

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.) PARIS, August 21, 1866. Short Reckonings Make Long Friends. Prussia is now triumphant, and it is said has very serious intentions of swallowing up a good part of Germany, but does not dream of giving us an inch of territory, so as to re-establish the equilibrium compromised by her aggrandizement.

Monsieur Benedetti, our ambassador at Berlin, has been instructed to jog the memory of Herr von Bismark, who, when at Biarritz, held out such promises to the Emperor in the way of slight rectifications being allowed to France, on condition that she would do nothing to prevent the plan of the Prussian minister to bring Germany under Prussian rule. However, it seems likely that

The Short Memory of Bismark will give rise to some unpleasant correspondence between the Courts of Berlin and the Tuilleries. Both the King and his *fidés achates* seem surprised, if not angry, at the "demand" of the Emperor of the French. They, however, feel that they are somewhat in a fix, and the last we heard from Berlin is that they have no objection to France taking a piece of either Belgium or the province of Luxembourg; but as for any cession of German territory, the thing is quite out of the question. The answer from Berlin has caused great displeasure at the Tuilleries. However, as there is a universal desire that peace should be maintained until after the close of 1867, it is likely that we shall have to "bide our time."

What Europe Thinks of the Situation. Europe in general would be delighted to see an ill feeling spring up between France and Prussia. England, especially, would be glad to see the Imperial Eagle pitted against the Black Eagle of Prussia. If we were to believe the English papers, it would seem that hostilities were on the eve of commencing between France and Prussia. I am glad to say that such is not the case, and that the *Moniteur* has once or twice assured us that the best understanding reigns between the Courts of the Tuilleries and Berlin. What gives us the most uneasiness at the present moment is

The Mexican Nightmarer; for, let us look at this Mexican expedition as we may, it is very evident to all that it has turned out a complete failure—an expedition which has cost us thousands of men and millions of money; and of the latter we shall never see a sign again. Her Majesty the Empress Charlotte arrived a few days ago from Mexico, and is now a suppliant at the feet of the Emperor of the French, imploring him not to abandon her husband and herself in the hour of trial. It is the desire of her Imperial Majesty that the troops which were to return to Europe next year may be allowed to remain for some time longer in Mexico, and that the payment of the Mexican loan might be deferred. She at the same time requests that the command of the French troops may be given to some other General, as Marshal Bazaine cannot get on at all with the Emperor, and the bearing of the former is more that of a superior to an inferior. The young and courageous Empress has much to demand, but who can refuse a weeping woman? There is every reason to believe that the daughter of so clever a man as Leopold of Belgium will not plead her cause in vain.

One thing is certain, and that is that public opinion in France is very averse to any more men or money being sacrificed in the Mexican cause. Great importance is attached to our alliance with the United States, and the French people are ready to make every sacrifice compatible with their honor and dignity to keep up the good understanding between the two nations, which have ever been on the best of terms.

The Mexican question has been very much debated at St. Cloud, where the Emperor is at present staying. The Empress of Mexico has hitherto been there, as on arriving at Saint Nazaire she was informed of

The illness of Napoleon III. His Majesty has been so ill of late that he is obliged to keep his room. Though different rumors have been circulating during the last few days respecting the indisposition of the Emperor, the truth is that his Majesty is suffering from a sharp attack of rheumatism, in consequence of a cold caught whilst taking the waters at Vichy. French papers are not allowed to say much about the illness of the Emperor, but the London *Times*, which is generally well informed, told us last night that Napoleon III had been suffering intensely since his return from Auvergne.

The indisposition of the Emperor did not, however, prevent the festivities of the 15th of August from taking place.

The Emperor's Fete, on the 15th, this year, was not perhaps as brilliant as usual; because, 1st, The weather had been for some time past wet and chilly, which caused many to abandon the idea of visiting Paris, fearing that the day itself should prove unfavorable. 2d, The approaching exhibition induced many foreigners to defer coming to France until next year; and, 3d, The fear of the cholera contributed not a little to prevent our capital from being inundated with strangers, as is ordinarily the case. However, in spite of all fears, the day was warm and bright, and Paris presented a most gay and animated appearance.

At six o'clock in the morning the cannon at the Invalides announced that the national fete was commenced. The houses were gaily decorated with tri-color flags, all the theatres gave gratuitous representations, which were attended by enormous crowds, and on the esplanade of the

Invalides and at the Barriere du Trone, all sorts of sights were to be seen, such as climbing the greasy pole, petty theatres, mountebanks, etc. For the evening there was a general illumination and a grand display of fireworks at the Place du Concorde and on the Pont d'Austerlitz. The gardens of the Tuilleries and the whole line of the Champs Elysees presented a most fairy-like appearance, being lit up with festoons of colored lamps, whilst the Arc de l'Etoile was illuminated by the electric light.

The Place de la Concorde, which, as all who have visited Paris are aware, is situated between the Tuilleries and the Champs Elysees, was most beautifully decorated. In the centre, around the Obelisque de Luxon, was constructed an Egyptian building, which was lit up from top to bottom with jets of gas, and the splendid fountains on either side glittered in the midst of Bengal fires of every hue. It is many years since such a splendid illumination has been witnessed at Paris.

The Theatres. A new piece has lately been produced at the Vaudeville by the celebrated George Sand, entitled "Le Don Juan de Village."

It is, however, but a poor affair, and quite unworthy of the author of the *Marquis de Villemer*. The new *Cirque du Prince Imperial* has at last been inaugurated. The building is immense, and capable of containing six thousand persons, and the director is doing his best to attract large crowds by the excellence of the artists he has engaged to perform in this theatre.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN PARIS. THE FETE NAPOLEON—AN OVERBOWED BRIDGE—MANY LIVES LOST.

The Napoleonic fete in Paris, on the 15th of August, was kept as a strict holiday, but was saddened by a dreadful disaster. At the conclusion of the display of fireworks on the Pont des Invalides, the crowd which had been standing watching them on both sides of the Seine began to break. A large number of persons who were on the left bank of the river made their way to the Pont de la Concorde, in order to cross to the right bank, at the moment when an equally large number of persons were about to pass in the opposite direction. The two crowds met in the middle of the bridge, and despite the utmost efforts of the sergent-major, it soon became impossible to prevent a complete stoppage of all circulation either way. Every moment fresh arrivals kept pouring in, ignorant of what had taken place, until at last the pressure became so overwhelming that the parapet and railing were forced down and trampled upon, some being killed and a large number severely injured. For a short time the scene is said to have been one of wild confusion and terror, the women climbing over the parapet and running in a kind of frenzy, which blinded her to the danger she was incurring. When the bridge became somewhat clear, it was found to be strewn with fragments of the parapet, and the bodies of the victims, which had taken place. The wounded were at once conveyed to the Palace of the Corps de la Mort, and the number of the former is stated to be very large, but no accurate information on the subject has been published. With regard to the latter, the *Avenir* states that a most extraordinary case next day at the Morgue, the bodies of eight women and one young man, who had been suffocated in the crowd. "While we write," adds the same paper, "thousands of persons, controlled by the police agents, are waiting their turn to penetrate into the interior, and ascertain whether the relative or friend of whom they are in search is among the number of the victims. The *Temps* mentions a rumor, according to which the disorder that led to this terrible tragedy was occasioned, or at all events increased, by a gang of pickpockets, who profited by it to rifle the crowd in all directions, and who were arrested in large numbers.

An inquiry has been instituted by the Government, and the *Moniteur* contains the following particulars:—"Eight persons were picked up; some were already suffocated, and the rest soon succumbed. Another was seriously wounded, and others more or less seriously, though without danger. The Minister of the Interior immediately repaired to the spot; the Prefect of the Seine also arrived. The victims had already been taken away and conveyed to the inner court of the Corps Legislatif, or to a neighboring chemist's; others had been committed into the police canteen attached to the works in the angle of the quay. The Minister of the Interior remained until 2 o'clock in the morning at the scene of the disaster; saw that the necessary attention was given to the injured, and himself distributed assistance in the name of the Minister. An hour afterwards the majority of the persons who had been attended to were able to reach their homes on foot; the others were immediately conveyed in carriages or on litters to their own dwellings, or to the nearest hospital. An inquiry has been ordered respecting the cause and the circumstances of this melancholy event, and in accordance with the wish of the Emperor, the Prefect of Police has already been engaged in obtaining the names of the victims and information with regard to the position of their families, so as to relieve their misfortune."

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC. CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY. No. 225 North THIRD Street. It is anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following sections should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such a combination in such high qualities.

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MEDICAL. VOX POPULI. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP. PRINCIPAL DEPOT. No. 771 South THIRD Street. Price, \$1.00 per Bottle; \$5.00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup in coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. It is especially adapted to every family.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED. During the erection of the new Bank building, to 117 1/2 No. 305 CHESTNUT STREET.

7'30S.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30S.—SEVEN-THIRTIES. WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

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WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866. An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. S. A. and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York City on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. TO RENT. A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, VARNISHES, AND OILS, No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET, (23rd St.) CORNER OF RACE.

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RAILROAD LINES. PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 7th July, 1866. Trains will leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, P. M., and Washington. Express Train at 11:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

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