**GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.** 

## OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

## VOLUME XXL-NO. 109.

THE EVENL-(Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLE'TIN BUILDING,

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, FL FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMBON, OASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLFIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum. BCHOMACKER & CO'S CELEDITATED The print of the control of the provident of the process of any made in this country, and sold on most liberal terms. NEW AND SECOND HAND PLANOS constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly attended to. Warerooms. 1103 Chestnut street. Jel9-3m5

DIED. h. Peter Bobb, Sr., aged 70 years. BOBB.—August 12th. Peter Bobb, Br., aged 70 years. Due notice will be given of the funeral. GMURKY..—On the 11th Instant, at his residence, near Chireliville, Hartford county, Md., after a long and painful Binese, Edward Gockey, in the 6kd year of lis age. FAUSETT.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mary, daughter of James and F-ther Fausett, aged Is months. Funeral ton Thursday afternoon, 3 o'clock, Pine street, Solar Fourth.

below Fourth. HARRIS.-On the 12th inst., Caroline A. Delacroix, wife & Wesley Harris, and youngest daughter of C. J. Dela-

roix. Funeral will take place from the residence of her hus-band, No. 134 North Seventeenth street, on Thursday, 15th

hand, No. 134 North Seventeenth street, on Thursday, 15th inst., st 10 A. M. SITER.-This morning, at the residence of her son, Charler M. Siter, No. 20 Woodland Terrace, Maria, widow of the late John Siter.

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

EYRE & LANDFLL Have roduced all the Summer Silks and Spring Dress

ATLEE & CONNARD, Paper Manufacturers, 44 N. Fifth street, Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also, Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also, macoud quality Book and Newspapers, at short nor my223m3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September A2th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 20th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises.

For circulats, apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Penns., July, 1867. jy-20-tf

EASTON, Penna., July. 1967. Discovery of the second secon

machinists are invited to examine it. A blodel can be seen at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast corner THIRD and DOCK streets, Where subscriptions are received for stock. It<sup>2</sup>

"Where subscriptions are received for stock. It NOTICE, -THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL words of the St. Mary's Hospital, cor. Frankford road and Fairner streed, are now open for the reception of patients. All cases of accident received arratulously if presented within 24 hours after the reception of the in-tury. The Shater of St. Francis give their personal at-recudance to the sick. Apply for admission either at the Biospital, or Mother Agnèse, Convent of St. Francis, Reed circet, above Fisth. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1230 Lombard Street, Dispensary Department-Medical treatment and medicines inmished gratuitously to the

## FROM NEW YORK.

government left in order to continue to uphold NEW YORK, Aug. 14 .- The obsequies to-day to the late General Thomas Francis Meagher will be mass for the repose of his soul will be celebrated at the church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, commencing at halfstreet, near Fifth avenue, commencing at half-past nine  $\phi$  clock in the morning, and the memo-rial oration will be delivered at Cooper Institute in the evening, at 8 o'clock, by Rich'd O'Gorman. The officers of the Irish Brigade will meet at Coop-er firstitute at 8 o'clock in the morning, dressed in black, with eorig of boxwood in the button-hole, draped, and with crape on left arm. The 65th regiment. New York State National Guard, will scrott the officers of the Irish Briznda to Surescort the officers of the Irish Brigade to Six-teenth street, where the Knights of St. Patrick will join the procession and march to the church and attend the solemn services. Nearly all the Generals in the city have signified their intention A full choir, added by the band of the Sixtyninth, will furnish the music on the occasion Company C of the Sixty-ninth will act as the guard of honor at the catafalque. The flags on the City Halls of New York and Brooklyn will be at half-mast during the day. Judge Barnard yesterday denied the motion of of granting injunctions where the party applying of granting injunctions where the party applying for them has his remedy by action at common law for damages, and where the solvency of the de-fendant is admitted. Yesterday, a number of gentlemen, including three Commissioners appointed by Secretary Welles, took a trip up the North River, on the revenue-cutter McCullough, for the purpose of howmering the working of Gisborras's marine inspecting the working of Gisborne's marine annunciator. The party returned to the city highly impressed with the merits of the new Registrar Harris's weekly letter was received vesterday by the Board of Health. It notes an slarming increase in the death rates of New York and Brooklyn for the past week, and reiterates the importance of proper sewerage and drainage, and the removal of filthy accumulations in order to the maintenance of good health. The monitor Onondaga, and her consort ship, the French frigate Themis, are still lying in the upper bay at Stapleton, Staten Island, and from personal inquiries and observations they are likely to remain there for some time longer. The monitor is in course of a thorough overhaul and general repair, after the disaster which attended her first essay to cross the Atlantic. The pumps are not in a condition for work; the boilers are undergoing repairs; the pilot-house is to be removed, the coal bunkers enlarged, the bulkheads taken down from their present position, and the heavy material, including ammunition, to be put ashore for the purpose of lightening the ma-

Reception of President Juarez in the Capital.

MEXICO.

[From the New York Herald.] Crry of MEXICO, July 16, 1867.—The Citizen President received yesterday on his entrance into the capital of the Republic a grand ovation. By that gate through which the Americans first made their entry into the Halls of the Montezumas. twenty years ago, came the fugitive to deposit once more the principle of legality on the altars of his native country. The military, the civillans, the leperos in force and the sexes, both fair and unfair, crowded to do honor to the representative of the nationality of Mexico. The Paseo, or great drive, along which the imperial train used to sweep; where the Mexican aristocracy loved to plume their feathers, or vied in display of loyalty to the Emperor, whom they abandoned in his adversity; where French military sported their insolence and mustaches, was filled by the republican soldiers and exiles who chose four years before to desort home and family rather than live under the bayonets of the empire. The speeches of the mu-nicipal authorities and the answer of President Juarcz uttered in welcome and reply, were per-fumed with compliments and patriotism; but far less tiresome than those strained compositions generally are. Triumphal arches spanned the streets from the statue of Charles Fourth to the streets from the statue of Chaines Fourth to the outlet into the grand Plaza, and as the guberna-torial cortege moved slowly through the throng, a shower of sonnets or bouquets rained from above and quenched the Presidential smiles. At the spot upon the great Plaza where a monu-Carlota, was seated a provisional lady of plaster of Paris, with the right hand extending a crown of laurels, while on the face of the pedestal whereon reposed the huge limbs of this figure of vectory, beamed forth the words. "To the (sizen President, Benito Juarez, on the Triumpl. of the Republic. The State of Quere-taro." From this spot to the Palace the procession moved on foot through a wide lane formed by the countrymen, black, white and gray, of the "Indian Juarez," who now entered the residence, over which was waying a flag symbolical of the "Empire and the Republic," for the Mexican eagle was painted as crushing in his talons the imperial crown of Maximilian, and the 'Na-tional Palace' inclosed once more within its walls the President of the Republic. Save the Emperor. vivas which formed part of the programme and the peals of bells that drowned the prevish bursting of the rockets cracking and whizzing around, the scene from its opening to its close passed in decorous silence. The Mexicans cannot express in hurrahs their political emotions or enthusiasm; fiee institutions have not assured

because incompletely subdued independence and liberty. Later in the day a change of weather favored the guests, invited to a grand banguet given at the Minerva to the President, ministers of State and green the area to be president will, we predict result in the draw Whish This action on the part of the President will,

and generals of the army. The Consul of the United States sat down, with about one hundred and fifty others, to a rich feast prepared by "the artiste" of Mexico. MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH. -

Belgian Official Visit to the Emperor in Prison---Danger of Travel from Mexico City to Queretaro--Feeling of the Monarch and Crnel Treatment of His Captors---Threats of the Liberal Generals to the Envoy.

The Minister of Forcign Affairs of Belgium has received from M. Hoorickz, the Belgian Charge d'Affaires in the City of Mexico, a report, dated the 27th of June, which is published in the Brus-sels Moniteur, in the following terms :

Having been called to Queretaro by the unfor-tunate Prince, I was compelled to disguise myself in order to get away from the City of Mexico. It took me three days and three nights, a prey

to the most painful anxiety, to accomplish the distance—sixty leagues to Queretaro; and on the 5th of June I was permitted to enter the prison of the Capuchinas, where, in a cell sixteen feet square, the Emperor lay stretched upon his couch, under the eye of his guards. A dysentery and a liver disease of a serious character had prostrated him, and seemed to dispute with his rene and calm in the midet of misfortune.

His Majesty received me with marks of the liveliest satisfaction and gratitude. During the twenty days of his imprisonment not a friendly soul had been able to come to him, when, at length, Baron de Magnus and myself, accom-panied by his two counsel, arrived. Baron de Lago, Austrian Charge d'Afaires, and M. Curto-passi, the Italian Minister, came soon after. The away from Mexico, in spite of all his efforts, but he charged M. Forest, French Consul at Mazatlan, to repair to Queretaro, and to leave nothing undone that was humanly possible to save the

Emperor. I will not describe the emotion I felt at seeing the tranquillity and resignation of his Majesty, who conversed with us as he used to do in the palace at Mexico. Our first conversation lasted nearly two hours. "I have been betrayed, de-noined and physical the Description times, in a tone of sadness, but without any feeling of reproach, "and at length I have been sold for eleven reaux"-alluding to the treachery which surrendered the town that his Majesty so heroically defended for two months against 6,000 assailants. Then, with a smile, he repeated the words of the chivalrous monarch: "All is lost words of the chivarous monarch: "All is lost except honor." He spoke much, also, of Europe, of his family, of the King and Queen of the Bel-gians, and of the Count of Flandre. "I dare not write to my mother and to the Empress," he said, "for fear of causing pain to those two beings who are so dear to me, and who have never given me any; and then it would be cruel to throw them

any; and then it would be cruel to throw them into perplexities; my confessor, besides, has written to prepare them." During this conversation the Emperor fre-quently took my hand in his and expressed his gratitude to me for coming to him. As a super-fluous precaution his guardians had that day sent away his physician and his aid-de-camp. I offered to share his captivity, if I were per-mitted, in order to attend to him. He thanked me warmly, saying he had a half assurance that his doctor would be sent back, and that I could be more useful to him outside. I went daily for ten days to the Capuchinas, and at each visit passed ing the performance of its duties, the more sacred in proportion to the conflict the mation had to sustain. It went in the firm confidence sustain. It went in the firm confidence that the Mexicon people would straggle without cessa-tion against the iniquitous foreign invasion in days to the Capuchinas, and at each visit passed covered hours with his Majesty. M. de Lago, M

This action on the part of the President will, we predict, result in injury to himself and benefit to the deposed Secretary. Mr. Johnson has been building what course is when the benefit esitating what course to pursue in the matter, but now that he has thrown down the gauntles in o decisive a manner, there can be no drawing The conflict must result in an utter rout of one or the other opposing parties. The pub-lic will not be taken by surprise at this new phase of the difficulty-in fact, no movement by An drew Johnson surprises any one. We are getting: used to his vagaries and are content to leave him to work out his own destiny.

### [From the Albany Evening Journal.]

The appointment of Gen. Grant is a Jacobin trick, and marks the demagoguism of the whole transaction. The General is an army officer, and, as such. must obey the orders of his Commander -Chief. When directed to assume charge of the epartment, he could only escape compliance by esignation. That he sought the nomination, none who know him will believe. But, in view of the popular feeling, it is possible that this event may prove disastrous in its results to his reputation. Is it not probable that the President and his finds have reckoned upon this, and that they hope, by identifying the favorite General with a condemned and decaying Administration, to weaken his influence? This was hinted several days ago: and the measures now taken certainly seem to indicate the programme then outlined. How far this plot will be successful, depends upon the General himself. As an acting member of the Cabinet, he is not bound to repress his views or curb his action. Should Mr. Johnson carry out his announced designs, by the remowhom his enmity has been excited, Grant whom his enmity has been excited, Grant will be at liberty to enter his protest, and insist that the will of the people shall be respected by the support of those who are faithfully represent. ing their interests. Failing to do this, he would destroy himself. We have confidence in his good judgment and his patriotism; but we are not without fears that in a position where he is so peculiarly subject alike to temptation and to misepresentation, he may suffer in some measure a oss of that prestige which has heretofore attached to his name.

### [From the Albany Express.]

At last the President acts. It was time that in self-respect he did. He had threatened long enough. The country, indignant at his treachery, was coming to laugh at his Bob-Acres kind of courage. To save himself from being the but of ridicule, it was necessary that he should become the object of universal resentment. And that had eminence he has attained by suspending Sec-retary Stanton. He has wisely abstained from undertaking to remove the Secretary, but he has violated the spirit of the law, if not its letter, by his present act, as much as he would have done by removal; indeed, more so, for removal freuently implies nothing more than political difforences, while suspension usually implies dere-liction, and dereliction certainly cannot be alleged against Mr. Stanton.

## [From the Syracuse Standard.]

The Secretary retires with dignity. But what The Secretary retires with dignity. But what of Grant? Is his acceptance the long promised arowal of Republican principles which we have been looking for? Is his presence in Johnson's Cabinet the herald of that devotion to radicalism of which his especial friends make boast? Is he simply in the Cabinet to control Johnson, or will he be controlled by him? His action may be all right; although we can hardly excuse it even on the ground of obedience to orders, which may the ground of obedience to orders, which may be his reason of acceptance. We think he should have taken the responsibility of disobeying an

THE INDIAN WAR. Additional Particulars of Massacre at Plum Creek—The Dead Sent to Omaha.

[From to-day's N. Y. Tribune.] NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Aug. 9.—The dead bodies of the engineer, Brooks Brown, and the freman, George Henshaw, were sent to Omaha to-day. So far these are the only bodies found. The two brakesmen. Fred Lewis and F.L. Parker, escaped. and started, for Omaha on the same train that conveyed the dead bodies. William Thompson, a native of England, was also sent on the cars, having escaped death in the most miraculous manner. He was employed by the miractious manner. He was employed by the railroad company as a section hand at Plum Creek, and had, as previously reported, been sent to repair the telegraph line where it was cat, together with five others, all employed in the same apacity with Thompson. Upon ar-riving at the break in the felegraph, they were surprised at finding ties laid upon the treak. They immediately set to work to remove them They immediately set to work to remove them, before the arrival of the freight-train due from the east. They had barely commenced working, the east. They had barely commenced working, having previously laid down their arms, when, the Ladians, who were in ambush, sprang up and attacked them. As it was dark, they had but a slight idea of the number of the enemy. The Indians uttered the most uncartily yells, and fired a shower of arrows and bullets on the white men. The men separated, fiying in all directions. Thompson was followed in the darkness by a powerful Indian mounted on a pony, who, when within about ten feet, shothim, wounding him in the right arm, the ball passing wounding him in the right arm, the ball passing through the ficshy part, near the shoulder, slant-ing downward towards the elbow. This Indian then clubbed his rifle upon Thompson, seeing his victim still running, and knocked him down. He then dismounted and scalped him. He states that though the operation was extremely painful, he knew if he cried out the Indian would complete what he had but im-perfectly done. Three of the men cought refuge at Willow Island Station, having made their escape in the darkness, and two were killed, it seems, as nothing has been heard from them since. Thompson, in the mean-while, hid perfectly still. He could hear the In-dians moving about, and placing more obstructions on the track. The train was heard ap-proaching, at last, by a low, rumbling sound. By turning his head slowly around toward it he perceived the head-light. Had the Indians not been present, he might have been able to warn them off, but they were so thick around, and so close to him, that he could not have made one close to him, that he could hot have made one movement without being detected, which would undoubtedly have sealed his fate, without bene-fiting the train rushing to its destruction. Nearcr and nearer sounded the loud thunder of the iron-horse, faster and faster the heart of the unwilling witness throbbed; his own excruciating sufferings were forgotten as the crisis ap-proached. A loud crash, a rattling, jarring sound, as the cars were precipitated pell-mell on each other, an infernal chorus of yells from all sides, a few agenizing, plercing cries, and the murderous deed was done.

Minderous deed was done. As soon as every man found on the train had, been despatched, the Indians' commenced break-ing open the doors of the cars with their tomaing open the goors of the curs with their toma-hawks. They then threw out boxes of dry goods, consisting of fancy silk and worsted shawls, laces, calicoses, linen domestics, paper-cellars, boots and shoes, blankets, hats, and one box of assorted ribbons. This last seemed to take their. isncy greatly, as they decorated themselves with long pieces of various colors. As they galloped-along they streamed behind, causing them to look like May-Day mountebanks. The ponies were also decorated in every concelvable manner. Bundles of blankets were taken to the iver bank. Kees of which were taken out and bungs knocked in, and copious draughts of the fire-water were drank in honor of the victory over the pale-faces and the "heap, heap wagon." Toward morning the Indians set lire to the wreck, throwing fire from the furnace inside the box-cars among the furniture. While their at-tention was drawn toward the fire, Thompson crawled away, and came across his scalp which the Indian had carelessly dropped. With this scalp in his hand he arrived at Willow Island Station exhausted from loss of blood. When the soldiers sent by Gen. Augur from Lone Tree Station arrived at Plum Creek, Thompson managed to send word that he was alive. He presented a most horrible sight, the whole of the scalp covmost horrible sight, the whole of the scalp cov-ering the top of the head being torn away. The bone of the skull was exposed to view, present-ing a surface nine inches in length and five in width, extending from within one inch of the eyebrows to the occiput. The scalp was put in a pail of fresh water, and was sent with the man to lowabe where the physicians will endeging to Omaha, where the physicians will endeavor to sew it on. It is possible that, aided by a strong constitution, he may soon recover his former health and strength. The Strength and by hiding themselves-on the truck under the cars, and while the In-dians were engaged at the foremost end of the train scalping the engineer and firemen, they ran with the conductor toward the train coming up. health and strength. The other facts are as before reported.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

A STATE OF A

FACTS AND FANCIES,

-Senator Doolittle has visited Constant. -- "A beautiful fight", is mentioned as taking place in Springfield Mnasachusetts. -A Richmond gambler was fatally shot for

-A good cargo of coolise costs about \$325,000 in gold.

-The ex-Queen of Naples was culy 26-handsome, unhappy and childless.

-Victoria and Eugénie mingled their tears together for Maximilian. -The King of Bayaria has bong conversations

with Lola Montez's ghost. -A lady appeared as a showcrof perris at a ball

at Long Branch -A pair of horses at Long Branch are valued

-Affairs of honor are every day affairs in New Orleans.

-A billiard-player at Miagara Falls is stated to have made a run of 2,312 in one hour and's half. -Railroad conductors in New York Spate will

year uniforms after September. -The editorial and reportorial corps of London number, all told, fourteen thousand.

-Henry Wincent, the English orator, will leeture here again in October.

-Alexander H. Stephene is endoavorings to recuperate himself su liciently to make a public speech.

-The guerilla Quantrill is in the commission businees in Maxico, just across the Rio Grande, under the name of Samuel Anderson.

-The Brussian police are suthlessly destroying all the maps on which Himover figures as hingdom.

-It is quite the fashion for families to camp out on the sea-side this season, among the Maine islands, especially.

-Mr. Fitz Greene Halleck, the poet, resides at Guilford, Conn. He is slightly stooped with age, but enjoys excellent health, and the full possession of his mental faculties.

-Two New York dry goods clarks fought a duel. at Fort Lee on Sunday, and exchanged three pis-tol chois. The challenging party was hit in the left arm. The cause of the duel was a pretty Jewcss.

-Masonie lodges have been closed in Austriasince 1794. The attempt to procure the reopen-ing of them in 1849 failed. The Vienna masons are endeavoring to obtain an authorization to reconstitute the former lodge of that city.

-The journals of Champagne, France, contain-accounts of a violent storm which recently broke-over that district. The church of Barsur-Auba was seriously damaged, and all of the stained-glass-windows destroyed, the loss amounting to 50,009 francs.

-Somebody suggests as a means of keeping: birds away from peas, to kill and stuff a cat and set har up in the vines. The Norwich Bulletin thinks the suggestion worthy of general adoption, and offers to supply all the cats from that city

-A Leipsia bookseller announces that he is-about to publish the works of the late Emperor Maximilian. They will form seven volumes of which four are in the hands of the printer. This-publication takes place at the express desire of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

-There is good news for tea drinkers. A de-spatch from India announces that the tea markets in China have opened at prices onethird lower than at the opening of last years. The tea merchants of London, who have been holding: back their supplies in the hope of raising prices, have, it is said, received advices to realize.

## PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14. 1867.

# F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher:

Paily Evening Bulletin.

It has been ascertained from what is considered a reliable source that orders had been forwarded to the officers for the removal of the monitor to the Navy Yard, in order that the repairs might be carried out there with greater facility than in the bay.

Carlotta-Her Journey from Miramar to Belgium-A New Plan of Medical Treatment. PARIS, Aug. 2.—The Queen of the Belgians, despite predictions to the contrary, had no diffi-culty whatever in persuading the ex-Empress of Mexico to leave Miramar. The unfortunate Charlotte, who supported the fotore of the long journey extremely well, is

The unfortunate Charlotte, who supported the fatigue of the long journey extremely well, is now at the Chateau of Tervuren, within half an hour's drive of Brussels. Her brother, King Leopold, went to meet his wife and her at the

station. Dr. Buelkens, the eminent Belgian physician in all cases of insanity, who has had extraordinary His opinion is that a subtle poison was adminis-tered to her in Mexico, and that the Vienna doctors have been treating her wrongly.

No VISITORS .- It is said that the Cumberland INO VISITORS.--It is said that the Camborland lake district in England was never the destitute of visitors as this season. Many of the best have a said quite empty, and of the class of tourists who pay the best there are scarcely any to be there found. This is owing to the Paris Exhibition and the attractions of a continental trip.

the banner of the country as long as it might be necessary, until the triumph of the holy cause of independence, and of the institutions of the reublic should be consummated. The good sons of Mexico, battling alone, with-

defence of their rights and of their liberty. The

each man that he will find in his neighbor in the

crowd au echo of his warm, spontaneous feelings;

or that some political enemy may not be noting

his conduct, to be cited against him as a crime at

the next revolution of reverse of his party. The president, municipal authorities, generals and other dignitaries next partook of refreshments at-the expense of the people, while they were enter-tained with the following proclamation: Benito Juarcz, Constitutional President of the Merican Republic, --MEXICANS: The national gov-ernment returns to-day to establish its residence in the eity of Mexico, which it left four years ago.

the next revolution or reverse of his party.

out the assistance of any one, without resources and without the necessary clements of war, have obtained it. They have shed their blood with sublime patriotism, and have been ready to make every sacrifice rather than consent to the loss of

In the republic and of liberty. In the name of a grateful country I pay the tribute of the highest acknowledgment to the good Mexicans and worthy leaders, who have defended her. The triumph of their native land, which has been the object of their noble aspiraand the best reward of their herole exertions Filled with confidence in them, the government strove to comply with its duties without conceiv-ing ever a single thought that it was lawful to impair any of the rights of the nation. The govern-ment has fulfilled the first of its duties by not contracting abroad or at home any engagement hich could wound the independence and sovereignty of the republic, the integrity of its territory or the respect due to the Constitution and the laws. Its enemies attempted to establish another governent and other laws without having been able to consummate their criminal intent. After four years the government returns to the City of Mexico with the banner of the Conintent. cosed to exist one single instant within the na-

tional territory. The government has neither wished, nor should it have allowed itself heretofore, and far less ought it in the hour of the complete triumph of the republic, to be inspired by any sentiment of ussion toward those who have fought against it. Its duty has been, and yet is, to weigh the de-mands of justice against considerations due to lenity. The moderation of its conduct, wherever it has resided, has demonstrated its desire to temper, as far as possible, the rigor of justice, by reconciling clemency with the stern duty of leaving the laws to act where they are indis-pensable to secure the peace and future prosperity

f the nation. Let us now hend all our efforts to obtain and consolidate the benefits of peace. Under its auspices the laws and the authorities will be efficient for the protection of the rights of all the inhabitants of the republic. Let the people and the government respect always the rights of all—

the government respect always the rights of all-among individuals, as between nations, respect for the rights of another is peace. - Let us hope that all Mexicans, warned by a lengthened and painful experience of the calami-tics of war, may co-operate in future for the wel-fare and prosperity of the nation, which can only be obtained by an invariable regard for the laws and by an obedience to the authorities chosen by and by an obedience to the authorities chosen by the people. Under our free institutions the Mexican people

are the arbiters of their fate. With the so pose of sustaining the cause of the people during the war, when they could not elect the executors of their will, it was my duty, in conformity with the spirit of the constitution, to retain the power of their win, it was my duty, in containing with the spirit of the constitution, to retain the power they had conferred upon me. The struggle ended, it becomes my duty to convoke imme-diately the people, in order that without the pressure of force and without illegal influences, they may elect, at entire liberty, him to whom they shall choose to condide their destinies. Mexicans: on seeing for the second time con-summated the independence of our native land, we have obtained to-day the highest good which we could desire. Let us co-operate all, to be en-abled to bequeath to our children the surest course to prosperity, by loving and sustaining always our independence and our liberty. Mexico, July 15, 1867 BÉNITO JUAREZ. The announcement had been made in the pro-gramme for the day that the Mexican artisans would be entertained at three o'clock in the "Ha-

would be entertained at three o'clock in the "Hawork, or park, where tables were spread for three thousand people. Speeches were expected from any of the guests who might previously give their names to the committee of arrange-ments, and we were prepared to judge whether four years of France and Imperial bayonets had taught our Mexican fellow republicans any practical deductions in political matters, when a tempest of rain and hall fell upor the growing warmth of hungry patriolisms and un-mercifully swept away viands, guests and hunger. A damp was thrown over the festivals of the day, fire works became limo, lamps of all colors mera," or park, where tables were spread for fre-works became limp, lamps of all colors looked blue, and the lady on the plaza who did 'Victory," like "Rachel weeping for her children

Curtopassi and myself, when in turn, in order to alleviate the solitude of the august prisoner. M. de Magnus having received permission to go to San Luis, where Juarez was, remained only three days at Querctaro, and M. Forest only obtained leave once from General Escobedo to visit the Emperor, notwithstanding the desire of his Ma-

All our remaining time was devoted to efforts to give the life of the unfortunate Prince. Couriers were sent off to all the Liberal generals whom we supposed likely to listen to the voice of humanity; we discussed with the counsel the ine of defence to be adopted, while at San Luis, two other advocates, ornaments of the Liberal party, D. Mariano Riva-Balacios and D. Martinez de la Torre, were endeavoring with M. de Magnus

de ha Torre, were endeavoiring with A. de Magnus to influence the supreme government. M. Dano had given me a great number of letters for persons belonging to the Liberal party, to whom he had been useful during the intervention; and several of whom even owed him their lives. In the painful position in which circumstances placed the Minister of France he did everything that lay in his power to second our efforts. The Emperor, who learned this, charged me re-peatedly to thank M. Dano warmly in his name. On the 14th of June, a few hours before the sentence was pronounced, as MM. de Lago, Cur-

topassi, Forest and myself were proceeding to the court, a colonel stopped us in the street and took us to the general commanding in the State of Queretaro, who informed us that we had two hours to leave the town. The colonel gave us our passports, observing that "if we took it into our heads to return we should be shot." No reason was given for sending us away, and we could only explain it by an excess of suspicion and distrust on the part of the authorities. But we were compelled to submit. and, with aching hearts, to abandon to a cruel solitude the un happy captive, without even an opportunity of bidding him a last farewell. On reaching the camp of General Porfirio Diaz,

we received a final note from the Emperor, an nouncing the death of the Empress (the report of which was in fact spread about), expressing his thanks, and at the same time his last wishes. We were anxious, however, to attempt one more effort with the leaders of the army of the East to get them to support a petition for mercy which had been transmitted to San Luis by the course of the Emperor. Memorials with that object had already been addressed to Juarez; among others one from the artisans of San Luis and one from widows who had lost their husbands in the struggle against the empire. All was fruitless.

Assassination of Lopez, the Betrayer of Maximilian. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A letter gives the fol-lowing details of the assassination of Lopez, who betraved Maximilian :

I arrived here to-day, and learned the startling news of the assassination of the traitor, Lopez. The particulars of the assassination are as fol-lows: Lepcz was staying at a hotel in Puebla, where his wife spurned him from her presence. Early one morning a Mexican arrived, and familiarized himself with an ostler in a livery stable adjoining the hotel. General Miguel Lopez was inquired for, but not being in, the stranger was told that the General would be at din-Before the dinner hour Lopez returned and was pointed out to the stranger, who mad special note of his man. When dinner was called, Lopez and his assassin occupied opposite called, Lopez and ms assisted occupied opposite seats at the table—after some minutes, during which time the stranger called for and drank a glass of wine, he deliberately rose, drew a concealed knife, and sprang upon Lopez, and stabbed him nine times. The stranger then took his het, and as he started to leave, said: "This is the way all traitors should be paid." No one interfered or provented the assession from leaving. "Thus or prevented the assasin from leaving. Thus was the blood of Maximilian, Miramon, Mejia,

yes! and thousands of others avenged. MONUMENT TO "THE BRUCE."-For some time past an agitation has been going on in Dumfermline for the purpose of erecting a monument to "The Bruce." A committee has been formed, consisting of Sir J. Noel Paton, Dr. Henderson, the eminent antiquary, and other influential gentlemen. It is hoped the movement will as sume national proportions; and that Scotchmen will heartily respond to the call. illegal order. We wait for his explanation whatever it may be. [From The Boston Post.]

Stanton's conduct has been inconsistent, de-ceptive, vindictive, and deeply injurious to the public welfare. His boorishness has passed for candor, his intrigue for fidelity, and his selfishness for patriotism. His illegal and arbitrary acts will rise in dread array before him, and the fear of re-sponsibility for unauthorized and unjustifiable deeds of oppression and tyranny will make him tremble in every nerve of the body. The appointment of General Grant to the War Office must be gratifying the War Office must be gratifying to Congress, as they placed in his hands the essential power of carrying into effect the Reconstruction laws, while it cannot fail to be equally pleasing to the Radicals, who expressed grea atisfaction that his authority was made superior to the President's will. We have no doubt the General will discharge his additional duties wisely and faithfully, and the country have reason to rejoice that the War Department has an honest soldier at its desk instead of a political changeling and partisan spy.

[From the Hartford Courant.] Andrew Johnson rushes on to his fate! He yesterday consummated the outrage of remov-ing the Secretary of War in direct violation o the law. There is little doubt that the House of Representatives will consider this deed a sufficient cause for impeachment, and will act accordingly. The fact that so popular a man as Gen. Grant is called upon to assume temporarily the duties of the office will neither blind the eyes of Con-

The post will be given in the cnd to some favorite of the President, who will use the whole power of the Department to thwart the will of the law-making body in the matter of reconstruction. bold and illegal step which the Executive has taken, the consequence of which cannot but receil on himself. By the removal of Secretary Stanton he has placed a weapon in the hands of his enemics which they will not fail to use, and has done more to strengthen the growing sentiment in favor of his deposition than the speeches of the most ultra radicals could ever have effected. If this measure be followed up by any interference with the action of the militar any interference with the action of the military commanders at the South, the President will only make his final fall more sure. The recon-struction of the South on the basis of political cutality and national justice will be accom-lished over if a theorem of the sure of the seconblished, even if a thousand Andrew Johnson have to be put out of the way.

[From the National Intelligencor.]

That Stanton should yield to "force" before it is manually applied, as his reply to the Presi-dent's order shows he did, is not inconsistent with his well-known bolstcrous, but nerveless craven-ness; but is inconsistent with the desperate te-nacity of his hold upon the office, which was the sole dignity left to his dishonored name. It was confidently predicted that when the hour of his disgrace should come, he would be found clinging disgrace should come, he would be found enlight to the door-posts of the War Department building with an<sup>2</sup>energy proportioned to his horror of the open street without a military guard, and that his poor fingers, white with the plach of desperation, would have to be unclutched by the police. His friends will rejoice that his excessive affright impelled him to go without downright physical expulsion.

**Death of a Judge.** WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., August 13.—The Hon. James Armstrong died this evening, aged 75 years, after a long illness. He was one of the most distinguished members of the bar in this art of Pennsylvania, and had not missed a court in Lycoming county for the past forty years, except during the time he was on the bench of the supreme Court. He was employed in all important cases in our courts, and alded in the con-viction of every criminal who was ever executed in this county. He was a full member of the Presbyterian Church and gave liberally to its support.

RUSSIAN PROSELITION IN POLAND.—The Czar has given orders for carrying annually to the budget of the kingdom of Poland a credit of from 50,000 to 100,000 roubles, for the construction of erthodox Russian churches in the country. In consequence of this decision one is to be built this year at Lubin, and more in other places.

sa da tarta ani sisti sa

## JAVA.

### The Terrible Earthquake in Island. the [From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.] We have received the Java papers of the 14th June, giving full particulars of a dreadful earth-quake which occurred in the island on the 10th. It was very destructive in the Districts of Cheribon, Pekalongan, Banjoemas, Ba-gelen, Samarang, Djokjdokarta and Soura-karta. The greater part of the indigo and sugar manufactories, private houses and military manufactories, private houses and military establishments are destroyed at Djokido, but in establishments are destroyed at Djokjdo, but in other districts the damage was not so exten-sive. The losses, however, are incalculable. The sugar crop, which had just been brought into the barns, is totally lost. A large number of Europeans and natives perished—the report says as many as three hundred. It was feared also that other parts of Java might he visited by also that other parts of Java might be visited by earthquakes, even at Batavia shocks were felt on the day the mail started. The accounts of the the day the main started. The accounts of the rinderpest in Java are most distressing. In some districts the whole stock of buffalces had died out, and great destitution and misery prevail; in-deed, the general effect of the news brought by

this mail is very painful.

A MARVELLOUS TROTTER IN PARIS.—Gentlemen who have recently returned from Paris, bring news of a capital trotting-stallion, bred in France, and which is as great a wonder as a natural trotter and which is as great a workers. The horse is brown, as ever was seen anywhere. The horse is brown, fifteen and a half hands high, and with one hip down. He is very nearly thorough-bred, and has a very long pedigree. He belongs to a wealthy nobleman. We have it from a capital horseman nobleman. We have it from a capital horseman who saw him trot in the vicinity of Paris, that his speed is very great, and that he is the best breaker he has ever seen. The gentleman in question, with a friend, also an American, mea-sured the ground the horse had trotted over, and found that his rate was 2.23. It was rough going, he was in a low wheeled vehicle with very long he was in a low-wheeled vehicle with very long shafts, and his driver was an artillery soldier. He added that \$100,000 in gold had been offered for him by Mr. Howe, the sewing-machinist, but money would not buy him. Taking these state-ments to be correct, and we have no reason to suppose they are unfounded, he is a horse that might, on our level tracks, in one of our sulkies, and before one of our professional drivers, well contest the palm with Dexter himself. he was in a low-wheeled vehicle with very long

A MILITARY RAILWAY .-- The Prussian government has just commissioned General Moltke, the chief organizer of the late campaign in Germany, to study the strategical plan of a new railway in Silesia. The General is accompanied by a con-Silesia. The General is according to the second siderable number of officers.

THE REFORT COURTEOUS. - "You'rea dull look ing set," as Sozonox said to the neglected teeth. "We shall soon improve, under your auspices," as the neglected teeth said to the Sozonoxy. . . 1.1.1.1.1.1

-One of the French papers calculates the in come of a marshal of France, who is also a min-ister. As a marshal he gets 40,000 france; as a ister. As a marshall he gets 10,000 hands, at minister, 100,000 francs; as a senator, 30,000 francs; as a grand officer of the crown, 48,000 francs; as Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor,

france; as Grand Gross of the Legion of Honor, 3,000 frances; total, 221,000 frances per annum; or upward of \$44,000. —A new device of pickpockets in Rarie is to carry a little pellet of lead attached to a very fine-bit of silk. When a passenger in the onnibus has paid his fare and is about to close his *porto-nonusic*, the thief dexterously pops his pallet into it, and thus can draw out the pocket-book at any convent

convenient moment. --A letter from Toulon says: "It is impossi-ble to estimate the enormous quantity of game-destroyed by the late fire in the forest of the Var; destroyed by the late har in the lorest of the var-for an extraordinary thing was remarked in this, as in other similar cases, that the animals and birds were so magnetized by the light of the flames, that they remained as if paralyzed, and, without strength to escape the danger."

-Kladderadatsch, the Berlin Punch, has-a. cartoon representing a grand banquet at the Tulle-ries, in which Louis Napoleon appears in the character of Macbeth, surrounded by royal guests. The party have not finished their soup when a shadowy Banquo in the likeness of Maximilian. rises at the lower end of the board, and the Emperor and Empress start back in horror.

-Marco Pacha, physician-in-chief to the Sultan, and director-general of the medical department of the Turkish army, is a Greek, educated in France. He speaks the language with the purest Parisian accent, and is thoroughly acquainted with the details of military medical administra-tion. He holds the high rank of general of di-vision and it is wilderstood as much in, the comvision, and it is understood is much in the confidence of the Sultan.

-About forty thousand pounds of fossil ivory. that is to say, the tasks of at least one hun-dred mammoths, are bartered for every year in New Siberia, so that in a period of two hun-dred years of trade with the country the tusks of twenty thousand mammoths must have been disposed of, perhaps even twice that number, since only two hundred pounds of ivery is cal-culated as the average weight produced by a pair. of tusks.

The Melbourne Argus of May 27, says: "A. curious instance of the manner. in. which the natives of a country sometimes collect in groups in the settlement of a colony is, exhibited in. Al-In the centrations of a county is a consistent if Al-bury, where some seventy or eighty families of Germans have lately arrived from different parts of South Australia, and settled on the land, and are to be followed by about seven hundred or eight hundred families of the same nationality."

-Before leaving England, the Sultan, through his Minister for Foreign Affairs, presented to Mr. (ye a snuff-box as a "margue de sounsnir de so Majesté" of the reception given. His Majesty in the Floral Hall, London, and oi his estisfaction at the entertainment at the opera on the statistic ecca-sion of the state visit. The Sultan also cansed to be placed in Mr. Gye's haude the same of £800 sterling, to be applied to charitable purposes in connection with the employate of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

Italian Opera, Covent Garden. —The cow of Christophen Young, who lives, near Florence, in New York, was miked dry for several nights is succession recently, and al-though he kept watch, he was unable to catch the thief. The story runs that it was at last dis-covered, by setting a trouch fall of milk as a balt, that a snake was the depredator. The rep-tile, together, with six of its offspring, was at once despatched, and measured over seven flet in length. It was of a grayish color, and in length. It was of a grayish color, and known as the milk snake, from its habit of milking cows.

The cholera has appeared at Rome, says a -The cholera has appeared at Rome, says a foreign paper, but makes no progress, these being scarcely a case a day. The existence of sickness however, cannot be denied, though it takes more -the form of fever than cholera, but with chole-raic symptoms. The epidemic gave occasion to a midnight procession a few nights ago, when nearly a thousand women walked, torch in hand and with their hair dishevelled and feet naked, through the sity, residing the litanles or rending the air with cries and walls. It is said that the procession was apronized by the revolutionary procession was organized by the revolutionary party to create a panic. However this may be, the Cardinal Vicar has forbidden any repetition of the display.