## Daily Evening Bulletin.

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CIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN

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

BY THE EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. OTBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, F.I. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CABPER BOUDER, Jr., PRANCIS WELLS,

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MARRIED.

OCKAFELLOW-KERN-In Chicago, July 31, by the Mr. Clark, Mr. Chas. N. Rockafellow to Miss

DIED.

YD.—This morning (7th inst.) Robert Boyd, in the year of his age. Due notice of the funeral will be given.
BEAUVEAU.-On Tuesday, 6th inst., Maria L. Beau au, tuneral from her late residence, No. 1313 Locust street, Friday, the 5th Inst., at 9 o'clock. Services at St. sty's Church, Fourth street above Spruce, at 10 o'clock A. M. EGLE.—In Harrisburg, on Monday, August 5th, Mrs. Elizabeth Egle, relict of the late Valentine Eagle, in the 4th year of her age. MONTGOMERY.—On Monday, August 5th, at his residence in the city of New York, in the 75th year of his ye. John Crathoone Montgonery, Esq., formerly of this ry. The relatives and friends of the family are particularly vited, without further notice, to attend his funeral at L. Peter's Church, Pine and Third streets, on Thursday ternoon, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely.

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

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

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SPECIAL NOTICES. - PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September 12th. Candidates for admiration 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 CATTELLE or to-

Dref. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. ) y 20-tf \$

NOTICE.—THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Wards of the St. Maryle Hospital, cor. Frankford road and Palmer street, are now open for the reception of patients. All cases of accident received gratificulty, if presented within 24 hours after the reception of the incurry. The Sisters of St. Francis give their personal attendance to the sick. Apply for admission either at the Hospital, or Mother Agnues, Convent of St. Francis, Reed street, above Fifth. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1530 Lombard Street, Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

A Piano Forte Manufactory.

There stands at the northeast corner of Seventh avenue and Seventeenth street a large red-brick building, with white marble cornice facings, of a strikingly neat and handsome appearance. It is shaped like a plain capital letter L, the Seventeeth street side/being/150 feet in length; and the ive stories in helght, with a depth of 40 feet; it is not stories in helght, with a basement besides, and the sign strips beneath the windows indi-cate it to be "Weber's Piano Forte Manufac-tory, Warcrooms No. 429 Broome street, near Ryadway." A gustory view of the in-Broadway." A cursory view of the in-terior of this building is strongly suggestive of the improvement and proficiency acquired in the making of plano-fortes of American skill. The basement contains the engine which moves all the vast machinery through the building; the sawing and planing apparatus; and the drying-room, where the wood material is placed in a heated atmosphere of 150 degrees. This is a necessary and important process, as it gives to a piano durability, and insures it from shrinking and splitting. On the first floor is the office; there, also, the piano comes to be attuned, or regulated, and have the finger-boards adjusted. Previous we the finger-boards adjusted. Previous this, it has been in the finishing and finishing room, on the second floor, where the different parts are arranged, and the whole given a plano-like form. It requires care and patience to prepare the sounding-board over and near to which the strings are stretched, which is done on the third floor; for, although it is only a thin, delicate piece of spruce, yet upon it greatly depends the harmony of the instru-ment. The covers and key-boards are also constructed here. In the fourth story are the case-imakers, who compress and dove-tail the different layers of wood into one piece.

The varnishers occupy the top floor, whose re-

durement is a constant repetition of varnishing. It takes from ten to fourteen separate coats of varnish to bring out the requisite rich color to the rosewood, and it is about eight weeks before it is finished drying. Such is a brief view of the industrious and important business conducted in Mr. Weber's manufactory. The average number of his employe's is about one hundred men who can feer it. about one hundred men, who can furnish twenty five instruments a week. Altogether a piano forte is under the workman's supervision for four months before it is fully completed. The qualities which Mr. Weber claims for his pianos are immense power equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, clastic touch and great durability:—New

Secretary Stanton.

The National Intelligencer, President Johnson's official organ, thus vents its spleen upon that perverse and stiff-necked Secretary, who refuses to leave the Cabinet:

If the present Secretary of War were governed, in his official or social intercourse, by any of the instincts which have characterized gentlemen who have heretofore held positions of importance and distinction, we should have hoped the examples presented in the resignations of Secretary Harlan and Postmaster-General Denison would not have been lost upon him. But if we apply to him the rules which prevail among gentlemen, we must despair of his appreciation of the examples set by those two distinguished public men, who scorned to occupy the unequivocal position of hostility to the Executive, which has rendered recognized agent of the Radical cabal during the incumbency by Mr. Johnson of the Presidential chair.

Presidential chair.

Convinced from our knowledge of the temper and purpose of this leech of official power that nothing less than absolute ejectment from his position will induce him to retire from the Department of the control of ment he has controlled, we are sure that if will ment he has controlled, we are sure that it will require a Presidential request for his absence from the Cabinet councils, where he cannot but have been an unwelcome visitor for several months past. Such a request would be grafflying to every true lover of his country throughout the

WHITE WITNESSES.—The mouth 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

FATAL FALL.—A man named Boyd fell from the window of his residence, No. 254 South Twenty-first street. He has been ill for some days, and yesterday sat up for the first time. It is supposed that he became delirious, and while in that condition fell from the window. He was so badly injured that he died this morning.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Singular Visit of Eugenie to Os-borne. The Emperor Napoleon Ex-pected in London-Curious Extracts from a Curious Rook.

LONDON, July 27th, 1867.—The brief visit of the Empress of the French to Osborne is the current topic of conversation and the riddle of the hour. Everybody declares that it means something, but nobody can conjecture what it means. As you have already been informed, the Empress arrived at Osborne on Monday afternoon and left on Wednesday. On her return the Imperial yacht stopped at Brest and then started for Cherbourg and Hayes but her started for Cherbourg and Havre, but was compelled to put back to Brest by heavy weather. Now, as her Majesty is known to be a bad sailor, what motive could she have to cross the channel only to see the Queen for a few hours? This is the question which agi-tates the anidpunes

Whatever her Majesty's mission was the chances seem to be that she has succeeded in it: for although her visit to the Queen was strictly private, yet I have the best authority for stating that the Queen and the Empress were constantly together. They walked, drove and lunched in company, and even had their photographs taken en groupe. Another straw is the fact that the Empress of the contract peror is expected by the royal household to arrive in London within a fortnight. This looks as if the Emperor was coming to complete some arrangement which the Empress had proposed: but no one can guess what that arrangement is.

During the visit the Queen presented the Em-press with an advance copy of a work called "The Early Years of the Prince Consort." This book has been pregared by the Queen's order, and under her superintendence. It contains extracts from her Majesty's private journal, describing her proposal of marriage to the Prince, and her regard for him, and also private letters from the Queen, the Prince Consort and other royal personages. It will be formally published here today. The English translations from the German ware made by the Britannian Lorinovice. were made by the Princess Louisa.

were made by the Princess Louisa.

One passage, however, is worth noticing, because it is generally considered as a hint to the Prince of Wales. After reciting the care which Prince Albert took to guard against scandal; his refusal to ride, drive or walk without the company of an equerry: his paying no visits in general society; his avoidance of the gayeties of the fashionable world; his resolve not to be a regular attendant at the race course, and not to imitate "the free lives, and even, it must be said, the vices, of former generations of the royal family," the passage concludes thus :- "Above all, he has set an example for his children, from which they may be sure they never can deviate without falling in public estimation and run the risk of undoing the work which he has been so instrumental in accomplishing." This admonitory tone is perhaps justified; but, nevertheless, the Prince's triends resent the rebuke, and it might better have been omitted.—New York Herald.

The Raft Nonparell—Arrival of American Craft men in England.

(Southampton (July 25) correspondence of London Star.)

The American liferaft Nonparell, forty-three days from New York, arrived here between five and six o'clock this evening, and is moored off the dock shore. This daring adventure has been conducted by John Mikes, captain, and a crew of two, named George Miller and Jerry Mallene. She is only twenty-four feet long and twelve and a half feet broad. The raft, The raft, of three which has two masts, consists of three cylinders, pointed at each end, united together by canvas connections, having no real deck, and is strengthened by boards slipped de ck, and is strengthened by boards slipped under strong iron neck-pieces, the whole kept together by lashing. A waterproof cloth, hung over a boom, closed at each end, somewhat resembling a gipsy tent, affords sleeping accommodation, two at a time, and the third keeping watch. This is fixed on a strong locker, in which the provisions are kept. the provisions are kept. The raft lay-to seven times from stress of weather, and the last vessel spoken was the John Chapman, a week since, from which they were given a fowl, which is still

They have arrived with thirty gallons of water to spare.
The captain was poorly two days during the passage otherwise all have been in perfect nealth, and the men are in good spirits, their countemances looking healthy and bronzed by the

weather.

They had no chronometer on board, and sailed by dead reckbning, and corrected their position by vessels they spoke. There is a smaller raft on deck for use as a boat.

on deck for use as a boat.

The raft has kept perfectly water-tight all the way, not a leak of any sort having occurred. She is fitted with an apparatus for filling the bes with air. On the arrival of the raft Mr. J. Stebbing, the President of the Chamber of tubes with air. Commerce, went on board, congratulating the crew on the success of their daring enterprise, and tendered them any good offices that night be required. The captain landed on his arrival to report to the United States Consul, Captain J.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Agitation in the Pontifical States

Movements of Garibaldi and Mazzini.

[Florence (July 21: Correspondence of La Liberte.)
In my last communication I left Garibaldi in

the Appenines, meditating over the tomb of that Ferrucci, who, at the head of 1,500 men, thought himself strong enough to dispute Florence with the army of Charles V. Since that day the General has disappeared. This news has had the result of bringing out ten regiments, which the Roman Government is sending to watch the Roman frontier. We have also news of the appearance of several bands of volunteers on the Neapolltan and Tuscan borders. Expectation is on the tiptoe, for Garibaldi declared solemnly a few days ago that "the Roman insurrection should take place, and that he, his sons, and his friends would all combat for that holy cause." I is affirmed that the General has reached incognite point on the shore near Via Reggio, from which place a steamer is to transport him with a few hundred men to the Pontifical coast.

[Florence Correspondence of La Presse.] We receive positive intelligence that the great agitator has reached the Italian territory. He is acting in concert with Garibaldi and the National Roman junta, which has replaced the two former committees. Garibaldi has taken up his quarters in the anxience of Piles where he had been applied to the content of the conte in the environs of Pisa, where he has nominated the commanders and officers of every grade of the insurgent bands who are to invade the Pon tifical State. Everything leads to an anticipa-tion that the attack will be made on the side of Naples. The news received announces that the Italian Government has greatly reinforced the troops cantoned in the Papal frontier. We are enabled to add that this force now amounts to 40,000 men. The plan of Garibaldi consists in an insurrection at Rome, coinciding with an inva-sion of the Pontifical State. The insurgents have received for their watchword the proclamation of the Republic.

The Mystery of Garibaldi's Movements

Cleared Up. The Courier Français of July 25, says: "We are in a position to formally contradict the numor, circulated by several papers, respecting the departure of Mazzini from London for Italy. It is true that Mazzini may freely enter the King-dom of Italy now, but we can state that at pre-sent he has not contemplated leaving London. We may add that he will pay his visit to Lugano in the mouth of August or September, as he usually does every year. The plan of Garibaldi is known to everybody: 'Rome for the Italians, but he has not at present any intention of proclaiming the Republic in the internal movement in Rome which cannot long be delayed. Our information is thoroughly accurate."

The Liberté, which announced that Garibaldi had mysteriously disappeared from Italy, after being last seen on the Appenines, now says: "A

letter from Culog states that Garibaldi, accompanied by his daughter, passed on Saturday at Culoz and Amberien, in Bugey, on his way to Parls by express train. Such is the explanation of the inexplicable and unexpected disappearance of Garibaldi, which has recently caused so much excitement in Italy. It will be remembered that the General made a similar journey to France before his departure on the expedition to Sicily."

The Danubian Principalities—The Outrages Upon Jews.

The Roumanian authorities attempted to charge upon the Turks the murder of the Jews at Galatz, but the other side of the story appears in the official protest of the foreign consuls:
"Eight or ten Jews were expelled the country
on last Saturday by order of the local authorities. The police put them on board a small boat, and carried them to the Turkish side of the river. Among these poor people was an old man, so infirm that two persons had to help him into the bont. Instead of taking them to the Turkish station of Satoka, they were conveyed by the soldiers in charge to an uninhabited island opposite Galate whole went indicated island opposite Galate whole went indicated island. site Galatz, which was inundated with water, and landed in the marshes, as was done on previous occasions. The Turkish soldiers picked them up on Saturday, and brought them back to Galatz, Intending to leave them at the station of the port-captain. Instead of receiving the outcasts, who were now exhausted from fatigue, and who we are assured are Moldo-Wallachian subjects, they were pushed back into the water with the buttends of muskets, and with bayonets. Two Jews, namely, the old man and a younger person, attempted to return to the Turkish vessel but they were carried away by the current and drowned. The Rouman guard made no effort to drowned. The Rouman guard made no effort to save them, although they sank near the bank, while the Turkish vessel made off rapidly. The Mercury, a steam vessel belonging to the Austrian Danubian Company, got ready to save them, but was too late. The remainder were at last received and imprisoned, after having been left a long time in the water, exposed to a burning sun." MEXICO.

Almost Simultaneous Arrival of Admiral Palmer's Flagship and the Virginia at Vera Cruz---Interview Between the Admiral and Captain Deaken---Action of the Admiral with Reference to the Rendition of Santa

[From the New York Herald of to-day.] Vera Cruz, July 2, 1867.—The Virginia arrived here five days ago from New York, via Sisal. She brings no news of importance from the United States. The United States steamer Tacony has arrived here again from Pensacola, whither she had gone for supplies. On the 18th the steamship Susquehanna, bearing the pennant of Admiral Palmer, arrived here, and was, after the usual ceremonies, saluted by the forts, &c., and returned the compliment.

The day after her arrival the Admiral sent for the Captain of the Virginia, who went on board the Susquehanna, accompanied by his own purser, The Admiral obtained from Captain Deaken all the information he wished relative to the taking of General Santa Anna and Colonel Vidal, his secretary. He also made inquiries relative to the roadstead of Sisal, the depth of water, bear-

ings, &c.
I should infer from all this—having heard of the above interview from officers of the Susque-hanna—that it is the intention of the United States government steamship Susquehanna to ask of the Mexican authorities the surrender of Gen.
Santa Anna and Colonel Vidal. There are also
well founded reports of the Admiral having corresponded by telegraph directly with the Mexican government in Mexico relative to the matter of the extradition (?) of the above-named

tives.

Exiles are continually leaving the country—

mulgré eux, of course. The Virginia took on to

Havana (where she stopped some four hours)

about thirty of these unfortunates, whose passage was paid (at steerage rates) by the government.

The country is quieting down. Juarez will undoubtedly be re-elected. He is doing one good thing, as far as I can learn, and that is, whenever he can catch any highwaymen he is hanging them up. He will have to trace up a great many them up. He will have to trice up a great man I fancy, from what I know of the country duri some years' stay in it. Otherwise, as I have said, the people are settling down in hopes of compa-

rative peace.

An Austrian belonging to Escobedo's staff, named lienckle, who claims to have formerly been an officer in the United States service, was particularly and object to the control of the con officer in the United States service, was particularly officious in offering every insult and obstacle to those engaged in any service for Maximilian, and seemed to gloat over the prospect of an opportunity of witnessing the murder of his illustrious countryman. During Mr. Hall's (Maximilian's counsel) short stay at Queretaro he became very intimate with Maximilian, who frequently observed, in speaking of the proba-bility of his execution, "I would like very much to return to my home and see once more my dear wife and mother; but my honor is dearer than my life." He said also that he had never done aught life." He said also that he had never done aught against his conscience as regards the Mexican people, and believed the world would do him that justice. He requested that the defence drawn for him by Judge Hall might be published in the United States, and expressed his gratitude to our government for its action in his behalf, which Escobedo tried to counteract by saying that Secretary Seward had written a private letter. that Secretary Seward had written a private letter to President Juarez favoring the shooting of Maximilian, adding that his public letter to Campbell was only written for the purpose of appeasing Austria.

Miramon's Brother in the Field—Jua-rez Unable to form a Cabinet—The "Liberal" Robbers Again at Work.

(From the N. Y. World.)

MENICO, July 20.—It is stated here that Carlos Miramon, brother to the late General Miramon, is near Zacatecas with 2,000 men, and General Lozada in the neighborhood of Teple with a con-Lozada in the neignborhood of Tepic with a considerable force. General Corona is after the latter; his force is 5,000. The President has not yet determined upon his Cabinet; he is beset with great difficulties, and I repeat that unless the United States come to his assistance in some ma-terial form, all will be confusion for a long time Should the United States place her Pato come. eific and Gulf squadrons at his disposal, and in-dorse his bonds for, say \$15,000,000, all will go right, and great advantages would accrue to our government. Yesterday the stage was robbed etween this city and Puebla. The robbers numbered thirty well-armed men. The railroad is now running to Apisaco, thirty miles from Puebla, and doing a good business.

A Frenchman's View of Juarez. The Abbé Domenech, in his work, Le Mexique. tel qu'il est, describes the character of Juarez as follows:

"Juarez, as is well known, is an Indian. Before becoming Governor of Oaxaca, his native country, he had lived as servant with a barrister, who had him educated and, brought up to the law. He afterward became first Judge of the Supreme Court, and, by virtue of his office, Vice-President of the Republic. After the flight Comonfort, in 1858, he succeeded to the Presidency, notwithstanding the intrigues of his competitors. He is a man of some talent, exceedingly cunning and tenacious, but quite in-significant as a politician or administrator. His courage is not superior to his capacity as a statesman. When the fighting, for and against the Republic, one of my friends went to say to him, 'President,get on horseback, and hasten to the Alameda to sustain the spirit of your soldiers the Alameda to sustain the spirit of your soldiers by your presence.' 'I cannot ride on horseback,' replied Juarez, phlegmatically, as he lay stretched on a sofa, continuing to smoke. 'Well, get on a donkey,' replied my friend, who could not restrain his indignation. 'It is not worth while,' replied the President, after a moment of reflection on the advice, the bent of which he did not perceive."

—A wooden leg saved a man from the hydrophobia in Indianapelis the other day. He killed a mad dog with it.

The Stanton Imbroglio.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Herald has the following interesting information in relation to the attempted removal of Sceretary Stanton:

Secretary Stanton:

The Secretary of War has refused the President's polite invitation to retire from office. The President's note is very brief, only four lines in length, and simply states that "grave public considerations constrain him (the President) to request Mr. Stanton's resignation." Mr. Stanton's answer is also very brief, and intended to be severe and cutting. The Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the President's note requesting his resignation, and answers that "grave public considerations constrain him to continue in the position of Secretary of War until the next meeting tion of Secretary of War until the next meeting

tion of Secretary of War until the next incoming of Congress."

At the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Stanton was not present. The subject was discussed at much length, and the session was quite protracted. It is not decided what step Mr. Johnson will next take, but I think he will notify Mr. Stanton that he is no longer Secretary of War, and must vacate forthwith. After the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting the President was ment of the Cabinet meeting the President was Moore and Colonel Robert Morrow, until ten o'clock to-night. It is supposed that this unusually late conference with his secretaries had reference to the Stanton imbroglio.

The subject of Mr. Stanton's removal has been the absorbing topic of conversation to-day in every circle, and there has been much speculation to learn what will next transpire. In fact tion to learn what will next transpire. In fact few events that have occurred in the affairs of government within the past year, have created so profound a rensation here as this impending removal of the Secretary of War. For some unaccountable reason the prospect of Mr. Stanton's early retirement to the chades of private life to have awakened an interest among all classes of Washington society, from the heads of departments, who have long been expecting a crisis in the relations between the President and the Secretary of War, to the humblest civilians, who appear as much astonished at the announce ment as if they had believed that the War Minister was in office for the period of his natural life. Among prominent officials, I may add, it seems to be the general opinion that the President has power to remove Mr. Stanton under the provion of the first section of the Tenure of Office bill, to which I alluded in my despatches yesterday.

Mr. Stanton kept himself almost completely

shut up in his private office to-day. By express orders no visitors except special favorites were granted an audience. All applicants for an interview were presented to General Pelouse, a Chesterfieldian style of official, who expressed the Secretary's instructions in the mildest and politest manner. General Pelouse asked each applicant the nature of his business, but all exapplicant the nature of his business, but arrex-cept in very few cases were unable to give any satisfactory answer, and the applicants were bowed out as politely as they were bowed in, buf without much fruit from their labor. Many of the visitors, indeed, at the War Department and White House were newspaper men in search of information, which of course could not be af-

orded by subordinates. It is said that Secretary Seward is not alto-gether in favor of the President's action in this matter, and that he and Thurlow Weed are about matter, and that he and Thurlow Weed are about to strive to save Stanton's head again. A year ago, when there was serious thought of removing Stanton, Weed's and Raymond's influence, coupled with Seward's entreaties, induced the President to abandon the idea. Seward at that time argued that Stanton had been a very badly abused firm, and that, though he might have committed small offences, still, in view of his treat services and trials about the correlated. great services, such trifles should be overlooked. the President that Stanton's offences are not mere trilles, but amount to a deliberate system of thwarting the President, obstructing his policy in every way, and insulting him repeatedly in his official intercourse. The

President, it is claimed, has determined to tolerate this no longer, and has put his foot down

A Visit to Springfield and the Tomb

"Major Wisp" writes to the New York Evening
Post, from Springfield, Ill., as follows:

Two years ago the place inherited a sad and
peculiar glory, in becoming the burial place of
Abraham Lincoln; and ever since his tomb has
been the resort of thousands of his countrymen
and countrywomen. No stranger thinks of passing through Springfield without visiting the
sepulchre, and many come to Springfield for that
express purpose.

express purpose.

Oak Ridge Cemetery, where the honored remains repose, is scarce a mile from the State-house. Horse cars convey visitors thither every half hour, the route following a leading street till the latter turns into a country road, and then also an united a proceed a proceed a country. fades into an undeveloped, ungraded avenue; enat this point the railroad deftly switches aside; passing through a grove of shady oaks into the public park. Just beyond this is the cemetery—an umbrageous, undulating tract, which already contains a number of graves. The Lincoln tomb is in a prominent position on the brow of a rounded knoll. It is a vault with a simple front of pain bright food with warship and white marble, the wings at each side bearing empty marble vases—the only feature of adornment that this unpretending mortuary structure possesses. The doorway consists of two large slabs of marble cemented together and to the wall of the sepulchre; and the only inscription is the one word.

LINCOLN. The grass is growing luxuriantly over the roof of the vault, and a young oak tree has found place to take root amid this grass, while larger

trees shade the spot in the rear.

In its quiet, old-fashioned simplicity the tomb In its quiet, old-fashioned simplicity the tomb of Lincoln reminds one strongly of that of Washington at Mount Vernon, and there seems to be a beautiful (though probably an accidental) consistency in the fact that the two Presidents who most thoroughly won the affections of the people and secured the most prominent pages of history, should be similarly entombed. The tomb on the prairie and the tomb by the Potomac! What a vast procession of human beings will for ages to come pause before their unpretending portals!

At the foot of the Lincoln tomb there is a no-At the root of the Lincoln come tager is a natter announcing "\$5 fine to write upon or deface this tomb or to pluck wild flowers in these grounds." Yet, regardless of this well-meaning, if ungrammatical, injunction, and in defiance of grounds." Yet, regardless of this well-meaning, if ungrammatical, injunction, and in defiance of all rules of decency, divers shabby wretches have already scrawled their names upon the brickwork, and even upon the marble door of the tomb. The miscrable egotists hail chiefly from the West, though Philadelphia is disgraced by one of them. Were there any from New York, their names would appear here in full.

At first Mr. Lincoln's remains were placed in a receiving yault, where the cofiin, visible through the iron grating, was always covered with fra-

the iron grating was always covered with fra-grant flowers. For a year this place of inter-ment was under charge of a military guard, which was dispensed with after the removal of the body to its present resting-place. A plot of ground eight acres in extent has been secured in the immediate vicinity of the tomb as a site for a suitable Lincoln moument, but many years may

suitable Lincoln moument, but many years may pass before it is built.

The Lincoln house, next to the tomb, is the object of greatest interest to strangers. It is still owned by the Lincolns, and is occupied by Mr. Tilton, who, with his family, preserves with reverent care the homestead of the fallen chieftain, and kindly permits visitors to examine the interior. When the trouble and the inevitable approvince of thus recaling any one who may annoyance of thus receiving any one who may choose to call are considered, the cordiality of the permission given renders the public a real debtor to the Tittons. On the day of the funeral in Springfield no less than fifteen hundred persons an hour passed through the house, and visits are now of daily occurrence. At the sale of Mr. Lincoln's furniture, the Til-

tons purchased several important pleces; among them his book-case and writing-desk, whereon is now a book for visitors to register their names. The paper on the walls is the same as when Mr.

Lincoln lived there, but the furniture is, of course, different. Among the many interesting souvenirs of the late President is a preserved wreath and shield of flowers, laid upon his coffin by the ladies of York, Pennsylvania, and a fac simile of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Some time and Laura Keepen, the entrees who

Some time ago Laura Keene, the actress, who, Some time ago Laura Keene, the actress, who, it will be remembered, ran to the President's box immediately after Booth's fatal shot, and supported Lincoln's head, came to Springfield, and visited the homestead. She brought with her the very dress she wore on that eventful night, with the stains of the President's blood upon it, and cutting out a piece, presented it to Mrs. Tilton. There it is now in the Lincoln House, in its little glass frame, with Laura Keene's autograph beneath it, and the words, "The blood of the martyred President" above—a fragment of light flowered barege, discolored by fragment of light flowered barege, discolored by the fearful stain of murder. Vividly indeed do such sad relies—though really unimportant they may be—vividly do they recall the incidents of the never-to-be-forgotten tragedy of that Good Friday picht of 185

Friday night of 1865 The widow of President Lincoln has never visited the old home in Springfield She said she could never summon up nerve to do so. A year or so ago she came to the town, and quite alone, went to the St. Nicholas the shall use alone, went to the St. Nicholas, then the leading hotel of the place. Dressed in black and hidden by a long, thick mourning veil, she was not at first recognized; but on disclosing her name, received all the attentions due her former position and her

misfortunes. Mrs. Lincoln took up her residence for a while Mrs. Lincoin took up her residence for a white in Chleago, but does not seem disposed to remain there permanently, as she has sold out her furniture, and is staying for the summer at a hotel in Racine, Wisconsin. Mr. Robert Lincoln is practising law in Chicago; and thus none of the Lincoln family remain in Springfield, a town which will henceforth owe its chief celebrity to the fact that it was the home of the head of that

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 7.—An investigation of the cause of the death of Patrick Devlin, who was beaten by a man named Michael Kernan, in a liquor store in Eleventh avenue, two weeks ago Monday, and died last Thursday at Bellevue Hos Monday, and died has indiscay at believine nos-pital, took place yesterday before Coroner Wildey. It was in evidence that Devlin, in a state of intoxication, fell and cut his forehead after he received the beating; and medical testi-mony was adduced to show that that wound caused the tetanus which resulted in his death. The intry rendered a vertice evolutating Kernan

The jury rendered a verdict exculpating Kernan. The argument on the injunction against Barney Williams and Florence, restraining them from playing the comedy of Caste, will come on before Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court Chambers, to-day. The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held resterday, at which several im-

Health was held yesterday, at which several important resolutions were passed; among them one calling for joint action by the Boards of Quarantine and Health, in all matters touching the public health, where they can act together, and another confirming the order of the Board prohibiting the loading and transporting of manure by the Long Island Rallroad Company during the daytime.

The deaths in this city last week, including those in the public institutions, numbered 647, and in Brooklyn 276. In the corresponding week of last year the mortality exceeded these numbers by 299 in New York, and 66 in Brooklyn.

Robert Mack was arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday, charged with petty swindling. It is alleged that the accused caused advertisements to be inserted in the dally papers setting forth that the advertiser could furnish situations of every description to those desiring employment.

desiring employ ment. In pursuance of this advertisement, the complainants had called at room 3, No. 81 Nassau street, where they had an interview with the accused, who said that there was no difficulty in obtaining the situations, and required a fee of \$2 each, which was paid him at once. Of course they did not obtain the desired situations, and finding that they had been swindled, made complaints against Mack, who was arrested on a warrant. Justice Dowling, after a preliminary investigation compility. preliminary investigation, committed the accused to await his trial at the Special Sessions.

Marriage Extraordinary.

"MARRIED—By George W. McCown, Esq., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock A. M., May 26, 1867, at the residence of the former husband of the bride, Mrs. Mary Ann Stratton, aged thirtynine years, to Mr. Joseph Hood, aged nineteen

We have scarcely ever attended a more pleasant wedding party than the one above mentioned. The bride looked blooming and happy, the bridegroom seemed delighted with the whole affair, and they exhibited for each other that peculiar tenderness and affection which should ever attend such blissful occurrences. But that which second tenderness. rences. But that which seemed to give the greatest zest to the occasion was the good humor and bland politeness of the former husband of the bride, who acted as master of ceremonics. His many previous acts of kindness and assistance to the happy couple show that he possesses a forgiving heart, and is capable of carrying the spirit of charity to a wonderful extent. His wit and joviality delighted all who were present. and joviality delighted all who were present. Among other things, he remarked that it was the first wedding dinner that he had ever eaten with the bride, and he seemed to enjoy it very much. One gentleman became so absorbed in the happiness of the occasion, as to call upon the bride to help him to the chicken. Sundry other passages of highly flavored humor, which we have not space to particularly specify, enlivened the scene, and shed a genial glow of happiness over the whole atfair. In conclusion, we ask permission to tender to In conclusion, we ask permission to tender to the bride our sincerest wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of herself and her youthfu consort.—Magnolia (Ark.) Vindicator.

About Placards. A writer in the Argosy discovers much interest in Placards. He says:

"The placards on the boardings in our city present a curious and eke an interesting study, as they change and vary from day to day. like dissolving views or pantomime tricks. The announcements there made to us are sometimes astounding, but not more so than the evidence, thereby given of the marvelous amount of enterprise and competition which free trade in everything opens to all. It is a hackneyed phrase to say now-a-days, that "one man is as good as another," and a bad joke to add "perhaps better;" but if, by shouting or advertising our own praises, becoming in fact our own town-criers, we can prove ourselves superior to our neighbors, why the joke is not so bad, or so utterly without meaning after all. Not the least part, however, of the curious evidence of competition thus displayed is that portion of it which brings out the ingenuity and invention of the designers of the placards themselves. What an evident struggle there is continually going on to in-vent some new combination of forms, colors, or contrasts which shall catch the eye more readily than all the rest! Now it is an actual portraiture, on a giant-like scale, of some individual who sings a song, or dances a dance, admirably executed, and, as we know, at a great cost, put together on a boarding block by block, piece by piece, and fitted with all the nicety that a paper hanger would display in a lady's boudoir. Now it may be some equally graphic representation of a sensation scene in the last drama or novel; or igain perhaps a mere grotesque combination of words, with letters of divers colors and forms, announcing mysteriously, and to the uninitiated somewhat unintelligibly, the name of a forthcoming popular periodical."

PRICE THREE CENTS. FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Polly Haynes, of Ky., is dead at the age of

-The principal gymnast at a Paris circus is a large monkey.

-Mrs. Mira Abdy, an English poetess, died recently. -A rat-catchers' pic nic is to be held on the 17th at Florence, Ohio.

—The "nimble flea" is the subject of a commu-nication in a New York paper.

—A very theatrical explosion of feeling—bursting into tiers.—N. Y. Ere. Gazette. -When "laid out" Maximilian's corpse measured six feet three inches. -Two nieces of General Phil. Kearney are to

marry a pair of English nobs. —A woman in New York died of fifteen bottles of soda water. It was called cholera. -English ladies are adopting the fashion of wearing belts with a small dagger attached.

-A negro in Indiana reversed the usual process, and turned white after death. -Memphis has had a ghost excitement, con-cluding in the discovery of a skeleton. -During the war we had no rear-admiral, but

we had plenty of rear-generals. The New York physicians predict an un-healthy August. We predict a damp one.

—Paul de Kock has been decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. Paul has de-Kockted a great deal of trash in his day. -The Buffalo police are confiscating bread of light weight for the benefit of the poor. No inducement to bake light bread out there.

-A man at Woodford's Corner, Maine, lately struck a voin of mineral water in digging

—Coal is only \$4 50 per ton in New York. People should at once be coaled for the winter.

-The present is not the first time that General Sheridan has had warning to move at a moment's notice. -A short-hand reporter has challenged a local reporter in St. Louis. Each hopes to "take down"

the other. Beecher says the items column is worth all the rest of a newspaper. He thinks it Beats-yer other columns.

-A Washington genius wants money to start an aerial mall line, to run from that city to New York in three hours.

—The names of W. H. Surratt and Annie Surratt appear in the published list of those who sailed for Europe last Saturday. -Mr. Gerke, of Cincinnati, had his head very quickly jerked off by a bridge post while looking out of a car window.

-Miss Vinnie Ream, the sculptor, is on her way to Italy. She is not expected to make a Ream-arkable sensation in the art world. —A gentlemanly prize-fighter, named Colton, engaged in a dispute in New York, last week, and subsequently missed an ear and thumb.

—Isaiah Rynders, with no little indignation, denies that he recently engaged in a "little mill" at Philadelphia. He says he never was a

-The Boston Advertiser decides that: "Three horses driven abreast are called a 'tridem' team, just as one horse driven before another makes a tandem team." Query, Have you tried em? -Dr. Stiles said Jefferson "poured the soul of

the continent into the monumental Act of Inde-pendence." Rhetorical Styles are not always to be accounted for. Fourteen Italian organ-grinders and seven Italian harpers in addition to those in New York a week ago now grind and harp in the streets of

Gotham -The widow of Beranger's publisher has made an awkward bequest to the city of Paris in the shape of the poet's bed-room furniture and ef-

—A clergyman, who was preaching in New York State, fainted in his pulpit, whon he was discovered to be a woman. It seems to us he was

—The New Orleans Bee (rebel) says that, "during the war, McClellan was the only Northern General really feared in the South!" How doth the little busy Bee make that out? -Mr. James Pearce, the well-known organist of this city, is now on a visit to Boston, where he

has been engaged to play twice a week on the great organ at the Music Hall. -Speaking of the sudden death of a lady in Vermont, an exchange says in an apologetic manner, "No death having occurred in the family for more than twenty years, they were much atfected.

-The Colorado Times says that there are three things that a woman cannot do. She can not sharpen a lead pencil, can not do up a bundle, and can not carry an umbrella. Nor can she sing bass, climb a tree or throw a stone. —Mr. Jackson, one of the twenty or more American sculptors resident in Italy, has completed a group representing Eve with her dead son Abel. Mr. Jackson is coming home to ex-

hibit his group in America. —Her Majesty Huikou-joikou, the Queen of the Society Islands, in company with her suite, has just arrived in Paris to witness the Exposi-tion. Her name is indicative of sea-sickness, but let us hope she escaped that retched malady. -Another alligator story comes from Louisiana, to the effect that on the Opelousas Railroad, since the overflow, the engineer has to blow the whistle most of the time to keep the creatures off the track, where they congregate

with suicidal persistency. —The first instalment of Greeley's autobiography in the Ledger goes back in time of James I., and to 1641. A picture is presented to the house in which Mr. Greeley's mother was married. Why don't he begin with Baal-em at

-The London Athenoum, in view of the recent —The London Attenuum, in view of the recent false publications of what purported to be important news, believes that it is becoming absolutely necessary to introduce a censorship of the press. A doubtful remedy. The more censers the more the public will be incensed.

—A French genealogist has discovered that Maximilian is descended from Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great; but, to allay all jealousy, he kindly declares that all the European sovereigns are descended from the same -There is considerable trouble in St. Louis on

ccount of the six cent rate of car fare. The conductors put off single passengers who refuse to submit to the imposition, but when two or three of the latter combine to resist, they ride at the old rate—five cents.

—A Virginia "poetess" says that before they can humble Virginia, "just as well may try to sully the stars of Heaven's battlements high! when they crumble to nothing Virginia shall shine cternal, immutable, glorious, divine!" In that case eternity is to be located in Virginia alone, we suppose? alone, we suppose?

-Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Tompkins, Brigadies General C. H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general, issued an order to-day discharging Peter B. Blow, a clerk under him, for giving testimony before the Congressional committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Pay Department. When Tompkins dismissed him he probably said "Peter-be blowed," and Peter was.

blowed," and Peter was.

—In England, a gang of persons purporting to be laborers have for some time been imposing upon the credulity of antiquarians by taking about supposed relies, which they allege to have found in an urn while they were digging near windsor. After they had disposed of a large number of things, it was discovered that these articles were made of modern cast brass, covered with a green oxidation to give them an appearance of antiquity.