VOLUME XXI.—NO. 104.

THE EVENING BULLETIN (Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Pondelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. PROPERTORS.

ERNEST C. WALLACE. THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED
Planos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects
to any made in this country, and sold en most liberal
terms. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS constantly
on hand for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly
attended to. Warerooms. 1108 Chestnut street. joils 3:n5

DIED. BARTLING—On the 7th instant, Mary Justice, widow of the late William Bartling, in the 80th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her som-in-law, Edward Robbins, No. 145 Main street, Bordentown, N. J., on Sixth-day, Eighth month, the 9th, without tour ber profes. urther notice.
REAUVEAU.—On Tuesday, 6th inst., Maria L. Bennveau.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 1313 Locust street,
on Friday, the 9th Inst., at 9 o'clock. Services at St.
Mary's Church, Fourth street above Spruce, at 10 o'clock

OYD .- On the 7th inct., Robert Boyd, in the 32d year of his sgr.

The relatives and friends of the family are fespecttully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Twenty-first, above Spruce street, on Friday, the
tith int. at 3 o'clock, P. M. To proceed to Woodland Cemetry.

LOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, Palmer Loper, in the 27th year of his age.

MAYER.—On the 6th instant, Caroline Augusta, eldest daughter of the late Philip F. Mayer, D. D.

THOMPSON.—At Cape Island, Aug. 7, 1867, William Scott, Infant son of Wn. H. and Emma R. Thompson.,

WORKELL.—Suddenly, on the night of July 12th, in Live Oak county, Texas, Albert and Edward W., sons of the late Albert Worrell, of this city, aged respectively 21 and 15 years.

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

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

A TLEE & CONNARD,
Paper Manufacturers, 44 N. Fifth street,
Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also
record quality Book and Newspapers, at short nomy:2-3m1 SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SUIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. The next term commences THURSDAY, September

13th. 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 jy35-tf; BASTON, Penna., July, 1967. NOTICE.—THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Wards of the St. Mary's Hospital, cor. Frankford road and Palmer street, are now open for the reception of patients. All cases of accident received gravition-ly, if presented within 24 hours after the reception of the included the state of St. Francis give their personal attendance to the sick. Apply for admission either at the Hospital, or Mother Agnese, Convent of St. Francis, Reed street, above Firth.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1529
Lombard Street, Dispensary, Department—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

From Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, August 7th. 1867.—The weather has been delightful for several days past, and, with the exception of now and then a slight shower, well calculated to enhance the comforts and enjoyments of the thousands who are now here. The bathing is superb, the temperature of the atmosphere as well as that of the water being at the right point to benefit not only the healthy, but also those who are feeble and week. The bottom of the bathing grounds is smooth, and de-scends into the ocean with such a gradual slope that all danger to bathing is removed. In fact, the only danger arises from the carelessness of bathers themselves, who imprudently venture too far out and become exhausted before they can again reach the shore. Some of these reckless adventurers swim out from a quarter to half a mile, thus jeopardizing their lives, and from this cause alone two men have been drowned the present summer. Three or four other cases have occurred where parties have narrowly escaped but who have been heroically saved by persons

who went to their assistance. To-day over two thousand persons arrived here on the St. Patrick's excursion. The train consisted of forty cars, drawn by two locomotives. This is the largest excursion that ever came/over and at one time, and the excursionists en-

the road at one time, and the excursionists enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

There are fay parties at private cottages every night, and interesting hops at the public houses. On Saturday evening the grand hop of the season will ear the United States Hotel, and every arrangement is making to give it a brilliant effect. The entire front of the house will be beautifully and taskfully decorated under the supervision of Wm. As Rolin, of Philadelphia. To-morrow evening a splendid display of fireworks, by Prof. Jackson, will also be given, which will be magnificent and imposing. Messrs. Brown & Woelpper are sparing neither pains nor Brown & Woelpper are sparing neither pains nor expense to make everything attractive and inter-

esting about their premises to their patrons and the public generally. At the Surf House, Congress Hall and the Mansion House these hops are given every night, and are attended by very choice company. To-night a fine display of fireworks is to be given at Con-

a fine display of fireworks is to be given at Congress Hall, and in the evening a grand hop.

The senson is now at its height, and life in Atlantic City is very gay. The hotels and boarding-houses are all well-filled, and the proprietors are doing a much better business than they anticipated at the commencement of the summer.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD-OPEN 425 MILES.—A few weeks since we noticed the open-ing of the Union Pacific Rallroad to Julesburg, 277 miles west of Omaha, and sometime this week we expect to report its completion to Crow Creek, we expect to report its completion to Crow Creek, a point 48 miles further west, making a total of 425 miles. Fifty miles of track in addition are graded ready for the iron, and there is no doubt of the completion of the road to the base of the Rocky Mountains early in the fall. The Company are confident that the whole line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. The Indians have annoyed the surveying parties and tie-cuthave annoyed the surveying parties and tio-cut-ters, who are many hundred miles in advance of the work; but they have a wholesome fear of the population that a milesed commenced in the

population that a railroad carries with it, and all trains run without interruption.

The business of the Company has been most flattering. The earnings for the quarter ending August 1st, were about \$700,000; but as the report for the last week in July has not been received the exact fraction cannot be given. These earnings accrued from operating an average of not more than 350 miles of road, and after deducting operating expenses, the balance is far in excess of the interest obligations of the Company on the amount of bonds they can issue on that distance. It should be remembered that this result is from It should be remembered that this result is from a way business alone, through a new country, and is not to be compared with the vast through business that must follow the opening of the whole line to the Pacific. The success of the enterprise seems to be thoroughly assured, and we can see no reason why the first mortgage bonds are not entitled to rank among the best securities. The daily sales are now so large, that the Company already entertain the idea of advancing the price.

-A man in Cleveland tried to murder his father, was arrested and bailed out by the old gentleman, who preferred to have his grey hairs brought in sorrow to the grave by his own son rather than

by the hangman. -A returned Californian wants \$84,000 which he lost at poker to a Wall street operator about a month ago, and the anti-gambling society says he shall have it back again.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1867.

THE STANTON IMBROGLIO. Opinions of the New York Press.

LEVOOD to-day's World.] The reply is a nonnee Mr. Stanton not merely refuses to resign; by informing the President that he shall hold his office until Congress meets, he virtually asserts that the President cannot in the meanwhile remove him. He intends to intimate that when Congress assembles the President may try his chances of getting the Senate to consent to his removal.

If we were satisfied that the President is in earnest, we should have no difficulty in conjecturing what further steps he will take to vindicate his dignity. But it looks too much as if this fracas with Stanton were a make-shift to divert public attention while the President backed out threat to remove General Sheridan. regard that change of purpose as wise and com-mendable. The course General Sherldan has pur-sued since the threat was made public, shows that he desires and courts a removal as putting him in the foremost rank as a Radical candidate for President. Instead of a degradation and a punishment, it would be a coveted step to promotion, and President Johnson would realize the truth of Poor Richard's content of the president property. not over-cleanly proverb, "he that spits against the wind spits in his own face." We did not believe the President would remove Sheridan when the announcement was so positively made, and said so rather bluntly at the time. He has never yet removed anybody whom it concerned the dignity and success of his administration that he should put out; and it is rather late to begin when Congress has in most respects tied his hands, and his political fortunes are past redemption. His sparmodic outbursts, unsupported by action, betoken weakness. He ought to have removed Stanton more than a year ago, with the same resolute decision a military commander would

use against a spy and traitor serving on his staff and having access to his secrets. We do not complain that President Johnson inclines to retreat from his threat to remove Steridan: and if he would pitch out Stanton, neck and heels, it would be a most grateful and accept-able substitute. But if he intends to go no fur-ther than his request of a resignation from a man whom he might have known would never resign by request, the thing is altogether too farcical for so serious a business. It is like putting a kindled match to a ton of wet tow. It raises a blinding smoke to cover a naked retreat from a hasty purpose. It looks as if the President, shaken by the remonstrances and importunities of General Grant and others against the removal of Sheridan, suddenly bethought him of the unpopularity of Stanton as affording a new and safe vent for his wrath. But if it all exhales in a dignity would have suffered less by keeping his anger pent up. It may be asked, "What further can he do?" That is a question it behooved him to consider before he took the first step. His insight into character should have taught him that Stanton would not comply; and if he did not wish to stand before the country as a President baffled and defied by a contumacious subordinate, he should have plad some ulterior resort, or else, as a man of prudence, have refrained from undertaking what he could not accomplish.

[From to-day's Herald.]

The "irrepressible conflict" between the President and Congress has suddenly broken out in a fresh place and in a new form, which promises to be comething more than a nine days' wonder. The "grave public considerations" which have constrained Mr. Johnson to request the resignation of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, and the "grave public considerations" which have constrained the latter to hold on to his office until the next meeting of Congress, make up a broad issue, which simply puts the President to the duty of fighting it out or the alternative of a base retreat in humiliation and disgrace. The reply of Mr. Stanton to the President's request involves an offence from a subordinate to the Chief Executive officer of the governto the Chief Executive officer of the govern-ment without a parallel in the history of the country. But with the knowledge that the Civil Tenure of Office bill was passed by Con-gress expressly for his protection, Mr. Stanton has been encouraged to this unprecedented act of contemptuous defiance. Yet, still the question recurs, is the superior or the subordinate officer by this act to become the master of the situation? It strikes us that if the law will not admit of the removal of the contumacious Secretary in the absence of Congress, the President can and suspend him. To recognize him in his after this unsatisfactory passage at arms with him is to consent on the part of the President to his

Own degradation.

But why this request upon Secretary Stanton to resign? Unquestionably it is because, as the head of the War Office, he stands in the way of the President's ideas as to the execution of the reconstruction laws of Congress. Mr. Johnson desires to apply these laws with a margin of liberality to those classes of the Southern people most directly affected by them. It is on this cround, mainly, we presume, that he mester that he mainer of the Fifth Military district. But, with the little reducing upon the matter. We Johnson has discovered that the removal of Sheridan and the substitution of even General Rousseau in his place would practically amount to nothing, so long as Rousseau remained subject to instructions coming through Secretary Stanton under tions coming through secretary stanton under the laws, rules and regulations of the army. Hence this request for Stanton's resignation. He declines point blank to withdraw, and falls back upon Congress. We hold, then that the only ourse left to the President, if he would maintain the dignity of his office and his own self-respect, is to suspend the refractory Secretary of War, and appoint or recognize some other person in the discharge of his official duties for the

time being. [From to-day's Times.]

Whether it is decorous in Mr. Stanton to refuse whether it is decorous in Mr. Stanton to retuse compliance with the President's request, and to retain the Secretaryship as long as possible in spite of him, is a question that depends very much upon the relations of Mr. Stanton to the Congress which enacted the Tenure of Office law. In ordinary circumstances, a hint from the President to a Secretary would be followed by resignation. Were there no contingent considerations. nation. Were there no contingent considerations, the instincts of a gentleman would prompt immediate withdrawal. We are sure that Mr. Stanton would not be an exception to the rule if only his personal feelings were concerned. The man who has opposed the President's sui-

cidal policy in regard to Sheridan and the law can scarcely be suspected of mere fondness for office. He is impressed, however, by his responsibility to the majority in Congress, whose confidence he enjoys and whose will he would enforce. His duty, as he sees it, is to stand by his post in behalf of the Republican party and its measures of reconstruction—not because he can hope to accomplish anything, with the whole weight of the Executive against him, but because

weight of the Executive against him, but because he cannot honorably abandon the trust which Congress intended in a certain degree to render independent of Mr. Johnson. Upon the latter, Mr. Stanton proposes to fasten the undivided responsibility of the nullification of the law.

This controversy between the President and Mr. Stanton, arising as it does out of a systematic attempt to arrest the operation of the reconstruction scheme in the spirit designed by Congress, invests the political position with a very gress, invests the political position with a very grave aspect. With Sheridan and Stanton removed, no amount of protestation on the part of Mr. Johnson will persuade the people of his fidelity to the law and his duty in relation to it. fidelity to the law and his duty in relation to it. We apprehend, indeed, that to this extent the mischief to be deprecated has been already wrought. After what has transpired, it is impossible for any candid member of the Union Party to repose confidence in Mr. Johnson's fealty, or to place the slightest dependence on his discretion. The renewel of his conflict with Congress when that body is not in session proves him as unmindful of the obligations resting upon him as he is indifferent to the requirements of the South and the real interests of the country. The peace

which General Grant predicted as a consequence of reconstruction is disturbed by Mr. Johnson causelessly, wantonly, because with no chance of lasting advantage. To the country his course brings trouble confusion, uncertainty at a time when these conditions operate most disas-trously. Upon himself it will entail the loss of the forbearance hitherto shown toward him, and a depth of disaster and disgrace from which very ordinary sagacity should have saved him.

MEXICO.

Letter From Gen. Berriozabai--He De-clures Escobedo's Letter on Foreigners to be a forgery.

The following letter from the Mexican General Berriozabal was received by mail on the 6th inst., at the Mexican Consulate in New York:

MATAMORAS, July 25, 1867.—To Don John N. Navarro: By the present you are fully authorized.

Accurre: By the present von are introduced to deny as perfectly false the report of the Ranchero newspaper that the authorities and people of this city made public rejoicings on receiving the news of Maximilian's execution. Those rejoicings took place indeed; but they were intended to celebrate the important event of the capture of Mexico city, officially known here by the mail.

You can deny, and pronounce counterfelted too, the stupid and savage letter on foreigners attributed to Gen. Escobedo by the same Kanchero. I will write to the General by the next mail, and he will send to you the power to contradict those ne will send to you me power to containe those calumnies.

No wonder the Ranchero is so eager in representing our country in such a disgraceful light, and make the world believe that we are opposed to foreigners and wish to kill them, as that newspaper was published under the auspices of Mejia, and is edited by notorious rebels, and receives a subvention from the Mexican traitors residing in

Brownsville. It is in such discredit among the Americans themselves that they asked me to stop its circulation in this city. This proves the eredibility of its news. I remain, etc.

F. B. BERRIOZABAL.

Junez Commutes the Capital Pun-isliment and sets Some imperialists at Liberty. CHAPULTEPEC, July 14th, 1867.—Citizen General-in-Chief of the Army Corps of the East: The Citizen President of the republic, in the use of his ample powers, has deigned to allow that of all those persons who are now captives in this city for the crime of treason against their country those included in the following list may be allowed the limits of this city for residence until such time as the supreme government decide on their cases: Those who belonged to the military service and gave active military support, although they might be prosecuted in the same way as the rest who committed treason against their country, and condemned with all the severity of the law to capital punishment, the Citizen President dent of the republic, in virtue of his ample powers, has degred to commute said punishment in the following manner: Generals of division to seven years imprisonment, brigadiers to six years, colonels to five years, majors three years, captains one year, lieutenants and sub-lieutenants shall be subject to the surveillance of the chief civil authority during one year; but they shall be allowed to choose their place of residence, where they may live is full freedom while their conduct does not make them liable to be rearrested during said not make them hade to be rearrested during said time; and they may change said place of resi-dence at will, provided they give notice before-hand to the civil authority, so that notice can be forwarded to the civil authority of such new place of residence, who shall keep the same sur-

As to the commanders and officers on the retired list who lent passive aid to the empire, they shall be permitted to remain in this capital until such time as the supreme government decide upon their cases.

Independence and liberty.

Media.

Porfirio Diaz and the Mexican Treasury—Where Did He Get So Much Money?

MENICO, July 13, 1867.—Citizen Minister of the Treasury and Public Credit, Chapultepec: On accepting again the command-in-chief of the army and the Department of the East, together with the ample powers with which the supreme government has invested me, I have the honor to make known to you that there remain, at your disposal in the hands of the Commissary General disposal, in the hands of the Commissary General of the army, the sum of \$140,000; in the general comptroller's hands of this federal district, \$3,517 15; and in the tax receiver's, \$8,184 19, without mentioning the postal revenues, the revenue from stamps and nationalized property, s from the former two have been so far small, and none from the last. Independence and reform.

Porfirio Diaz. CANADA.

Free Speech Denied by Mobs in the New Dominion.

Montheal, Ang. 5, 1867.—Free speech does not precisely flourish in Montreal at present writing, several of the most proc.

Several of men were present, he was incessantly hooted by the Irish, who oppose him because they say he expressed a desire to hang all the Fenians at the epoch of their ever memorable invasion. His opponent, Mr. Devlin, was counsel for the United States Government in the prosecution of the Hence there prevails a general expectation of a big row here at the election on the 20th inst.; and if I should believe half what I hear on all sides, it would be appropriate to style the New Dominion a shaky concern—a midsummer night's

False Reports About Jeff. Davis\_Sym pathy for Surratt-Jake Thompson an Office Seeker in the New Do-

MONTREAL, Aug. 5, 1867.—Jeff. Davis went to Compton last week, and visited there and beyond the border some of his friends. I am informed by the best authority that it is untrue that the Vermonters asked him where his petticoats were, or that he was hooted through the village of Stamstead, as reported in the local press. He was entirely anmolested on the trip, and has returned to this city much pleased with the tour. In this connection I may mention that the numerous stories about Davis & Co., put in circulation by country newspapers, at their wit's end to draw a very small-sized crowd, are regarded here, in the circles of the parties prattled about, as su-

There is sympathy for Surratt expressed here in certain Catholic quarters, where the course of Father La Pierre in concealing the conspirator is zealously, aye, vehemently endorsed. Having visited the locality of Surratt's confinement, I inquired, among other things, of the people found in the house, why he did not attend the trial of his mother. I got the same reply that Mr. Bradley gives at Washington. The priest, La Pierre, does not desire to be mixed up in the matter at

does not desire to be mixed up in the matter at all; his part, as contended, having been ended in giving refuge to "an innocent man" and helping him in his flight to Europe.

Jake Thompson left for Halifax some time since. He went there to bring his family here, where he intends to reside in future, and to resome himself some kind entirely conneced to sume business of some kind, entirely opposed to sume business of some kind, entirely opposed to raiding. It is said he stands a good chance of being appointed Secretary of the Interior under the new dominion. He might go further and fare worse; indeed he is convinced of this inta most lively manner, as I hear, being still under indictment. It seems Jake was the great money bagman during St. Albans' time; and especially on that account fears that Stanton and other would put him through a course of sprouts,  $a \cdot b$ Clay, if he were to go back home, an indefinite residence in Fortress Mohroe not being regarded the most pleasant or profitable way of passing away one's life, especially in the case of a money a money changer. However, having traveled all over Europe since the collapse, he announced his

opinion that there is no place like home. He possessed a princely revenue before the war, and a fine plantation in Mississippi, a fortune estimated at \$500,000. He has managed to retain a John 1 of his estate from the F. B. which, worked by his young son, yields him still enough to live on.

CRIME.

Jerry O'Brien—Preparations for Wis Execution To-morrow—Interview Between the Culprit and His Mother and Sisters—Ominous Call from Sheriff Kelly.

[From the N. Y. World of to-day.]

To-morrow the youthful murderer, Jeremiah O'Brien, is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, in the court-yard of the city prison. The details of the homicide of which he was found guilty are, doubtless, too fresh in the recollection of our readers to need any extended reference. It may be stated in brief, however, that he stabled his unfortunate mistress to death under circumstances of the most revolting atrocity. The weapon with which he accomplished the terrible deed, blood-stained and forbidding as it is, now forms one of the "deodands" of the criminal museum, in the office of our popular District-

Attorney, A. Oakey Hall. Attorney, A. Oakey Hall.

The demeanor of O'Brien has materially changed since he was sentenced to death. He has lost the reckless air which distinguished him before and after his trial. His friends—and they are numerous heavy large trials to fill the sentence to are numerous-have brought potent influence to bear on Governor Fenton to secure his pardon, bear on Governor Fenton to secure his pardon, or a change of his dread fate to imprisonment for life, but the Governor has turned a doglear to all their entreaties. An ex-judge of this city has made many tips to Albany with this object, but he came back on each occasion impressed with the hopelessness of his task, and yesterday the indications were that a reprieve would be almost beyond the range of rossibility.

beyond the range of possibility.
Yesterday atternoon Sheriff Kelly paid an ominous visit to the unfortunate man. On enominous visit to the unfortunate man. On en-tering the cell of the condemned he informed him that it was his painful duty to counsel him to prepare for his awful fate, as the Governor had not yet interfered in his behalf. It is also stated that Mr. Kelly communicated to O'Brien the fact that a despatch had been received from Albany, declaring that the law should take its course in his case. The prisoner is reported to have received the news calmly, as he was prepared for the announcement, which was merely a repeti-tion of what he had heard before from some of

In the foreneon, about half-past 11 o'clock, the mother and the two sisters of O'Brien called at the prison, and were conducted to his cell—which is No. 5 on "Murderer's Row," on the lower floor. They had a lengthy and affectionate interview with the unfortunate man for several hours. after which they left. They will call again to-day, and, perhaps, to-morrow, to bid him a last

After his relatives left the cell two of the Sisters of Charity, who have attended him since his confinement, were received by him with evident sat-isfaction. Under their training and instruction, as well as that of the Rev. Mr. Duranquet, he has as well as that of the new. Mr. Duranquet, he has become kind and occasionally thoughtful. A momentary glance at him through the bars of his cell door yesterday showed that he had been seized by the awful calm which is the natural precursor of death. He heard the counsel which had been given him patiently, and he now seems re-

signed to his doom.

The Sheriff is now making preparations for the execution. The gallows—which is the same as that on which Wagner and other murderers died—will be errected this afternoon in the northeast will be erected this alternoon in the normast corner of the prison yard. About two hundred passes have been issued to witness the tragedy, which will take place between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock. The admissions have been confined to the officers of law, those who took part in the trial of O Brien, and the members of

At the urgent request of the prisoner, no one was permitted to see him except his spiritual advisers last evening.

Suicide of a Young Widow by Poison

---A Druggist Censured.

[From the New York World of to-day;]

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Gover held an inquest at the boarding-house of Edward Jenkins, No. 133 West Seventcenth street over the remains of Mrs. Frances Fischer, a widow but twenty years of age, who committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of laudanim. It appears that Mrs. Fischer, although so young, has been a widow for nearly five years. For some time past she has been boarding at the above premises, and supported by her sewing. Ella Warren, a friend of deceased, who boards at the friend of deceased, who boards at the same place, stated that for several days past slie has been despondent, and several times threatened to destroy herself, saying that she was tired of life. On Tuesday deceased told Miss Warren that she had found a bottle of laudanum on the stairs, and the latter seeing the lottle in her hand took possession of it, and laced it in her bosom to prevent deceased getting it. At about 5 p'clock on Tuesday evening, Miss Warren placed the bottle containing the poison in the top drawer of her bureau, and at half-past 7 deceased came into the room crying,

half-past 7 deceased came into the room crying, saying that she wished she was home and out of this life. While Miss Warren was engaged in conversation with a young man in the room at the time deceased went to the bureau, took the bottle and was discovered drinking the poison. Miss Warren sprang forward and selzed the bottle, but deceased had swallowed nearly all the contents, about an ounce and a half. Miss Warren then remarked to deceased that it would kill her, when she reto deceased that it would kill her, when she replied: "It will only quiet my nerves." She was asked what she took it for, and she gave an evasive reply. Medical aid was summoned, but Mrs. Fischer soon became insensible and died at

2 o'clock yesterday morning.
George Chamberlain, the young man referred to above as having been in the room when deceased swallowed the poison, corroborated Miss

Warren's statement.

Mrs. Mary Haskins, also a boarder in the house, testified that she purchased a bottle of laudanum at the drug store of John Stringer, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, on Wednesday last; it contained two ounces; I asked for it for the toothache; from which I asked for it for the toothache; from the was suffering at the time; I used the laudanum several times, and on Friday morning left the bottle in my washstand drawer; I did not miss the bottle until after I heard deceased had taken the poison, when I found the bottle had been removed; the bottle deceased drank out of was mine: I had no prescription for the laudamum; merely asked for some for the toothache, and the bottle was given me with a label on; deceased told me on Tuesday morning that she would rather be dead, and said she had her reasons for

Mrs. Mary George, sister of the deceased, testified that she knew of no trouble that deceased was in; and was not aware of any motive for the

No testimony could be obtained, touching the No testimony could be obtained, touching the motives which prompted the woman to commit suicide, and the jury rendered the following verdict: "That Frances Fischer, the deceased, came to her death bylsuicide by taking laudanum on the fith day of August, 1867, and we further censure John Stringer, druggist, doing business corner of Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, for selling each rejurce to law." said poison contrary to law."

The War Department Trouble. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald has the following in relation to the case of Stanton versus Johnson:

"There is a story told here in connection with the Johnson-Stanton imbroglio, which ought to be mentioned, though I by no means vouch for its truth. It is said that a prominent Republican official here, in the interest of the radical element. and of course opposed to General Grant, waited upon the President not long ago and had an in-teresting conversation relative to the Presidential

succession. It is alleged that the radical politician succession. It is alleged that the radical politician then and there revealed a plan for the destruction of Gen. Grant's chances for the nomination, and proposed to the President to join in the plot. The hints thrown out that Grant will be the War Office in case of Stanton's removal are supposed to be a part of the plot. Should Grant accept, it is hoped that he will thus be committed to the Johnsonian policy and that the public confidence Johnsonian policy, and that the public confidence in him will fade away. Whether this story be be true or not, it is certain that the Wade-Phillips extremists are desperate, seeing that the conservative strength of the Republican party and the letter branch of the democracy are certain, according to the present aspect of affairs, to be in favor of Grant's nomination. It would not be wonderful, therefore, should this story be verified, for the radicals are ready to jump at the most for the radicals are ready to jump at the most desperate chance of destroying Grant's popular-

LOUISIANA.

The Levees---Letter from Gen. Sheri-

The Journal of Madison parish has the follow-HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT New Orleans, La., July 3, 1867.—Judge R. C. Diarnes, Richmond, La.—Dean Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter communicating the resolution passed at Richmond, in Madison parish, La., suggesting a governmental system of leveeing in this State, to protect the rich lands from overflow, and requesting me to use any influence I may have to support this project. I will most cordially cooperate with the citizens of this State in obtaining this Congressional assistance; but my influence would be of no avail until the State is admitted to representation. To much the matter now when to representation. To push the matter now, when nearly every newspaper in the State, and a considerable portion of the people, are abusive of Congress, would be, I fear, without results, and I feel a delicacy in taking any steps at the present time. It is much like abusing a man bitterly and at the same time asking him to loan you money. I will, however, forward the proceedings to the headquarters of the army, with the endorsement that Congressional action is, in my opinion, necessary to save a large portion of the inhabitants of this State from ruin.

I am. Sir, very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General, U. S. A.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Increased Facilities for the Trans-mission of the News-The Accident to the Wire of 1866.

The steamship Chiltern, employed in the serrice of the Anglo-American Cable Telegraph Company, was to have left London yesterday (Wednesday), having on board a coil of new submarine cable wire which is to be laid from Placentia, Newfoundland, to Sydney, Cape Breton, in order to facilitate the transmission of the cable news through the British North American Territory to the land telegraph lines in the United States,

and vice versa from the United States for transmission to Europe.

It is expected also that the party employed on the Chiltern will repair the Atlantic cable of 1866, which, it has been ascertained, was broken in shallow water on the 20th of July. The success of both operations is anxiously looked for by the public and the agents of the company.

Sheridan Meeting in New Orleans. New Orleans, August 7, 1867.—A mass meeting of white and colored citizens was held in Lafayette Square last night, for the purpose of expressing approval of the administration of Gen. Sheridan. The attendance was large. Several speeches were made, fully endorsing all General-Sheridan were made, fully endorsing all General-Sheridan were made.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, August 8.—In response to a call issued by the General O'Neil Circle Fenian Bro therhood, about five hundred persons assembled last evening at Milliman's Hall, Seventh avenue, and were addressed by General Spear and Messrs. and were addressed by General Spear and Messri.
Joyce, Rafferty and Carey. It was auticipated
that the meeting was called with a view to certain movements on Canada; but nothing of a
positive nature having this aspect developed
itself. In the course of his remarks Gen. Spear itself. In the course of his remarks Gen. Spear stated that no orders had been issued pointing out or indicating such a movement, although, as Secretary of War of the Brotherhood, he believed it to be the duty of every man to strike Canada, or whatever other point was directed. Alluding, to the presence of President W. R. Roberts in Paris, he stated that the visit of that gentleman to the french capital had for its object the furtherance of the cause only and partook in no sense of the character of a pleasure trip. Mr. Carey stated that he had received documents by the last steamer showing that Roberts had perfected the steamer showing that Roberts had perfected the most complete consolidation of the friends of the cause throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. During the proceedings the General O'Neil Gue a ground and uniformed in green, entered fine the members were enrolled in the military company and sworn in, and a number also joined the civil circle. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings.

prevailed throughout the proceedings.

The schooner Niger, with a heavy cargo on board, freighted for Weymouth, Mass., left this board, freighted for Weymouth, Mass., left this port early on Tuesday morning, towed by the steamboat George Fairleigh. She was commanded by her owner, Captain Thompson, of Cape Cod, who imagined, as he says, when leaving this port that he would be towed by the pilot heave, and also found out previously that there were six other boats in tow along with his own, two at each side of the boat and three behind, the middle one of which was his own. When approaching the sunken was his own. When approaching the sunken marsh off Ward's Island, his boat struck on a rock, and might probably have got off, had it not been for the strain on the towboat of the other six vessels. She was, consequently, driven on the rock, and a leak was immediately visible. Secing that the towboat was of no further use, the captain cut the hawser and let her drift to the Westchester shore, where she now lies, midway between Morris's dock and the point of Ward's

The vessel and cargo, valued in all at nearly \$10,000, are both uninsured. The corn lying in the hold of the schooner, saturated with the water, will swell to such an extent as to allow no hopes of saving the Niger, unless she be taken to the berth immediately. Her decks are already lifted from her beams, and unless assistance is at once afforded, nothing but her scattered timbers

once afforded, nothing but her scattered timbers will remain to mark the dangerous passage through Hell Gate.

Yesterday morning, at one o'clock, Captain Hedden, with a squad of the police of his precinct, arrested fifteen men, as they were about to embark on the steamer George Washington, from the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North from the pier foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River, for the purpose of going to witness a prize fight between Patsy Evans and Thomas McGurrann, at Wechawken. The parties arrested were brought before Justice Bull, acting magistrate at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and were discharged, the Justice holding that no breach of the peace had been committed. The regatta of the Atalanta Boat Club took place yesterday. The champlon belt was won by Mr. Withers. The course was three miles. Time, 25 min. 30 sec. 25 min. 30 sec.

-The cholera has been touching up New York —The choicer has been recently reported, one of which is genuine, but the doctors are disputing over the others. That is enough, however, to stir up the inspectors and to lead to the usual warnings against green fruit.

-They have bored twenty-seven feet to find a foundation for a pier of the new East river bridge at Brooklyn, and have come to nothing more

\_Eighty-three and seventy-five were the respective ages of a blooming couple whose young loves were crowned with matrimonial biles in Indiana PRICE THREE CENTS. FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Mrs. Gen. Lee is in very bad health. -The Earl of Caithness has invented a com-

-Gen. Pillow got a corn crop of 200,660

bushels. Beazil is still attracting exiles from the Southern Monarchies.

—A Maine minister has a hen that is brooding a litter of kittens in the most feelin' manner. -A blockhead in Maine compassed his death by driving a nail into his own skull.

-Cholera is a steerage passenger on board the —Horned snakes enliven the beauties of the pastoral landscape about Wardinsville, Va. —Traveling over the Pacific Railroad is only following a t-rail.—Boston Advertiser.

The Viceroy of Egypt gave the Dramatic Society in London \$3,000 as a little souvenir. -The census shows that the greatest number of British subjects are pagans.

—"Marrying for life" is a phrase which is coming into use in the West. It does not need explanation. -Some of the Jamaicans want annexation to the United States because of the high taxes on

that island. —A young man in Nashville dreamed that his father had been robbed and murdered. The mail confirmed the dream.

—Mile. Tietjens is engaged to sing at St. Peters-burg next winter, at a salary of thirty thousand francs a month. —A new opera by Offenbach—"La Permission de Dix Heures"—has been produced at Ems with

entire success. -Mile. Finette, who can kick your hat off six times running, is writing her memoirs for

-The Sultan's sailors refuse fees for showing visitors over their craft, at which the Britishers are naturally astonished.

—A Western correspondent has been dining with the chief Spotted-Tail, and says dog meat is

—They have "traitors" up in the Dominion. At least, such a St. Johns paper calls those who go for confederation. —"Give the devil his dew," said our devil, the other night, as he lay under the trees in the park, with the mist falling.—Savannah Repub. -Jones has had an attack of cholera morbus

superinduced by indulgence in green fruit. He says his health is very much im-peared. —When Haddox's wife kicked him out of bed, said he, "Look here now! you had better not do that again; if you do it will cause a coldness in this fearly "

this family. -William Cullen Bryant is still in Scotland, but is coming home soon. He has been cullin' poetic flowers in Italy and Spain during the past

—A New Jersey minister has become insane in consequence of intense\_study of the doctrine of Christian perfection. He won't have many fel-

—Four horses were roasted to death at the re-cent fire in Saratoga. A correspondent darkly declares that he subsequently found a horse-shoe

—A judgment for \$1,053 has been rendered against Dan Bryant for breaking his engagement at the Albany Academy of Music, in April last. So seen the Troy Whin says the Troy Whig. —The latest story is that Wilkes Booth is now the captain of a pirate vessel and the terror of the China seas. How about the back-bone in

the Washington Museum —The lines entitled "My Spirit Droops," are declined. Let the poet try some spirit drops, and if that don't help him, he will have to let her

—A little boy was last week smothered to death in a barrel of soap in West Randolph, Mass. Human nature is usually proof against any amount of soap, if it be "soft."

—Punch reports the speech of an Irish M. P., who thought Ireland was overtaxed: "Take a tenth of our income, sir. Ay, that they do, and they'd take a twentieth if they dared." —Mr. Smith went home drunk, went to bed, and lest his breath should betray him, turned his face from his wife, when she said, "You need not

turn over, for you're drunk clear through." The Superintendent of Colt's factory in Hartford has presented Mrs. Ingalls, a Baptist missionary to India, with a navy revolver. It is apostolic tagend 'pieties to the church abroad.

The Princess Louisa of Sweden, the only daughter of Charles XV., and the Crown Prince of Denmark, have been beingabled by their pa-

rents, and will be married if it is mutually agree--Base ball clubs as well as Indian tomahawks are flourishing on the plains. The Omaha and Denyer clubs have a bout on the 22d inst. There have been very many white men "out on a fly

over the prairies lately.

—An honest dame in the town of Rome, stand-—An nonest dame in the down of home, stand-ing beside the corpse of her deceased husband, bewalling in pitcous tones his untimely depar-ture, observed: "It's a pity he's dead, for his teeth are as good as they ever were."

-That was a sad case of the Neapolitan nobleman, who fought fourteen duels to prove that Dante was a greater poet than Arlosto, and who, on his death bed, admitted to his confessor that he had never read the works of either. -The New Orleans brokers made a successful "corner" in the small notes of the municipal is-sue, much to the disgust of the Treasurer and the

rest of the people, who have to pay seven or eight per cent. premium for their change.

—The Sydney Herald, of May 23, says in certain districts of Australia people are dying of thirst. It is said that in the Lachlin back-country bodies and skeletons of persons who have perished from want of water are being continually found. It is also related that one man offered a pound note for half a pint of water, and having got it and swallowed it, offered £20 for a full pint, so great

was his thirst.

—Jules Janin enthusiastically says of Ristori:

"Such as she was twelve years ago, such we see her now, attentive to her task, eager to do well, annoyed or satisfied, with attitudes worthy of Pompeil, of the Louvre, of the Vatican, or of the Pittl Palace. Nothing is difficult to her. She is insolent, she is violent, she is calm—she is—everything; omnipotent, she puts into everything a little of her soul, a little of her heart, a little of the ternal particle."

—The Rev. Peter Chamberlain lately sum-

the eternal particle."

The Rev. Peter Chamberlain lately summoned one Daniel Pullen before the Petworth, England, magistrates for behaving in an indecent and improper manner in the parish church of Northchapel during divine service. The charge against the accused was that he had remained seated at a time when the rubric diverte that the scated at a time when the rubric directs that the congregation shall stand, and that when told to stand up he asked whether he was obliged to do so. A conversation then took place between Pullen and the officiating clergyman. This was held by the bench to constitute an indecent and improper disturbance, and Pullen was fined 10s.

and costs.

—A year or so ago a ruffian in New York, in a playful moment, cut his mistress's throat from ear to ear, and she died in great agony. He was arrested, tried, condemned, and will soon be hung. The beautiful condition of his mind appears in the announcement that he will "meet his fate in the satisfied of a true Christian. The Sisters of the announcement that he will "meet his fate in the spirit of a true Christian. The Sisters of Mercy are welcome visitors to his cell; and, under the gentle influence of their teachings, his sorrows are made joys, his heart-griefs burdens that pain not, but strengthen for the coming struggle, and all things that breed dark forebodings to, suggest thoughts of better things to come in a better world beyond the grave." The poor girl hurried into eternity, dumped into a nameless grave, forgotten, unwept, is, of course, not one of those "heart-griefs," &c., &c.