to the original news and the contradiction. But that the rela-tions between France and Prussia are cordial and satisfactory appears to us a most difficult propo-sition to accept. The attitude of the Prussian Government toward France, the acrimonious tone of its semi-official journals, the extensive arma-ments and accumulation of warlike stores openly made, the diplomatic intrigues going on to coun-teract French influence in Austria and Italy, and to prevent the projected alliance with Austria,

and M. de Bismarck's constant language are all inconsistent with the existence of cordial relations. It could not be otherwise unless it could be shown from recent diplomatic facts that M. de Bismarck is ready to satisfy the just suscep-tibilities of the French Goyermaent provoked by the non-execution of Article 5 of the Treaty of Prague, and also by the at-tempts, under the guise of providing for commercial interests, to complete the political alsorption of Southern Germany. We are not aware that M. de Bismarck has done anything o the Sort. On the contrary, his most recent acts the sort. On the contrary, his most recent acts—the revision of the postal treaties and the financial unification of the annexed States clearly show that he steadily pursues his aim, and is pushing to the realization of his ambitious views, regardless of consequences as they affect others, and thinking only how to be ready for them himself. Under these circumstances, to affirm that diplomatic relations are satisfactory is to trifle with public opinion. That it may be possible to avert war is an admissible hypothesis, though we can find nothing to support it. The foreign journals abound in a contrary sense, and speak on the subject with a frankness and a luxury of detail to which we cannot shut our eyes. For instance, the Brussels Gazette says that in Russia, under the pretext of military manœu-vres, a real council of war is now being held be-tween the staff of the Russian and Prussian tween the staff of the Russian and Prussian armies, with the Czar presiding. A plan of campaign is under consideration on the double bypothesis of a war between France and Germany only, and a war in which Russia and Prussia would be on the one side, and France, Austria, Italy, and possibly Sweden and the Ottoman Empire on the other. Russia inclines to a postponement; but Prussia is for beginning directly and press in support of her ginning directly, and urges in support of her opinion that the Austrian Empire is in a state of disorganization, that the French armies are yet relatively weak, and that Italy is hesitating and not to be relied on by France. Moreover, the Prussian journals speak of war as it it were not merely a probability, but a certainty, on which the mind of the Cabinet of Berlin on which the minu of the cashies is made up. The Prussification of the armies of the South, far from being relaxed, is consider with daily increasing haste. With urged on with daily increasing haste. With such symptoms before us, the *Patrie* has a singularly deranged vision when it talks of cordial

The Problem for France.

[From the Liberté.]
France anxiously asks how her Government will get out of the difficulties which it has sown in its path, and which have borne abundant fruit. France asks how it will avert the threatening war, and how, if, it does not avert it, it will avert the coalition which it would be madness not to foresee? France asks, further, how it will put an end to the "strike" of capital which has ruled for an unprecedented time, as is shown by the Bank of France returns, which are now worse than those of the time formerly branded as "the disastrous days ef 1851."

A Prophecy of Maximilian's Fate.

(From Le Phare de la Loire.)

An Italian correspondent sends to the Phare de la Loire a copy of verses which were found posted on Pasquino's statue at the time of the unfortunate Maximilian's visit to Rome on his way to Mexico, in 1864: "Massimiliano—non ti fidare Torna sollecito-a Miramare.

Il trono fradicio—der Montezuma E nappo Francese—colmo di spuma Il timeo Danaos—chi non recorda Sotio la clamide—trova la corda." Anglice:

"Maximilian, beware; hurry back to Miramar. The rotten throne of the Montezumas is a French gobbet filled with froth. He who forgets the times Danger beneath the purple will find the halter."

Preparations to Revist an Attack on

Rome.
[From the Corriere Italiano.]
Preparations are being made at Rome to resist an attack by the revolutionary party. Cardinal Antonelli has addressed inquiries to the representatives of foreign powers, asking them what steps their governments would take if it could be proved, first, that the insurrection broke out with the connivance of the Italian government; second, if the revolutionists should arrive at the gates of Rome: third, if the insurrection should break out in Rome itself. The Ambassadors replied that they would protect the Pope and the Cardinals, but that they must refer home for instructions as to what more than this they ought to do.

Garibaldi Makes Another Speech. Garibaldi, on entering Pistoja, was received with a veritable ovation. Addressing the crowd,

I know that all your demonstrations, so flatter-I know that all your demonstrations, so naturaling, so enthusiastic, are addressed, not to the man, but to the principle, and they teach me that the national cause is progressing. The Italians do not want foreign pressure; your demonstration of to-day is a proof of that. We monstration of to-day is a proof of that. We must to see Italy strong and powerful. Rome must be ours, in spite of internal enemies and all foreign despots. Old though I am, I firmly hope to go with you to Rome. Adieu.

GULF OF MEXICO.

The Paying Out of the Cuban Cable Hegun—News from Mexico and the West India Islands.

THE CABLE. HAVANA, Cuba, July 26, 1867, by way of Punta Rosa, Fla., August 4.—The engineers of the In-ternational Ocean Telegraph Company arrived in the smack Oriental from Key West; and, not meeting the steamer Narva here, returned to-day. They assured me that the order to quarantine recessle from Cuba was reasoneded. vessels from Cuba was rescinded.
The Spanish war steamer which is to accom-

pany the Narva in laying the cable will sail hence on Tuesday.

HAYANA, July 31, 1867; by way of Punta Rosa, Fla., August 4, 6 o'clock, P. M.—We have heard nothing yet from Key West. The Narva is ex-pected on Saturday, but we do not anticipate the completion of the cable for a week. The Spanish steamer Francisco de Asis sailed

esterday evening with Mr. Neminger and the yesterday evening with Mr. Neminger and the Government representatives.

KEY WEST, August 3, 1867, via Lake City, August 4, 5 o'clock P. M.—Everything is in readiness to lay the Cable. The paying out began to-day, Saturday. The Spanish steamer Francisco de Asis had arrived on Thursday, with the Spanish officials. She is to escort the Narva.

line will be opened about the . 15th of August.

HAVANA, July 31, 1867, via Punta Rosa and Lake City, August 4.—The steamers Virginia and Rapidan sailed together for New York

this afternoon. The Spanish steamer Ciudad Coodal's passengers and crew were saved. The Havana merchants have unanimously agreed to charge their customers an advance of one quar-ter per cent. in consideration of the new tax. On August 1st the Prussian bark Michael, with sugar for New York, was struck by lightning and drifted ashore rounding the Moro Castle. She will be got off without much damage.

A Spanish ship in port was burned to

water's edge.
Trinidad de Cuba, July 27 dates state that the bark Ella Adele has been detained, the captain being suspected of the murder of Murray, the

News from Sisal to 28th of July, Vera Cruz 24th and Mexico 17th, have been received. Santa Anna is still in prison. Nothing has been heard of Marquez as yet, but Vidaurri had been shot. The foreign ministers were unmolested. Porfirio Diaz, who it had been reported resigned, had reassumed command. General Garcia has been relieved of his command. General Martinez opens the Sierra campaign. The press was advocating a general amnesty, but all agree, that severe punishment should be meted out to Marquez, La-

cunza, Lares and others. Ex-Chamberlain Negret has been recaptured. Bureau and Camacho art at Cienfuegos. The arrival of a specie conducta Vera Cruz is reported.

LOSS OF A STEAM YACHT.

Sinking of the Stemmer Alice Riggs off Cape matterns.—The Crew Saved. [From the N. Y. Times of to day.]

[From the N. Y. Times of today.]
The steamer Virgo, Capt. Bulkley, from Savanah, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, brought the officers and crew of the steam yacht Alice Riggs, which sprung a leak and was abandoned off Cape Hatteras on Friday last. From Mr. W. E. Whitter, chief engineer of the Alice Riggs, we learn that the vessel left this port at 4.30 P. M. on Monday last for Baracoa, Cuba, in ballast. Fine weather prevailed until the 1st inst., when the vessel had reached latitude 24 33. longitude 74 55, peing about forty miles 24 33, longitude 74 55, being about forty miles south of Cape Hatteras. The wind then com-menced to blow strongly from the East, and menced to blow strongly from the Last, and about 8 o'clock in the morning it was found that the vessel had sprung a leak. The steamer made water fast, and Capt. Barker decided to put about and run for Hatteras Inlet. About 2 P. M. they reached the inlet, but found so heavy a sea running that no pilot could venture off to board them. Under these circumstances, Capt. Barker thought it best to run for the Cove, but here the wind was blowing so strongly from the eastward that it was impossible to enter, and they again stood out to sea. The gale continued to increase until it grew into a hurricane, and the vessel labored and strained so much that the leakage was greatly increased. All night the officers and crew worked at the pumps, but the water gained so much that it soon reached the fires. By renewed exertions in pumping and bailing the water was kept down, but finally the fires were extinguished and the pumps gave out. About 8 A.M., on Friday morning, when hope had almost deserted them, a large steamer hove in sight, which proved to be the Virgo, from Savannah. Observing the signals of distress, the Virgo ran down to the Alice Riggs and took her in tow. It was soon found, how-ever, that all efforts to save her would prove useless, and her officers and crew (who were completely exhausted by their protracted labors) being taken off, she was abandoned.

The Alice Riggs was an iron propeller of ninety tons register. She was built in England in 1861, and was intended as a yacht for the Governor of Bermuda. She was soon afterward sold as a blockade-runner, but was captured, and finally purchased by Mr. Peter Lorillard. of this city, who owned her at the time the disaster occurre She is said to have been uninsured, and to be worth about \$16,000. All the baggage of the offi-cers and crew, with a considerable sum in specie, was saved.

Her officers were Captain Barker, Mr. Warren, mate; W. E. Whitter, chief engineer, and Mr. Holland, second engineer, making, with her crew, 11

The President, Stanton, Grant and Sheridan.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] Washington, Aug. 4, 1867.—The old story of the resignation of Stanton as Secretary of War Is being revived. This time there seems to be good the President's contemplated removal of Gen.
Sheridan is opposed by both Stanton and Grant.
The order for the removal would have been issued long ago had it not been for this opposition.
The President stated last week that he would remove Stanton first, and then Sheridan. Some doubt is expressed as to the President's power to remove a Cabinet officer under the Civil Tenure of Office law. Stanton's opponents are of the opinion that, as Stanton was never appointed or opinion that, as Stanton was never appointed or confirmed as Secretary of War under the Administration of President Johnson, therefore he has the power of removing him. This idea was advanced in the Senate at the time the bill was passed, and the law seems to be explicit that the President cannot remove an officer under the above circumstances. The President's friends say that, if he cannot make Stanton resign, he will suspend him until the meeting of Congress. The whole matter has been the subject of much talk here within the last 24 hours, it not having become known until then that there not having become known until then that there really was a quarrel between the President and Stanton. General Grant has had several interviews during the last week with the President and Secretary Stanton on the proposed removal of Sheridan. It is said that General Grant construes the Reconstruction Act to place on him a part of the responsibility for its faithful execu-tion by officers under his own command, and hence his opposition to Sheridan's removal is opposed to Sheridan's removal, and, when consulted by the President in the matter, gave it as his opinion that he had no one under his com-

The Arrest of Santa Anna. The official correspondence relating to the arrest of Gen. Santa Anna has been printed. The

material facts have heretofore been published.

Mr. Saulnier, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, under date of June 7, says in a letter to Commander Roe:
Yesterday, in company with the English Con-

sul, at the request of General Santa Anna, we visited him on board the Virginia. He entertertained us with a long discourse as to his plans,

viz.:
That after interviews with President Johnson and Secretary Seward, at their solicitation he has come; that they have offered him men and money to sustain him; that Maximilian has offered to deliver the situation of the country to Santa An-na, etc., all of which I believe to be false. I cannot believe our government is disposed to disown Juarez, and take up a mau like Santa Anna, who has no party in any section of the country, and neither can I believe our government will give countenance to filibusterism of this nature. Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Saulnier on July 1:

Your despatches of June 8, Nos. 43 and 44. have been received, with the history of the arrival of General Santa Anna at Vera Cruz in the steamer Virginia; his demonstrations made there, and his departure from that port, together with your official proceedings connected with those transactions.

You rightly apprehend that the proceedings of General Santa Anna had no authority from the Government of the United States. This Government has held no communication with him whatever during his residence in our country, and his departure was unknown and unthought of when he appeared in the waters of Mexico. Registration in South Carolina.

Registration is to commence immediately in South Carolina, in accordance with the order dated August 1, issued by Major-General Sickles. Post commanders are to be superintendents of registration within their respective commands, ex-ercising in addition to the functions specially

gistration within their respective community, conferred, a general supervisory authority, looking to the faithful execution of the several reconstruction acts, the maintenance of order, and the protection of political rights. They will suspend registrate for unafteasance in office, neglect of duty, or incompetency, promptly reporting their action, with the reasons therefor, to the commanding general. The regulations are severe against all persons endeavoring to thwart the right of registration, the offence being punishable by the post court. Offences porpetrated by white persons disguised as blacks are of frequent occurrence, and therefore the attontion of all the authorities, civil and military, is directed to the device as one adapted to escape detection and to cast unmerited obloquy on the colored people. In all cases where resort thereto shall be shown, the fact will be taken into consideration as aggravating the offence. deration as aggravating the offence.

They have a singular notion in St. Louis of what constitutes a vagrantia Ajournal of that city states that it is a common thing for the police to arrest for vagrancy a well-dressed many wearing a diamond pin worth several hundred dollars and having hundreds of dollars in this specials.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND FAMOLES, St. Enav.

Or, New Words to an Old Song. St. Elmo, wild, unkempt and surly, Swearing like a Southron true; Monoliths and Edna Early, Dictionaries ransacked, too.

Scraps of learning, blindest fumbling, Fill this book of books insane; Method nowhere, naught but stumbling, And of judgment not a grain.

Tell me not, in twaddling numbers, Story better left untold: Carse the pen that this encumbers Virgin sheet with poorest mould.

Life is real, life is earnest Pelf is not its only goal; Scribble deftly, whilst thou learnest, Better half, than such a whole.

Lives of scribblers all remind us, Twaddlers thrive in every clime,
Who, when dying, leave behind them—
Goodly name?—Oh! nary time.
FELIX STERNDALE.

-Lady Don is playing in Canada. -Braxton Bragg is President of the New Or--Parepa's physician has forbidden her to sing until fall.

-Bohemians-the real sort-are arriving in arge numbers in Wisconsin.

-Calcutta, India, is to have a zoological garden. All that is necessary is to fence in a jungle. -An armless negro in the Shenandoah Valley does his handwriting with his toes. —A Southern newspaper-man calls the editor of another paper a "lyist."

-At the examination of the alleged Moyamening rioters, "Hope told a flattering tale —A painter trying to tickle his pallet is suggested as a ridiculous effort. But it can be easelly done.

-A despondent editor remarks that if the country grows much worse he shall publish no-tices of births under the head of "disasters." -There are 50,000 working girls in New York, and about twice as many who won't work for an

-A traveler describes New England as the greatest watering place in the country. He couldn't get anything but water. ... The Owl say the naval review cost England

£50,000, and it was so stormy that nobody could -Gustave Dore has just turned thirty, and fifty thousand of his drawings have been pub-

-A Tennessee paper is jubilant over the marriage of a Knoxville lady to an Austrian -The verdict in the Surratt case is yet to be

determined, but a verdict has already been given against his counsel by public opinion. -No man can afford to go to Parliament who is worth less than £2,000 a year. It is no place

-The Mobile papers learn that Edwin Booth has made an engagement to appear there about Christmas.

-Salvador has had the shakes. There were four shocks of an earthquake there on the 30th of During the naval review at Spithead, England, the sound of the cannonading was heard at a distance of 150 miles west of Portsmouth.

—The military merits of Colonel George R. Elsiner, who was killed at Atlanta in 1864, have just been recognized by a posthumous brevot. -Bishop Lamy has written to a friend in Kaneas giving positive assurance of the safety of him-self and family.

-A New Jersey farmer has a calf with four eves and three jaws. It is evidently a mistake, and there is one jaw too many.

—The actress Lotta's real name is said to be Charlotte Crabtree. She is a Californian by

—A lump of silver, weighing four hundred pounds, was found last month in the Königsburg sliver mine in Sweden. Just a pocket-piece.
-- "Idlewild." the old home of N. P. Willis, has been let for a school. It is to be hoped that the name will be changed.

-The London newspaper, The Day, sank thirty thousand dollars in seven weeks. The Day-break would have been a better name. -What is the difference between a chignon mand in whom he could place more trust than and a glass of water? One is a load of 'air, and

the other is a verre de l'eau.

-Gen. Lee sides with the anti-corporcal-punishment men. Probably because he has been so badly whipped himself. -If you are in a hotel when it takes fire, don't try to "tote" your trunk down stairs. Empty your duds into a sheet, sling it over your back, and off

vou go. —The deaths reported in New Orleans, last week, numbered 157, of which 5 were of Yellow Fever and 17 of Cholera. 117 were whites and 40 blacks.

ground on which grew the tree under which, ac-cording to the story, the Virgin rested on the flight into Egypt. -Professor Hooper says there are no cedars on Lebanon younger than sixty years. The young saplings are killed by animals, as they come up,

-The Pacha of Egypt has given to Eugénie the

year by year.

One of Boston's oldest and most respected citizens, Nathaniel T. Bradlee, on Wednesday celebrated his golden wedding, and on Thursday sled, just at the close of his 89th year. \_25,876 immigrants arrived at New York in

July. 2,303 were bound for Pennsylvania, being about one-tenth of the whole number. Only 306 were for the States lately in rebellion. The total number of prizes awarded at the Paris exhibition was as follows: 64 grand prizes, 883 gold medals, 3,635 silver medals, 6,565 bronze medals, and 5801 honorable mentions.

-The ode to the Sultan was done into English characters for the singers, and Mad'lle Titiens warbled, "Afcetabee ney me dogdoo kim zaybee nooree jayleel!"

A ball struck a little boy in the eye, last week. Strange to say, the band immediately came out of his mouth. Easy joke for young

—The Boston Watchman says of Greeley's ap-pointment as Minister to Austria: "We should think be would be about as much at home in Vienna and Viennese society as a salmon on a

-Said Master - to us the other day: "What is the difference between a tall colored man and one who is still taller?" We confessed our inability to solve the puzzle. "Why," said the laughing lad, "one is a big nigger, and the other is a nig bigger."—N. O. Pic.

Since the arrival of Mr. James McHenry in —Since the arrival of Mr. James McHenry in America, the Atlantic and Great Western Rallway is recovering in some degree the good name it had nearly lost through previous bad management. Railroad men, who are rivals of the Atlantic and Great Western, express the opinion that it is certain to become a great and popular; route. These "good words" are undenbedly accreditable to the good influence of Mr. Mo-

Henry.

No action has yet been taken in relation to the ecclesiastical charge against the Rev. 8. H. Tyng. Jr., but it is stated that the complainant, Dr. Stubbe, of New Brunswick, expresses the letter mination to have an investigation made either the didecks of New York for New Jarsey. The Low Church clergy appear to the manufacture of Mr. Tyng, while those who hold High Church views are arrayed against the