

The President's Veto.

Washington, July 19.—The following is a synopsis of the President's veto of the supplementary reconstruction Act:

Allying to the declaration that the State Governments are illegal, he says "a singular contradiction is apparent here. Congress declares these local State Governments to be illegal Governments, and then performs the very duties imposed on its own officers by this 'illegal State authority.' It certainly would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a local State Government by the agency of its own officers. It is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain and carry on an illegal State Government by the same novel agency." With regard to title by conquest, he says "it is a new title, acquired by war. It applies only to territory; for good or movable items regularly captured in war are called booty; or, if taken by individual soldiers, plunder. There is not a foot of ground of one of these ten States which the United States holds by conquest, save only such land as did not belong to either of these States, or to any individual owner. I mean such lands as did belong to the pretended Government called the Confederate States.—These lands may be claimed to hold by conquest. As to all other lands or territory, whether belonging to the States or to individuals, the Federal Government has now no more title or right to it than it had before the rebellion." The message concludes as follows: "Within a period less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the executive department of the Government of some of its essential powers. The Constitution, and the oath provided in it, devolve upon the President the power and the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision; but in the execution of these laws, the constitutional obligation upon the President remains; but the power to execute that constitutional duty is effectually taken away. The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the general of the army the place of the President, and the general of the army the place of the President; and any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own constitutional power may, under pretence of law, be met by official insubordination. It is to be feared that these military officers, looking to the authority given by these laws rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize no authority but the commander of the district and the general of the army. If there was no other objection than this to the proposed legislation, it would be sufficient.—Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the United States; whilst the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willfully surrender that trust and the powers which accompany it to any other executive officer, high or low, or to any number of executive officers.—If this executive trust, vested by the Constitution in the President, is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress, in clothing the subordinate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise. This interference with the constitutional authority of the President is one of the most serious and dangerous of our Federal system, but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred upon him alone by the Constitution. But the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers, and especially upon military officers.—Over nearly one-third of the States of the Union military power, regulated by no fixed law, rules supreme. Each one of these five district commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, have this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the head of the executive department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. They know what it is and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the Constitution, repeal these laws; they cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy, nevertheless, is in their hands; it is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud, overruled by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part, too long delayed. With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed rule of power be lifted from the necks of the people, and the principle of a violated Constitution preserved."

Immediately after the reading of the message the impeachers made a strong effort.—Messrs. Boutwell, Butler and others characterized the message as defiant.

Mr. Thad. Stevens said they were urging that matter in vain, as there are unseen agencies and visible powers at work in this country which will prevent the impeachment. "I repeat," said he, "that any attempt to impeach the President will be vain and futile."

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee denounced Stevens' insinuations, asserting that no amount of political pressure should turn him aside from the discharge of his duty to fact and law. [Applause from the Democratic side.]

Mr. Stevens, without any reply, demanded a vote, when the Bill was passed over the veto by one hundred and nine yeas to twenty-four nays.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—The officers of the United States steamers Yuola and Heroine, from Tampico, confirm the report of the death of Santa Anna. General Pasion has about 700 men at Tampico. Gomez and Canales have about 400, and recruiting. The Government relinquished its claims against the steamer Heroine, seized at Tampico for a fraudulent sale, but retains its lien for advances by the New Orleans Consul and Collector Kellogg. The vessel has been turned over to the Naval officer at this port.

Dr. Jones, imprisoned by General Sheridan on the charge of murder, died in prison yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It is stated that the President is considering the propriety of calling the District Commanders together, to establish uniform rules of action for the reconstruction Acts.

PENNSYLVANIA, July 23.—General Bismark's official organ denies that there is any truth in the recently reported stories of the probability of war.

THE COURIER
ROBT. A. THOMPSON, Editor.
R. A. THOMPSON & ROBT. YOUNG, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Twenty-five cents, strictly in advance, for six months Subscription. Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square of ten lines or less for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituary Notices exceeding five lines. Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, and Announcements of Candidates, will be charged for as advertisements.

Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed. Payment can be made in currency, or in provision at the market rates. Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirement of cash payment.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.:
Saturday Morning, July 27, 1867.

Registration will commence at an early day. Registers have been appointed by Gen. SICKLES. The order will be found elsewhere in our columns.

On the 23d instant, in New York, gold was selling at 1.40; cotton, 27 to 27½; corn, wheat and flour, lower.

The sale of "Fort Hill" has been again postponed. This case is passing through an "oblique fire" from the military and civil authorities. We trust to be able to report progress from time to time.

The Masonic fraternity of Pickens has received one hundred and forty dollars, thro' the Grand Lodge, for the benefit of their beneficiaries. This fund comes from brethren in the North and West. They have our thanks.

In Charleston, on the 19th instant, cotton was quoted at 16 to 23 cents per lb; rice, 10 to 11; corn, \$1.33 to \$1.46; flour, \$7 to \$7.00 per barrel; bacon, 13 to 16 cts lb; salt, \$2.50 per sack.

WM. N. WHITE, Esq., editor of the "Southern Cultivator," is dead.

The Bankrupt Law.
An interesting case in bankruptcy has been decided by Judge BYRAN, of the U. S. District Court, in Charleston. The Judge instructed the jury to find, that where a note was due and payment not resumed by the maker in fourteen days, he must be found an involuntary bankrupt; and the jury so found. This is an important decision, especially when it is remembered that no provision is made for an appeal, under the bankrupt act, from the decision of the court or jury, unless the debt and damages of the petitioning creditor exceeded five hundred dollars. Any person, therefore, who is indebted in a less sum than five hundred dollars, and cannot resume payment in fourteen days, is liable to involuntary bankruptcy.

New Advertisements.
MR. PERRY, the enterprising proprietor of the Pendleton Factory, will furnish yarn or card wool at short notice, on favorable terms. His superior yarn and rolls are the theme of almost every good house-wife in the land.

Messrs. J. B. E. SLOAN & Co., of Pendleton, offer a variety of the best Turnip Seed for sale. Give the Ruta Bagas a fair trial this time. Sow early.

Messrs. DUFFIE & CHAPMAN, Booksellers, Columbia, S. C., advertise literature for the public. Money expended for good books always pays fine interest. The stock of these gentlemen is complete.

Messrs. NORTON & SYMMES, Counsellors, have extended their sphere of usefulness into the Courts of the United States, not forgetting that of Bankruptcy.

The Commissioner in Equity calls upon the creditors of J. B. CRENSHAW, deceased, to prove their claims before him.

Lastly: if you have anything to sell, from a sheaf of oats to a gold mine, advertise! It is an infallible remedy for dull times!

Different sounds travel with different degrees of velocity. A call to dinner will run over a ten acre lot in a minute and a half, while a summons to work will take from five to ten minutes.

They had, it seems, a real balloon wedding in Pittsburg on the 4th of July. The knot was tied by Alderman Strain, at an altitude of 1000 feet from the earth, after which the balloon was drawn down, the Alderman dismissed, and a bridal tour made to the clouds, and subsequently descended in safety.

The centre of the United States has been definitely fixed. It is Columbus, Nebraska, ninety six miles West of Omaha.

Generals Hindman and Chalmers, men who did good fighting for the Confederate cause in the army of the South-west, from Shiloh to the disastrous onset at Nashville, have enrolled themselves in the Southern wing of the Republican party, led by Longstreet, Jeff. Thompson, Gov. Brown, Barksdale, Gen. S. B. Buckner and others.

Statements have been going the rounds that General Sickles had compelled the recent marriage of a white man, Thornton, in Fayetteville, to a negro woman. The "Fayetteville News," alluding to the matter, says that the whole affair was done under no compulsion by the military or any agency. An order was granted by General Sickles, giving permission and authority for the marriage to take place, but it was coupled with an express disapprobation of the step to be taken.

The Negro Bond Question.
Deep interest attaches to the question of payment or non-payment of the many obligations, bonds and notes, outstanding for slaves. Public opinion, after skillful manipulation by those interested, has pronounced strongly in favor of their repudiation. The law, however, has, up to the present time, been in the way of this arrangement.

Recently, the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia has decided that bonds, the consideration of which was slaves, must be enforced. In this case, the slaves were purchased before the war. Thus, we have the highest judicial tribunals of Georgia and Mississippi deciding that such contracts are valid and binding, whilst the Supreme Court of Louisiana holds the adverse opinion. The decision of the chancery circuit court, in this State, is in accord with the opinions delivered in Georgia and Mississippi.

With the current of public opinion running high against such contracts, it is a favorable time for their compromise and settlement.—Obligations of all kinds should be settled on fair and just terms now. Do not wait until the State is again received into the Union.—Then, "General Orders, No. 10," will fall to the ground—the flood-gates of the nation laws be opened, and the property of the unfortunate debtor disappear under the sheriff's hammer like mist before the morning sun.

In this connection, we repeat what we have heretofore recommended: that, where persons are hopelessly insolvent, they should take the benefit of the bankrupt law. The country cannot prosper under the present burden of public and private indebtedness, hence where it can be legally had it should be made available. Taking advantage of the bankrupt law will not prevent any one from paying his debts in the future, whilst it may relieve him of present insupportable burdens.

Senator Wilson on Confiscation.
Senator WILSON has addressed to a prominent Virginian, in answer to an inquiry recently made, the following:

SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, D. C. }
July 13, 1867.

To Wm. T. Early, Esq., Charlottesville, Va.

Dear Sir: You ask me in your note, "What action is necessary on the part of the people here to avert from them confiscation?" I am sure the generous action of General Grant and our commanders toward the men in arms against their country; the magnanimity of the nation; the liberal policy of Congress; should satisfy you and the well disposed people of the rebel States that nothing will be done for revenge, but everything for the enduring peace of the country. Nothing can bring confiscation upon the people of the rebel States but the persistent folly and madness of the masses of their people; and I cannot believe that the body of their people will by their future action bring confiscation upon themselves. I will suggest, my dear Sir, a sure way for your people to avert from them the disabilities, restore law, order, peace, and individual and national prosperity and happiness: Let them abandon at once and forever the ideas, principles and policies of their lost cause; strive to conquer the prejudices, hates and passions engendered by their rebellion and the conflict they inaugurated. Let them accept the results of the nation's victory, the unity of the States, the perpetuity of the Republic, the emancipation, enfranchisement and citizenship of their bondmen, their equality of rights and privileges. Let them do this in spirit as well as in form; let them establish schools for the education of both races; let them encourage the freedmen to be thrifty and temperate; to get homesteads and to engage in industries in varied forms; let them develop the mighty resources our Heavenly Father has given the people of the Sunny South, and cherish a spirit of fraternity and love. Such action will inspire affection, confidence, magnanimity: make confiscation an impossibility; cause disabilities to disappear, and bring down upon them their State's and country's blessings and benefits. Very truly, your friend,
HENRY WILSON.

The York Gold Mines.
An intelligent correspondent of the "Charleston Courier," after visiting these mines, writes as follows. The mines in York are on the mountain ranges, as are ours in Pickens. The mines here are equally as rich as those in York District. A well directed effort should be made to put them on the market. But to the correspondence:

"A few days ago I accompanied a gentleman of this place to the Mining section of this District. I had read and studied the various reports of the Geological Surveys of the State, frequently visited and rambled among the hills of York, and became intimately acquainted with the people, and familiar with the topography of this part of the State, yet I declare to you that I never dreamed that such immense beds of gold were so densely deposited beneath the soil. Every stone you crush contains more or less of the precious metal, and the rock-ribbed sides of every hill, from its base to the summit, form a network rich with auriferous deposits. We visited the McCaffrey mine, twelve miles above Yorkville. The tract contains 279 acres of land, with veins of ore running in every direction. The principle lead has just been opened, and ore selected from one of the pits yielded about \$2 to each bushel.

"We had no means of assaying so that we could test fairly the exact per cent. it would yield, but felt satisfied that there is gold in abundance in that locality. It seems that this has been overlooked and neglected, while contiguous mines have been carefully tested and examined. The gold is deposited in a stratum of quartz running from five to thirty feet below the surface and from eight inches to three feet wide, enveloped in a bed of hard red clay. The geological formation, as well as the surface indications, exhibited a rich field for the miner at no distant day. The relative connection with the leading auriferous ducts from the neighboring hills converging in one direction and diverging in another, shows distinctly that just here there must be an immense deposit of gold. The Bolyn mine is south of this. The most productive veins lead off the hill in the direction of the McCaffrey lot; a dry ravine running down to within a few yards of a beautiful gold spring, whose crystal water ripples along over beds of the precious metal. A mile to the West we find the Beach Branch Mine, owned, I believe, by Mr. Wm. Nesbit, of Georgia. Several pits have been opened in reference to the value and quantity of gold found here. I picked up in one of the side sections of this mine some beautiful specimens of copper.

"The celebrated Martin mine lies to the South. It was first opened in 1827. Since that time, it has been continually worked, and perhaps no spot of earth has been a more fruitful source of anxiety and disappointment on the one hand, and glorious realization of high hopes on the other. For months the miner realized only a few cents a day for his toil and wearisome labor. In 1856, an immense nugget of gold was discovered—the miners dubbed it with the millifolius title of the "Bee Gum." A piece of quartz about the size of a man's head contained 4,400 pennyweights, or a little more than \$4,000 in pure gold. This created intense excitement throughout the gold region, and a thorough hunt was undertaken for its fellow, but to this day it never has been found. The lot contains thirty acres, and every foot of it has been turned over and over time and again, until it is well high exhausted. There are only two old mountaineers at work now, and they are only washing the debris which has accumulated below the pond. They use the old fashioned "Long Tom," and with this primitive apparatus they have the varied success of the gambling miner. A few days ago they washed out fourteen pennyweights; the day we visited them they only collected one-half pennyweight.

"I was greatly disappointed in this mine. It never was more than a surface deposit, running up West from the branch, a narrow neck-bone between two ravines, encountering near the summit of the hill a stratum of rotten slate, and a few yards higher still a bed of pure iron ore, with no trace of gold. The consequence has been that the Martin mine is exhausted and will never pay to work it again. Cropping out a few hundred yards above this bed of iron ore is a large rich vein, running off in a Westerly direction, which, in my opinion, is more valuable than the Martin mine ever was. A few miles to the South we visit the Wylie mine which has recently been purchased by a New York Company for \$17,000. They intend, I learn, having their machinery in operation by August.

"In the same neighborhood are the Smith mines, which was bought a few days ago by a Company of Bostonians for \$10,000. Both these mines are said to be rich, and with improved machinery will undoubtedly yield a handsome income. I learn that the same mineralogical formations in North Carolina are now producing large amounts of gold.—The Pennsylvania and North Carolina Gold Mining Company of Tamaqua, five miles North of Charlotte; the Phoenix Mining Company of New York, six miles from Concord; the Blakely Mining Company, New York, fourteen miles from Concord; the Flavia and Harkness, are all in successful operation. A single ten stamp mill will crush ten tons of ore in twenty-four hours. They compute the dirt at \$65 per ton, making \$650 per day, or \$3,900 for the six working days. These mines were bought up at from \$5 to \$50 per acre, and the whole investment of the Pennsylvania Company did not exceed \$27,000, from which they are now realizing the handsome sum, after all expenses are deducted, of \$5,000 a week, or \$155,000 per annum in gold.

A tunnel under the Atlantic is to be the next grand project. The "Home Journal" says, that such a gigantic proposition is even now on foot, and that plenty of capitalists are ready to engage in it as soon as the plans are arranged. It is said that the most eminent engineers, both in America and Europe, have been consulted, and that they have drawn up a report which is perfectly feasible, and only requires time and money to carry out. The capital required, it is estimated, is 500,000,000 English pounds.

PARIS, July 18.—The trial of Berezowski for his attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia has resulted in a verdict of "guilty, with extenuating circumstances," and he has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

MERE MENTION.
The New York constitutional convention, by a vote of 72 to 23, have adopted "manhood suffrage"—12,000 rebel soldiers were confined at Elmira, N. Y.—of these 4,000 died.—The "Goodlett House" at Greenville, C. H. has been sold to Mr. H. A. Tupper, for the use of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, for \$5,000.—The oil wells of Pennsylvania now yield less than six thousand barrels per day.—Twenty thousand Americans are estimated to have crossed the Atlantic, from the west to east, since February last.—Senator Wilson, of Mass., is a candidate for Vice President on Gen. Grant's ticket.—Fifty sheep were killed by lightning at Pittsfield, Mass., last Thursday.—Cholera has made its appearance in Louisville, Kentucky.—Registration commenced in Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday, and out of 400 voters registered only thirteen were white.—There was a hail storm in Central Kentucky, last week, that destroyed over \$50,000 worth of property.—Turkey proposes to sell Jerusalem to Russia.—Baron Rothschild paid \$450 for a peacock.—Be temperate in diet. Our first parents ate themselves out of house and home.—The cost of Russian America to us, taking the whole territory, is about three cents an acre.—West Virginia has a coal bed that extends over 40,000 acres, and is seven feet thick.—Sing Sing Prison contains 1,538 convicts, of which 156 are females.—A Lincoln Monument, 145 feet high, is to be erected at Atlanta, Ga.—The New York Courts granted six divorces on Monday.—There are ninety six old maids in one town in Connecticut.—Silver bricks are thrown on the stage to favorite actresses in Nevada.—John R. Horsey, a well known citizen of Charleston, is dead.

NEW AND ALARMING DISEASE.—We learn from our city exchanges that, since the promulgation of General Orders No. 82, a new and alarming disease has become sufficiently common to be pronounced epidemic. The most eminent physicians are pleased to denominate this serious malady by the euphonious name of *pipepipe*. In the language of an erudite and lamented philosopher, these derivations are from the Greek, and signify the disease among fowls known as *pip*, while the effects compel the patient to exclaim, "let 'em *rip*." This learned deduction explains the nature of the disease, although an exchange, believing it peculiar to his section, describes the symptoms as follows: "A sudden depression of collispidix—a craving of the spirituality of the backbonibus, and a feeling of sliminess in the immediate vicinity of the diaphragm." We have sent for a medical student, who has attended the first course of lectures to translate the above extract and in the meantime will offer a consolation to the community by stating that an invaluable remedy has been discovered and patented, and there is no occasion for alarm, provided the ingredients are forthcoming. A gentleman from Charleston, suffering from this disease, visited Wallalla last week for the purpose of consulting a distinguished practitioner. He has returned with rubicund countenance and healthy glow, and undertakes to endorse the prescription, although declaring his utter inability to find the prime ingredient, in suitable quantities, in Anderson. Nevertheless, we will append the prescription, and advise a prompt resort to its exhilarating effects, whenever practicable: Spirits vini Otardi, z. i.; sugarum whitum, q. s.; icibus coelus, q. r.; shakiste violente; addus spriggus minus dus, and sukcite cum strawum.

This article is extracted from the "Anderson Intelligencer" for the purpose of repudiating a disloyal insinuation. The gentleman from Charleston did not visit Wallalla for medical advice, as we learn. We are assured, moreover, that our delightful climate and genial hospitality of friends produced the "rubicund countenance and healthy glow" of the gentleman aforesaid.

The expenses of the Indian War, according to estimates made at General Grant's headquarters, are fully one million dollars a week, says a Washington dispatch to the Boston "Advertiser." The same authority says, in case it is determined to inaugurate a vigorous campaign, expenditures will soon be needed to meet the wants of the increased force of about five millions per week. Thus far, since the trouble began, every Indian killed has cost the government one million dollars and the lives of about ten white men.

Several "bricks" of Montana gold have recently been received in St. Louis.—Among these is one valued at \$9,600; two "bricks," one weighing 452 and the other 453 ounces, valued respectively at \$7,769.47, and the latter at \$7,775.43, each containing 83-100ths of pure gold. These "bricks" are the result of a lucky venture in the mines by a St. Louis typo.

It is stated that while white men are coming from Europe and yellow men from China, thousands of black emigrants are leaving this country and the West Indies and are pouring into Africa. It is said that within a short time, more than 1,300 blacks have left the United States. The revolution in our labor system commenced by emancipation of the Southern slaves is truly progressing rapidly.

HOMICIDE IN COLUMBIA.—A difficulty occurred in Columbia, about six o'clock yesterday afternoon, between Natal Beraglio, proprietor of the Congaree Restaurant, and Mr. Brown, an employe of the Greenville Rail Road Company, which resulted in the death of the former from the effects of a wound inflicted by Brown, who was immediately after the occurrence, arrested and confined in jail.

Among the latest arrivals at Saratoga are two young ladies from Havana, known as the "charms of Cuba," and wearing diamonds to the value of \$250,000.

From the Anderson Intelligencer.
Interesting and Important Letter.
We are indebted to His Excellency the Governor for the annexed communication of Commissioner Rollins, in regard to the large number of stills that were seized by one Capt. Armin, in Pickens District. It will be seen that the instructions of the Commissioner to the Revenue Collector are not to be misunderstood, and those citizens not guilty of infringing the law, who had their property forcibly taken from them, may recover the same at once. This valorous Capt. Armin who created such terror in our sister District by his vigorous raids on the defunct stillhouses, has been very properly removed from the service, and we understand, has found a lodgment in the common jail of Greenville District.—If we are rightly informed, the Captain (?) has been imprisoned under a warrant from the civil authorities, and was placed in the same cell with another officer, whom he had arrested for misconduct, after the predatory excursions in the Wolf Creek neighborhood. The official made some objections, but these scruples were overcome. He has now an excellent opportunity of ruminating upon the instability of earthly power, and can reflect "how are the mighty fallen!"

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INT. REVENUE, Washington, July 10, 1867.
SIR: In reply to yours of the 6th inst., I herewith transmit a copy of a letter, which I have to-day addressed to Col. Wallace, in relation to the articles of property mentioned by you.
Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLINS,
Commissioner.

Ho: JAMES L. ORR, Columbia, S. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INT. REVENUE, Washington, July 10, 1867.
SIR: Sundry stills and other Articles of property seized by the late Revenue Inspector Armin, from different individuals in South Carolina, are now, I understand, in possession of the post commander, at Anderson.
You are directed, as soon as practicable, to inquire into the facts in these several cases, and where you find that an offence has been committed, such as involved a forfeiture of the property in the possession above mentioned, you will seize the same, and take the course provided by law to ascertain its forfeiture.
Where no such offence is found, you will inform the post commander at Anderson, that there is no reason known to this office for the further detention of such property from the possession of its owners.
Very respectfully,
[Signed] E. A. ROLINS,
Commissioner.

A. S. WALLACE, Esq., Collector 2d District Yorkville, S. C.

A LEAGUE ORGANIZER.—The "Washington Chronicle, of Wednesday, says:—Mr. Thomas W. Conway, who has just completed an extensive tour through the South, engaged in the work of establishing in the Union League in that section, has just made his report. It contains the gratifying intelligence that 2,600 Union Leagues have been established and are now in working order throughout the South, with an estimated membership of 200,000, all of whom are loyal voters.

Mr. Conway will return to the South without delay, and will devote most of his time to the States of Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi. The Union League appears to be adapted to the wants of loyal men of the South, and judging from its past experience, we may hope for greater results in the future.

The "Washington Chronicle," says:—The international difficulty likely to arise in relation to the death of Maximilian has put the Government on the qui vive. In order to prevent any foreign nations from taking advantage of his execution by interfering in the affairs of Mexico, several war steamers are to be sent from the navy yard to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with a view to watch the Austrian fleet which is to arrive in Mexican waters to demand the body of the late Emperor.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—We learn that very important negotiations are in progress between our Government and Great Britain, looking to the settlement of all difficulties by a cession of the British possessions between the United States and those recently sold to this country by Russia, in consideration of a surrender of our claims for spoliation of Confederate cruisers fitted out in English ports. There is a strong probability of these negotiations being brought to a successful termination.—National Intelligencer.

LONDON, July 18.—The Naval Review in honor of the Sultan was the most magnificent ever witnessed in English waters. A high wind increased the interest of the event. The squadron numbered eighty vessels, bearing eleven hundred guns, while one thousand vessels were filled with spectators. Queen Victoria and suite were in attendance on board the yacht Victoria & Albert, the Sultan on the Osborne. The Prince of Wales, both Houses of Parliament, the Lords of the Admiralty, and all the members of the Government were present.

A Vienna letter states that Maximilian's mother gives evidence of insanity.

The American Government is endeavoring to secure the release of General Nagel.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 18.—It is estimated that the great naval review which occurred yesterday off Spithead, cost 50,000 pounds sterling. One gunboat was driven ashore during a rain storm which prevailed at the time, but beyond this no accident occurred. Rain seriously interfered with the programme of evolutions, and the proposed illumination of the fleet in the evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The Republican State Convention nominated John Bidwell for Governor. The resolutions favor impartial suffrage, without regard to color.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—A writer for the "Sun" says that Mr. John Kitts, of Baltimore, is in his 105th year, having been born in 1762. He was too old to be drafted in the war of 1812. He is now quiet in his movements, uses no spectacles, and says he enjoys a glass of old rye as much as ever.

CUBA.—Rumors are rife that the State Department at Washington is after Cuba—and that Spain would willingly part with the Queen of the Antilles for a heavy consideration—which this country, in view of its small national debt and light taxation, is amply able to pay.