Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 87.

PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1868.

THE EVENING BULLETIN

(Sundays excepted),
ATTHE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, JR., L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, THOS BULLETIN IS SERVED to Subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

AMERICA N

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C. DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20-t/5 MARRIED.

ROMERO—ALLEN.—On the 15th instant, by the Right Bev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, Matias Romero, Inte Minister of Mexico, to Luli B. Allen, daughter of Wm. E. Allen, late of Washington, D. C. WALDEN—ROBINSON—At Lockport, N. Y., on Sun-day, July 2by the Rev. W. S. Warner, Franklin Walden, of strooklyn. tovennie, daughter of William Robinson, of Lockport, N. Y.

BUCK.—In New York on Thursday morning, July lis, agner Elton, daughter of C Elton and Sophia S. Buck, seed six months and nine days.

HENSZEY.—At his residence, in West Philadelphia, on the 2th inst. John M. Henszey, son of Wm. C and Marchall Monarch. the 24th inst., John M. Henrzey, son of Win. C and Margaret A. Henrzey.

RETTEW.—On the 20th instant. Lillian May, infant daughter of T. M and F. E. Bettow, aged five months. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 1307 North Twelfth street, on Wednezday, 22d instant, at 13 o'clock.

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS, \$7 TO \$100, WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS, WHITE SHATLAND DO. WHITE BAREGE DO, WHITE CAPE MARETZ.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAPAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THUSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before September 9), or on TUESDAY, July 23, the day pefore the Annual Commencement.

For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty. EASTON, Pa., July, 1863. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM

PANY.

PHILAPLIPHIA, May 13th, 1888.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated Meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stock bolders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under guch rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cost. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interest as they shand registered on the books of the Company, May 20th, 1888.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be:3: 2ivedon and after May 20th, 1888, and the privilege subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1888.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in each as follows:

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription. on or before the 2sth day of July, 1883.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1883. December, 1868. 3d. Twenty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of

June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 18th day of the Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 18th day of December, 1863, or if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalment may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each thursdament paid up shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH THOMAS T. FIRTH, my14-tjy30trp

my14-typerp Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1863

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$1,000 each at any time before the lat day of October next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent interest, clear of United States and State taxes, bearing 5 years to United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of Octo
ber next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with
their tenor. my29 toctl B. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

B. BRADFURD, Treasurer.

B. BRADFURD, Treasurer.

CUTIVE COMMITTEE, NO. 1105 CHESTNUT STREET. STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1863.

The Union Republican Court Convention to nominate a candidate for District Attorney will reasonable on THURSDAY MORNING next, July 23, at Concert Hait, Chestnut street, above Twelfth, at 11 o'clock A M., to fill the vacance caused by the declination of Colonel William B. Mann.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President. JOHN L. HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretaries, jyl8-3t rps

A. M. WALKINSHAW, SECTEMPRE. JYHSE PP.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND THE CAMPEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND THE CAMPEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORT ATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) Five Per Cent on the capital stock of the above companies, clear of 1 % Tax will be payable on and aftr August 1st, 1868, at 111 Liberty street, but york, or 206 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 1s. 1868.

PRINCETON, July 26, 1688. Jy21 12t

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatmen and imedicines furnished gratuitously to the

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SO ciety—Monthly Display and Stated Meeting this Evening.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE E. HUNTER, appet for No. 513 Javas street.

DISASTERS. Accident on the Pennsylvania Rail-

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Twenty Enigrants Injured.

A very serious accident occurred yesterday, at
Newton Hamilton Station, on the Pennsylvania
railroad, 165 miles east of Pittsburgh. When the
emigrant train west was nearing the station
named, four of the cars were thrown from the
track, one of which rolled down an embankment,
and was demolished. About twenty of the occurants were more or less injured, but none seripants were more or less injured, but none seriously. One woman had her wrist fractured, and another had her collar bone broken. Medical assistance was promptly rendered, and the injured were enabled to proceed without much delay. The cause of the accident is not known.

At Altoona another train of cars At Altoona another train of cars was provided, on which the passengers came to Pittsburgh, arriving last night at 10.40. As soon as the train reached the depot, at 10.40. As soon as the train reached the depot, Drs. Hamilton, Emmerling and Purviance gave the wounded such attention as they needed. Their injuries consisted principally of bruises about their bodies and limbs, none of which are serious. All save four of them were able to proceed on their journey westward this morning. Since the above was written, we understand that the accident was caused by the breaking of an axle on one of the emigrant cars. The parties who were most seriously injured will all be able to resume their journey westward this evening, with one exception. He will remain at the Union Depot, under treatment.—Pittsburgh Chronicle of

Depot under treatment.—Pittsburgh Chronicle of ghe 20th. THE COURTS.

QUERTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Seven-teen cases were taken up this morning and a number were disposed of. The docket is very full and it will require several days to hear and determine the merits of the numerous domestic **EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**

LETTER FROM VIENNA.

The Troubles with Home-Aftairs in Bohemia and Hungary — Prussia Bud Austria — The French and the Pope-Aigeria. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, I

VIENNA, July 2d, 1868.—The quarrel between Pope Pius IX. and Baron von Buest, our prime minister, begins already to become an old story, and is certainly not very profitable to the liberal party and their influence over the Austrian people. The fact of the matter is plainly this, that civil marriage will become much more general than it is at present, and be put under the exclusive control of the civil authorities, if the bishops in Austria continue to offer resistance to the constitution and the laws of the country in regard to civil marriage and kindred ques-

The interview of M. Beust with the Czerhian leaders of the Opposition at Prague has likewise had a favorable termination, and has not been, as was feared, productive of serious differences between the Austrian Government and the Greeks. or between the members of the different Ministries themselves.

The Hungarian Diet is still in session, and discusses at present the military question; it appears that 38,000 recruits are for the present prooosed to be drafted for the Hungarian army.

The rumor had been spread in Paris that the Prussian Embassedor in Rome had endeavored to heighten the excitement of the Papal Government against Austria about the marriage laws, and to prevent a reconciliation between Rome and Vienna. This rumor, however, is denounced by the Prussian as well as the Italian press, as a mean calumniation of Prussia. Both parties say that such a thing was impossible for a Prussian Embassador, because an improvement is aimed at by the new Austrian marriage and school laws. such as has existed and been practiced in Prussia this long time past

General Dumont the commander of the French army of occupation in the Papal States, is apparently on very good terms with the clerical authorities there. He has lately had an opportunity to repeat the famous "never" of Minister Rouher in regard to the worldly power of the Pope. A testival was given by the Delegate of Civita Vecchia to the French officers, when Gen. Dumont pronounced the following toast: "To Pius IX .- The supreme priest, whom France and the Emperor will never abandon. Long live the Pope! The Delegate answered with a short speech, in which he praised the services which the French Emperor renders to the Holy See by extending his protection to Rome. He said that the community generally was greatly benefited by such services at the same time, and ended with a hurrah for the Emperor.

The latest news from Algeria is anything but favorable, in spite of the crop of cereals having commenced already. Famine still prevails in many parts of the country, and the epidemic, which invariably follows famine, claims innumerable victims among the natives. There have moreover, been many heavy rain showers, which have caused inundations, and completely de--troved the harvest in many places.

WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES: IN EUROPE. NO. XXIV.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Return— Notemnities at Westminster Abbey— Appearance of the Royal Party— Fourth of July Abroad. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

LONDON, July 7th, 1868. "She loved me for the dangers I had passed." For two whole weeks England has been with trumpet-tongue proclaiming to Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, "That thou art well restored, my lord, I am glad!" Church and State, peer and commoner have united to "show their loves." His escape from the assassin's hand and safe return to his mother, Queen Victoria, has been the theme of orators, lawyers and ministers, poets, actors and editors. Some two or three weeks ago the Queen gave a breakfast at Buckingham Palace, at which the guests sat down to table in the gardens at four o'clock, P. M., and rose at seven. That was a few days before his Grace arrived, and it was announced that a grand festival would be given in honor of his return, the like of which London has not seen since the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Of course, every one is anxious to know when and what it wil be, but so far no revelation has been made.

Paul Pry was very much engaged on the morning of the breakfast. He knew the number of respirations Patti made in her songs, the height to the inch of each of the Swiss minstrels, the number of yards of tapestry laid on the walks for the Queen to pass over, and that one gardener whose turn for furnishing strawberries for the royal feast was past, received, with some few others, eighty pounds sterling for extra

strawberries for the occasion. I am sorry am unable to state the number of ounces over-weight" of meat consumed. The Sunday after the arrival of the Duke we went to Westminster Abbey, innocent of any extraordinary service in store for us.

To say the Abbey was crowded is telling the bare truth. After a long but grand litany chanted by the full chorus of boys and men, the Archbishop of Canterbury arose and repeated the text. "I say unto thee, young man, arise; and he arose and was restored whole to his mother, and she was a widow." The effect of this announcement that the royal family was present, and that the text so beautifully selected and touchingly repeated was actually addressed to the restored child of the widowed Queen, was beyond description. The silence of the audience in that grand Temple of the Past and Present, during the address that had three events to celebrate, was intense. On that day, thirty years ago, Victoria had entered the Abbey and stood before the altar, amid the nobles of the land, to receive the crown she has worn with so much womanly grace, dignity, and honor. The acelamations of the people that greeted her as she came out of the Abbey a youthful Queen, had been echoed and re-echoed through the corridors of time, and on this day her sorrows are as much lamented as her victories are applauded. The intervening Providence that had saved the widowed Queen a terrible affliction in staying the hand of the assassin was the second subject for consideration. There were many moistened eyelashes at the close of these remarks, and only the sanctity of the place prevented a loud demonstration of the

emotions of the people. The return of the English army from the Abyssinian expedition was the third and last part of the discourse. The Archbishop considered it a just and noble war, inasmuch as the honor o

England would have been compromised had she refused to fight for the rescue from imprisonment and death of her loyal subjects by a cruel of its just rewards, and to demand that the proand arbitrary government.

We left the Abbey at this point and joined a crowd of curious strangers who had stationed themselves at the front railings of the royal entrance to see the procession of the royal carriages. A line of footmen in gold lace stood at the gates. Presently, two ushers in long black silk robes, each carrying a silver sceptre, came out and stood on each side the gate. Then followed four ushers in white robes, after them the Prince of Wales, accompanied by a bishop in full church paraphernalia, followed by the Princess of Wales in pink silk and lace overdress, bonnet, parasol and mantel to match. The Duke of Edinburgh, also accompanied by a bishop, followed by the Princess Teck in a pear colored dress, made like the pink of the Princess of Wales. Prince Teck, the Viscountess Walden and several Counts and Marquises followedeach gentlemen accompanied by a bishop and each lady alone. The crowd rushed from every door of the Abbev, but while every head was uncovered among the gentlemen, and every lady waved her handkerchief, not a shout arose to break the silence or mar the solemnity of the Sabbath ceremonial. For self command and dignified deportment, under each circumstances, the

English people do certainly deserve the palm. The contrast was not only observed but felt, in the crush of people at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday last, the fourth of July. I had intended to give an account of the festivities there in this letter, but my remarks leading to it, as it was a combined compliment to Americans in London and the Duke of Edinburgh, leave me no space, and I will only mention, as an instance of genu ine kindly feeling, that on entering the breakfast room of our English boarding-house on the Fourth, our eyes were gladdened with the sight of the American flag, the Stars and Stripes, bound with the English flag and streamers of red, white and blue! If you would like to know how we felt, leave home for a year, and in the midst of a foreign triumphal rejoicing, catch a glimpse of your own flag, one single banner in a host of stranger flags. It stirs the heart to its very E. D. W.

Sir Morton Peto's Bankruptcy.

The London Telegraph of July 7 says:
"At the Bankruptey Court yesterday Sir Morton Peto and his two partners, Messrs. Betts and Crampton, passed their last examination, and received orders of discharge. It is impossible not to feel a hearty satisfaction that the case has thus terminated, and that a gentleman who has occupied so prominent a place in the public eye as the late member for Bristol has at length emerged with credit from a trying ordeal. But for the connection with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, the fate of the eminent firm would have excited no more special notice than that of others who have faced the enormous risks, as well as enjoyed the splendid profits, attaching to that most hazardous of all modern occupations—the business of a contractor. The misfortunes of the railway, however, and the well-established personal repute of Sir Morton as a politician and philanthropist, have made the failure more than a nine days' wonder, and raised it beyond the level of ordinary mer-

"Few persons can have been surprised by the proceedings of yesterday. The length-ened and searching examination to which the bankrupts were subjected at the hands of so competent an inquisitor as Mr. Linklater, alhough it revealed the existence of loose and careless arrangements, and of a practice based on most erroneous estimates as to results, showed nothing which brought the individuals mainly concerned within the penal clauses of the Bankruptcy Act. It certainly appears astounding that enormous transactions could have been undertaken with so little care to define the two sides of the bargain as to permit a miscalculation to the extent of more than six millions sterling; yet such appears to have been the fact. Mr. Linklater yesterday stated that the assignees were satisfied, after a careful investigation, that the bankrupts were liable, not for the actual market price of cer-tain debentures, which they had issued, but or the par or full nominal value. Of course t cannot be supposed that the firm really intended such an arrangement, but that confused financing, which was the rule in the later days of their association with the rail-way, left the vital point undetermined.

Meanwhile, from the worst consequences of their suspension the bankrupts are now re-leased. Vast wealth they have forfeited, but the burden of an onerous liability is cast off, and they are free to begin the world anew. They will not be alone in their satisfaction at the release; for when a gentleman, a member of Parliament, a man who has commanded the respect of all classes, is relieved of the load which has so long and so painfully hung over his repute as well as his fortunes, society itself sympathizes in the break of sunshing and participates in the gain."

POLITICAL.

Cary, of Ohio, on the Presidency. Hon. S. F. Cary, who was elected from Cin-cinnati in opposition to the Republican candidate, does not seem to be able to make up his mind to go for Seymour. He has written the following

letter:
"House of Representatives, Washington,
D. C., July 11, 1868.—T. J. White, Esq.: Dear
Sir.—I have received your flattering letter of the
9th inst., and hasten to reply. Whatever the 9th inst., and hasten to reply. Whatever the workingmen may think, and however they may feel about the nominations in the National Conventions, or the influences which were brought to bear by bondholders, bankers, gold-gamblers and the moneyed aristocracy to secure the known results, I suppose the situation must be accepted. It seems to me that, in the present emergency, we must make our fight in the Congressional Districts, leaving each man to make his own choice in the Presidential canvass. If own choice in the Presidential canvass. If we can elect enough members of Congress who are true to the principles of the workingmen, as announced in the platform at Chicago by the Labor Congress, in August, 1867, to hold the balance of power, we may secure such legislation as will relieve labor from unjust exactions. There are two planks in the Democratic national platform which must meet the approval of all our workingmen. I refer to the one in regard to finance, and the one on the public lands. My own position is easily defined. I am committed fally to the principles elaborately stated in the platform of the Labor Congress, and propose to fight it out on that line without regard to the success of any party, or any Presidential candidate. I do not propose to make any entangling alliances, and will make no pledges to any political party. My name is at the disposal of the workingmen of my district, and I beg to assure you that if they can agree upon a name more acceptable than mine, it will gratify me to unite with them, in electing the man gratify me to unite with them in electing the man

ducers of all the wealth shall have a fair share of

heir earnings.
"Your assurances that my course in Congress meets with the hearty endorsement of the great majority of my constituents afford me great satis-

"Doubtless I have made mistakes, but in every instance where I have been called upon to act, I have done so with sole reference to what I believed to be the public good. "With great respect, &c.

A Letter from General Grant to the Mayor of Leavenworth. [From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Bulletin, of July 16th.
The following letter, received this morning by Mayor Morehead from General Grant, explains itself. As we expected, the General refuses any public demonstration, but will be happy to meet his friends at the quarters of General Sheridan, at the fort. General Grant will remain but one day at the fort, and then leave for the West. The citizens of Leavenworth will, of course, be de-lighted to pay their respects to the "Great Cap-

St. Louis, Mo., July 14, 1868.—Hon. C. R. Morehead, Jr., Mayor of Leavenworth, Kansas.—Dran Sir:—Your favor of the 11th inst., enclosing presolution of the Council of Leavenworth City, extending to me a public reception and asking when shall be in your city, is received. I expect to leave this city for Leavenworth in the train which starts in the afternoon to-morrow. I will probably be in Leavenworth one day, at the quarters of General Sheridan, when I will be happy to meet all the citizens who may do me the honor to call. But allow me to decline a public reception. I fully appreciate the compliment conveyed in the resolution which you forward, and thank the City Council and citizens for it; but while traveling for recreation and to inspect personally a country with which I have so much to do and have never seen, I would much prefer avoiding public demonstrations. Believing that you and the citizens of Leaven-

worth, to whom I reiterate my thanks, will fully appreciate this feeling and the motive which induces me to decline this proffered kindness, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U.S. Grant.

Singing for the Million.

Washington, July, 1868.—It having been proposed to organize a Society of Singing Soldiers to be composed of men who have served honora bly in the Union army during the late rebellion and who have lost a limb or been otherwise disa bled, for the purpose of taking part in the political meetings in the coming campaign, for Grant and Colfax and Victory, we, the undersigned, heartily approve of the suggestion, and recommend that the plan be adopted by the Mational Union Republican Committee:

[Signed by the Republican Senators and mem-[Signed by the Republican Senators and mem-

ers of Congress generally. Rooms Republican National Committee, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, July 20, 1868.

The foregoing plan for organizing Choirs and Societies of Singing Soldiers is heartly approved. by the National Republican Committee, and recommended for adoption in all our principal cities, commencing with New York. To pay the expenses of organizing, drilling and sending on excursions such choirs, special contributions are invited to be forwarded to Horace Greeley,

Tribune office, New York.
WM. E. CHANDLER, Sec'ry. SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

VENEZUELA. The Success of the Revolution-Cap-

Assault. [Correspondence of the New York Times.] CARACAS, Monday, July 6, 1868.—The revolu-tion has triumphed, and is in possession of this

capital.

The attack commenced on the 22d ult., at 2 o'clock in the morning. The first fight occurred in the neighboring small village of Chacao, from

where the Government troops were repelled after hard fighting. Gen. Bruzual, in full uniform, at the head of fifty lancers, tred to check the re-treat, but in vain. The Government troops then retreated to their intrenchments in the city. The Archbishop's palace, the cathedral, all the churches, the Government house, the barracks of San Carlos, and even private dwellings were for-tified. The revolutionists continued their advance, and from street to street, from barricade to barricade, the struggle was carried on for two days, feats of valor being displayed on both On the 24th the tower of the cathedral, which

formed one of the four cardinal points of defence, being rather closely pressed by Gen. Jose G. Nonagas, proposed to remain neutral. Gen. Bruzual, exasperated at this act, sent Gen. Lara to take over the command, but the tower had already surrendered. Gen. Norton, a Frenchman by high who defended the pales of the Archhieben. birth.who defended the palace of the Archbisho our and extended the parace of the Archolshop, surrendered voluntarily. These two events left one part of the town defenceless, and to this unjustifiable conduct on the part of the Generals is mainly ascribed the victory of the revolution. All the other points surrendered or were captured after hard fighting. The barracks of San Carlos, the last stronghold of the Government, surrendered on the 25th.

Thus ended the assault, which lasted from the 22d to the 25th, under the incessant firing of musketry and cannon. The revolutionary forces amounted to 4,000, and the Government troops to 2,000 men. Number of killed 311, wounded, 704. Total; 1,015.

Gen. Bruzual managed to escaped at midnight, with Gens. Aristemets and others to be a second of the second

with Gens. Ochoa, Aristegmeta and others to Laguayra. There they spiked the cannon and ship-

pusyrs. There they spiked the cannot and snipped the whole garrison on board the war steamer Parureche, and salled for Puerto Cabello.

Gen. Jose Tadeo Monagas, Commander-in Chief of the revolutionary forces, made his entry into this city amid the acclamations of the population. A Te Deum has been sung, and the city was illuminated for several nights. A medal has was illuminated for several nights. A medal has been created with the inscription, "Libertador was infiminated for several nights. A medal has been created with the inscription, "Libertador de Caracas," and "Union y Libertad," to be distributed among the army. No persecutions have taken place. Great moderation has been displayed.

Among the dead are Gen. Meriano Parra, Col. Capril, Ramon Adrian, D. Carrillo, H. Madriz The new Government has been recognized by all the foreign Ministers. On the 5th instant the entire body of the American Legation proceeded to the Government House to felicitate the head of the Executive, being the day of independence of this Republic. Mr. Pruyn, in charge of the Legation, and Mr. Talmage, Special Commis-sioner of the United States, delivered speeches in commemoration of the day.

The new ministry is composed of the following members: Guillermo Tell Villegas, Minister of Interior and Justice presiding over the Council of Minis

Marcos Santana, Finance. Gen. Mateo Guerra Marcano, Foreign Affairs. Gen. Domingo Monagas, War and Marine. Director Nicanon Borges, Public Works. Director Parga, Credito Publico.

These are men of the highest standing, and

better men of the highest standing, and seldom has this country been presided over by better men. Mr. Marcos Santana is a person of such high responsibility that, it is asserted, he has been able through his inducence to negotiate a loan of \$500,000 for the new Government.

Gen. Jose Tadeo Monagas has started with 2,000 men for Puerto Cabello. At this city does to 7th, Cap. Bravalles, established the 2,000 men for Puerto Cabello. At this city (dates to 7th), Gen. Bruzual has established the seat of the Government.—He has appointed his new Ministry, and is fortifying himself. He has the whole fleet in his favor—say the steamers Purunecke, Maparori and Bolivar—and it is rumored he intends blockading Laguayra. Gen. Bruzual is adopting rather despotic measures. The merchants refuse to advance him funds,

and in the absence of legal resources he seizes everything that can be realized within his reach. As Puerto Cabello is a well fortified place, Bruzual, with his 1,000 men, can support a long siege. In fact Puerto Cabello is impregnable vithout a fleet.

The State of Zulia, I learn from Maracaibo, is quiet. President Sutherland has remained neu

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

tral up to the present moment.

Johnson on the Rampage—He Deluges the Senate with Messages and Nomi-nations—Speculations as to Some of the Prominent Candidates_Hender. son Gets His Reward for His Impeachment Vote—the Appraisors' Stores in Philadelphia—Perseverance of Hon. Charles O'Neill-Judge Kelley Investigating Philadelphia Newy Yard Affairs, &c.

orrespondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. WASHINGTON, July 20th, 1868.—Congress was nundated to-day with Executive business—first, in the veto of the Electoral College bill, which was passed with "railroad speed" by overwhelm ing majorities in both Houses over the President's objections, and is, therefore, now a law of the land. Poor Johnson! He imagines himsel the most important personage in the nation On Saturday we were deluged with a lot oamendments, prepared by himself, and submitted to the "Constitution tinkers" whom he so bitterly denounced two years ago, and to-day he stands out as the most obstinate and bungling specimen of a "Constitution tinker" that the country has ever seen.

Then we were overwhelmed with important

nominations—Ministers to Austria, Spain, Russia and Mexico—all of which bear the ear-marks of being prepared by himself alone. Wm. M. Watts, Eeq., of Philadelphia, selected for the mission to Austria, is the gentleman who built the palatial residence on South Broad street, bear the Relitiment denot the measurement. low the Baltimore depot—a gentleman of large means and refined tastes; but little seems to be known about his political opinions. His whole history will be closely scrutinized before he is confirmed for the position lately filled by the brilliant and accomplished historian, Motley. brilliant and accomplished historian, Molley. For Commissioner of Patents, the President nominated Judge Elisha Foote, of New York, the father-in-law of Senator Henderson, whose wedding, a few weeks ago, was attended by the President and a highly select and distinguished company. This is Henderson's reward for his vote on the impeachment question. Foote is one of the chief examiners in the Patent Office, and is a capable man for the place; but whether and is a capable man for the place; but whether the Senate will endorse this bargain-and-sale ar-rangement remains to be seen. For Commis-sioner of Internal Reyenue, Col. Edmund Cooper was nominated. Cooper is a Tennessee Democrat, and the bosom friend of the President, having been a long time a member of the President's family, making the White House his home. He was rejected for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and his prospects of being confirmed now are not very bright, unless the Senate should decide to turn the whole Internal Revenue department completely into Johnson's hands, as he would direct all its operations in

case of Cooper's confirmation.

For Commissioner of Pensions, C. C. Cox, of Maryland, was nominated. Cox was Lieutenant Governor of Maryland, under Swann, is a strong Governor of Maryland, under Swann, is a strong Democrat, but his political triends are a little suspicious of him, at least Swann's friends were a fraid for him to go to the Senate, as they alleged that Cox would then succeed to the Governorship, and would sell out the State to the Republicans. These nominations will keep the Senate busy for some days, and the idea of adjournment before the week is out seems to be abandoned. POSTPONEMENT OF THE TARIFF BILL.

This bill has been laid over till next session, much to the disappointment of the Pennsylvania members, who labored earnestly to get it up, but were unsuccessful. It should have been advo-APPROPRIATION FOR THE APPRAISERS' STORES IN

Through the perseverance of Hon. Charles O'Neill, the appropriation of \$75,000 to complete the work on the Appraisers' stores on the site of the old Pennsylvania Bank building, which site of the old Pennsylvania Bank building, which was struck out by the House in the Deficiency Appropriation bill, has been restored, \$25,000 being appropriated in the Deficiency bill and \$50,000 in the Civil Appropriation bill, by the Committees of Conference, entirely through Mr. O'Neill's exertions. The appropriation will pass in this shape, without doubt.

Alleged 'Harregullarities' in the NAVY VARD. A sub-committee of the Naval Committee of the House, consisting of Hons. Wm. D. Kelley, Stevens (N. H.), and Ferry (Mich.), were in Philadelphia last week examining into the manner in which the operations of the Department of Steam Engineering at your Navy Yard have been conducted. The committee took a large mass of

ducted. The committee took a large mass of testimony, and will report the result of their investigations in a few days. From all that has transpired, it is understood that the investigations will show that the affairs of this department at the Navy Yard have been very loosely, if not corruptly managed. Judge Kelley's absence with this committee will explain why he was not pre-eent last week when the tariff bill was called up The committee have returned to Washington and are now preparing their report.

PRAYERS FOR RAIN.

Prayers for rain were offered up in nearly all our city churches yesterday. The weather to-day was oppressively hot and sultry. It clouded over a little, but all signs of rain passed away, and the heat is as intense as ever.

SUSQUEHANNA.

CRIME.

Suicide and Attempted Murder. Thomas Merklein, of Mechanicsburg, was employed in the Pennsylvania Ralirond shops, at Altoona, where he labored for a considerable time. He there made the acquaintance of a young lady named Selbert, to whom he became devotedly attached, and finally the two were betrothed, but, from some cause Miss S. recently saw proper to break the engagement. Merklein made repeated efforts, since, to obtain her consent to a union, but without avail. On Friday sent to a union, but without avail. On Friday evening last he quit work as usual, but did no return next morning. During the forenoon (Saturday) he visited the residence of the Selbert family, and obtained a private in-terview with Miss S. He again endeavored to gain her consent to marry him. She re-fused, at the same time stating her cause for so doing, whereupon Merklein drew a pistol, and pointing it to her heart, fired, at the same time declaring that she should not become the wife of any one. Immediately after firing he turned the platol towards his own head and shot himself, producing instant death. Fortunately, Miss Sej-bert was not fatally wounded, the bullet entering

ber arm near the shoulder.

The tragedy produced great excitement among the people of Altoona, where the parties were well known. It is said that Merklein had been intoxicated several days before he performed the deed that stamped him a murderer and suicide.

-It is related that Rev. Edward Wolfe, the writer of the memorable and popular lines on the death of Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna, Spain, was a posthumous child of his mother that is, he was born after the supposed death of his mother and her burial. The story runs, that after she had lake some time in the vault chosen for burial place, some time in the value those for burial place, some sacrilegious wretches, knowing that her jewelry had not been removed from her person, attempted to rob her in, her grave. They did so, so violently that in tearing the rings from her Ringers, they caused the blood to flow, which revived her, and she was subsequently rescued from the grave, add afterwards. bore the author of the aforesaid lines.

PRICE THREE CENTS. FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Only 105 deaths in Boston last week. -Mercadante is blind, but he is dictating a new

-Seventeen of the Paris theatres closed lately on account of the hot weather. -France's natural army-The infantry at

-To what race do lawyers belong? The fee-—Beautegard is welcomed back at New Orleans from New York.

—Deaths in Brooklyn last week, 412; of sun-stroke, 28.

-Andrew Jolinson talks of going to Newport. General Jee Johnston is already there. —The Chinese Embassy write their own alphabet and of course bring their own T's. -More "steam men" are to be built in New-ark, N. J.

—A parrot appeared as a witness in a London police court, and won a case for its owner. —Servia is going to have an annual Skupts-china—a case of Servia right. -Saxe, who wants to go to Vienna, ought to go to Saxony.

-Hon. Wm. Bigler is lying seriously ill at his residence in Clearfield. —About 350 families are spending the nummer at Newport, R. I.

at Newport, R. 1.
—Semmes is for Seymour and Blair. Window
is for Grant and Colfax. Natural, under the cir. -The Princess of Wales is doing well. The lucen went from Windsor to London to see her

and the baby. -Virginia is very anxious for German immigrants. They are wanted to plant corn and supclant negroes.

—A one-leg and one-arm cricket game was played at Brixton, England; the one-leggers winning after a hard tussel.

—An American girl has had the honor of receiving from the Paris police the compliment of being the most expert thief they ever met, and of going for three years to a French prison. -Among the best and most popular opera-singers now in London are three Americans,

Patti, Kellogg and Vanzini—the latter Mrs. Van Zandt, a daughter of Signor Blitz. —The rates of telegrams between Paris and London have been reduced. The price of a simple message of twenty words is now four francs; thirty works, six francs; forty words eight

francs.

A Coroner's jury was summoned at Bridgeport, Conn., to preside over a man supposed to
be dead. As they were proceeding with the business, the man "came to," and wanted to know
what the matter was. Verdict, dead—drunk.

-Three hundred and twenty yachts, ranging from ten to six hundred tons each, are advertised for sale in English journals; nearly all of them the property of private gentlemen, with a few here and there tried, and that were built for Con-

federate blockade running. -General Cluseret announces in his new Paris paper that he will shortly begin a series of articles on the literary ladles of New York. He will first pay his respects to Mother Carcy's chickens, Mary L. Booth, Fanny Fern, &c. The articles will be headed, "Les Chavalières du Bas-Bleu."

—"Aunt Rogers," well known to the people of Newburyport for forty, years past, as a travellow dealer in herbs and berries, still plies her trade ______ that city, at the age of ninety-five years. Ac collects her herbs and berries in Byfield, her place of residence, six miles from the place of residence, six miles from the city, and she expects to keep on going a berrying till she goes to her own.

—A queer fish was caught in a shad seine at Lower Horton, Nova Scotia, recently. It is thus described: "It had six feet of a tail, attached to described: "It had six feet of a tail, attached to a junky body of eight feet in length. Its head resembled a pig's head with a small mouth, its flesh was thick, and the cavity inside very small. There was one fin on its back a foot long, and one on each side two feet long. It is supposed to weigh about four hundred pounds."

—In Washington, a few days ago, Judge Fisher made a decree divorcing Corinda A. Etheridge from the bonds of matrimony with James Etheridge. The petitioner sets forth that she was married to the respondent on the 8th of March, 1862, at which time she believed that her former husband, David S. Kellogg, had been killed in battle about a year previously, but she, to her great surprise, found subsequently that he

was living.

—A writer in the Congregationalist proposes a remedy for sleeping in church. He says: "Take a piece of horse-radish root of good size, and of a finger's length, to the sanctuary, and the moment the sermon begins, put a plece in your mouth about the size of a common corn, bite and moisten it faithfully with the saliva, and the eyes will not only be easily kept open, but a tearful attention may also be promoted, to the exclusion of drowsiness till the sermon ender. of droweiness till the sermon ends."

of droweiness till the sermon ends."

—A Milan letter in the Libert's states that a conflict has just broken out between M. Ricciardi, Archbishop of that diocese, and the Holy See, on account of a speech pronounced by that prelate at the marriage of Prince Humbert. The Sacred College had reprimanded him, and he had repudiated the censure in declaring that he should always know how to reconcile his patriotic feelings with his ecclesiastical duties. The Pope has now summoned the Archbishop to Rome ad audiendum verbum pontificis. diendum verbum pontificis. -At a Crystal Palace fête in honor of the Luke

of Edinburgh's arrival, a new song was sung, of which the following verse is a sample: "When o'er the land a flash of pain Shot through the electric wire That England's darling son was slain

High rose the people's ire;
Now let him know the coward blow
Our fealty doth evince,
And blend our prayers that God who spares
May save our sailor Prince."

—In one of the pistol galleries on the Paris Boulevard, the favorite target is an egg on a water fountain which with the jet rises and falls capriciously as woman's humor. The egg is a mere shell that it may be more docile to the fluctuations of the water. The owner of the shootneighboring pastry-cook, at the price of four-francs the hundred. The cook makes his appren-tices thrust a needle-like tube through the shell and suck the egg, emptying their mouths in a basin as fast as they are filled. These eggs are then used in making pastry and the shells are sold.

then used in making pastry and the shells are sold—

The French Embassador at Florence spoke the other day to Victor Emanuel's Minister of Justice, informing him that Madame Rattazzi was telling everybody that her forthcoming volume, "L'Impératrice Bibl," was intended to burlesque the Empress of the French, and asked if the Italian Government would not take steps to prevent the publication of the work. The Minister replied he was unable to interfere. The novel will probably create a great sensation. The Emperor Napoleon is called in it the "Emperor Todo," for the Empress Eugenie used to call him during the first years of their wedded life, "Mon Todo." (My all—todo, one of the Spanish words of which she then used a great many.)

—Blanc is the proprietor of the Homberg gam—

—Blanc is the proprietor of the Homberg gambling hell. He is worth something like \$12,000,000. It was Blanc who first introduced into his 000. It was Blane who first introduced into his gambling hell the feature of female decoy-ducks. Ladles generally shrink from gambling there if the seats at the tables are all occupled by the lords of creation. The shrewd Blane, therefore, employs half a dozen Parisian cocottes, with faded charms, to sit all day long at the tables, and gamble with the funds he furnishes them. They are very richly dressed, and the crouplers address them with "Drebess" and "Gambless" and the them with "Duchess" and "Countess," and the like; but these wretched women have to doff their finery at II o'clock at night, when the karsaal is closed, and when they return in their own humble tollet to the garret where they live. Their expenses are paid by Blanc, who gives them in addition five or six france a day.