## Bail Corning Balletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XIX.---NO. 217.

PHILADELPHIA, IHURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1865.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

No. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, BY THE

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION"

CARPENTER—On the morning of the 28th inst., wm. S. Carpenter, Ir., son of Martha and the late Wm. Carpenter, and grandson of Wm. S. Carpenter, aged WM. S. Carpener, Jr., Son of marking and the late of C. Carpenter, and grandson of Wm. S. Carpenter, aged 18 months.

DICKEY—On the morning of the 27th instant, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Dickey.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 51 North Thirteenth street, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock. O'Clock.

ROBERTS—On the morning of the 27th instant William Cole Fife, son of Wm. H. H. and Martha F. Roberts, aged 5 months and 2 days.

SAUNDERS—Macpherson Saunders, on the 25th instant, (having been thrown from a carriage.) in the instant, (having been thrown from a carriage.) in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to at tend his funeral from his late residence, No. 543 York avenue, on bixth day, 22th instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

SHOWELL—On the 15th instant, at St. Martin's, Worcester county, Md., William Showell, Sr., aged 76 years.

Vears.

VAN BEIL—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, Harman Van Beil, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family, Eastern Star Lodge, No. 186, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral irom his late residence, 52! Franklin street, on Friday morning, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock,

MELODEON, Piano and Table Cloths, richly embroidered, a new lot just received for Christmas Presents. EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sts MERRIMAC FAST COLORED PRINTS.—Full assortment of these justly celebrated Prints, comprising all the new patterns. EYRE & LANDELL. SPECIAL NOTICES. THE SKETCH CLUB,

## PRIZE EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY

At the Academy of Fine Arts. With 350 new Works by all the great American Artists

SCULPTURE, PAINTING & DESIGN

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 152 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med-catment and medicines furnished gratuitously tolthe poor.

NOTICE—HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM COLORED PEOPLE—The Annual
Meeting will be held on fifth day, (THURSDAY) first
month, 11th, 1856, at the Home, No. 340 South Front
street.

N. BALDERSTON.
Secretary
Secretary

KENSINGTON SOUP SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Contributors to this Institution will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, December 28, at 7,4 o'clock, at the Soup House 247 Allen street below Mariborough, to elect Officers and Managers for the ensuring year.

Gev. 24 ma\*

dez-2t rp\*

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYL

VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Philadel
phia, No. 407 Walsut street, Dec. 23, 1865.
The coupons due January 1, 1866, by this Company
will be paid upon presentation on and after TUES
DAY, January 2.

WILLIAM WISTER,
de28-tjal 1

DELPHIA, December, 23, 1855.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders and an election far President, Treasurer and six Directors will be hele at the Office of the Company, Twenty second stree below Spruce, on TUESDAY, January 16, 1865 at 10 clock A. M.

JAS, McFADDEN, Jr., de23-ths tu t jais

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE "INDIGENT WIDOWS AND SINGLIF WOMEN'S SOCIETY, OF PHILADELPHIA," will be held at the Widows Asylnm, Cherry street, show Seventeesth, on THURSDAY, January 11th, 1886, at 20 clock, at which time the annual report will be read, and an address delivered by Rev. Dr. Boardman The subscribers and other friends of the Institution, are invited to attend.

THE NORTHERN SOUP SOCIETY W THE NORTHERN SOUP SOCIETY will
open their House situated at the corner of Peter's
alley and Fourth street, above Brown, for the gratultous distribution of soup to the poor, on THURSDAY,
December 28th. During the past year, 54,381 quarts of
soup were distributed to 3,288 persons, besides which
9,000 baths were given to respectable poor women and
children. Donations in money or material will be
thankfully received at the house or by either of the
undersigned: CHARLES J. SUTTER, President, 304 Callowhil

SAMUEL T. CHILD, Secretary, 824 North Secontreet.
T. MORBIS PEROT, Treasurer, 521 Market street.
BICHARD W. BACON, 428 North Fifth street.
JOHN O. JAMES, 239 North Third street, d28-6
Or by any of the other managers of the society. OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH CUAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

December 21st, 1865.

LOAN FOR SALE.

IN SUMS TO SVIT PURCHASERS.

The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1881, interest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per

annum.

This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Company's Coal Lands, Canals, and Slackwater Navigation in the Lebigh river, and all their Railroads, constructed and to be constructed, between Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre, and branch roads connected therewith and the franchise of the Company relating thereto.

Apply to SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer, de21-rptf?

122 South Second street. SPRING GARDEN SOUP SOCIETY, BUT At the annual meeting of the Society, held Nov. 6th.
the following gentlemen were elected Managers for the

ensuing year:
Jas. Peters, Pres't.
John M. Ogden, V. Pres't.
Thos. Mather, Treas.
F. B. Atmore, Sec!
C. P. Bower,
Jas. Chambers,
Jos. H. Collins,
D. R. Fridmer. Eli Kroupp,
Thos. Marsh,
A. V. Murphy,
Hiram Miller,
Israel Peterson,
Gilbert S. Parker,
Franklin Shoemaker,
Wm. Vandevere,
David Vandevere,
Henry Warner,
Amos Walker,

John Godbou, Amos Walker,
Aaron W. Gaskill,
The Managers are grateful for the liberality heretofore extended to them in behalf of the poor of the
district, and respectfully ask a continuance of the same during the coming season.

Samuel W. Black has been reappointed collector and all contributions made to him or to any of the above Managers, will be gratefully received. The House will be opened for the distribution of soup to the desarving poor on TUESDAY next, Jan. 2d, 1886.

F. B. ATMORE, Secretary, de28-31\*

Tenth and Buttonwood streets.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRE SENTS .- A useful, valuable and delightfully cacceptable present for Christmas would be a bottle of that fragrant Hair Tonic and Beautifier, Retrouvey' dolenian. What can be more acceptab than anything that will beautify? that will res ure's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, re-storing its natural color, making it grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion, and keep it in place? This, Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Ionic will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it.

It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "neplus ultra" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metalic network. free from all metallic poisons, that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an orna-

For sale by all Druggists and Perfamers Wholesale JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, DYOTT & CO., Principal Depot for United States and Canadas JAMES PALMER & OO., No. 439 Market street,

Philadelphi A CONNECTIOUT man is pushing through the patent office a new machine for manufacturing the coffee berry out of flour, so that the old plan "buy your coffee and grind it yourself," will not assure its purity hereafter.

The Exhibition of the Academy of Fine

SOUTHWEST GALLERY. Three departments contending for separate prizes are condensed in this one room: namely, Water Colors, Drawings, and Sculpture. We will simply emphasize a few in each department which seem most worthy.

No. 244. "King Henry IV.," by S. J. Ferris. This fine head secured the second prize of \$50 for Drawings. It is a noble visage, in intense light and shade, with a dark head dress, relieved by one glittering jewel. The expression is singularly rapt, intellectual, and piercing. It is minutely shaded with pen-and-ink, over a low key of color. Although one of the smallest, it is to our fancy second to none of the cartoons displayed, in power and depth.

No. 250. "Attack on Rebel Raiders," by Edmund B. Bensell, a tumultuous, Darleyish subject, full of alertness and invention. No. 251. "The Blind Knitter," by M. L. Wagner. A good study of a black haired young girl, with a listening air, engaged in knitting, her eyes fast shnt. The effect is spoiled by too great a height of blank back-

ground over the head of the subject. No. 261. "Illumination,"-(unfinished)by C. F. Haseltine. This is one of the largest illuminations we have seen, and being filled with the most intricate detail must be the result of almost incredible labor. A shield bearing a bull's head, and supported by figures in armor, is surrounded by elaborate arabesques through which play the wildest fancies of birds, fish and

reptiles. No.261. "Power of Death," and "Sketches," by W. H. Beard. The principal study re presents an enormous tiger setting his terri. ble strength against the supernatural force of death, represented as a sheeted skeleton. No. 266. "Illuminated Cross," by Charles M. Jenckes. A good example of taste, and a neat, firm hand. No. 268. "Haunt of the Panther," by E.

B. Bensell. A remarkably rich and artistic pen-and-ink study. No. 273. "Wood Nymph," by George F Bensell. A large crayon figure, not unlike the "Undine" of the same artist, in the East Room. This obtained a first prize. The leaves and objects surrounding the figure grow faint and dim as they approach its outlines, giving a poetical sense of super-

fully firm and free. No. 278. "Eve," by Fish; big, crooked and vulgar.

nature to the Nymph. The touch is beauti-

No. 280. "Elijah fed by the Ravens," by R. Wylie. A crayon drawing of remarkable power. The figure has majesty, the drapery and anatomy show considerable scholarship, and the chiaroscuro is grave and impressive.

No. 288. "After the Storm," by D. R. Knight. A crayon picture of woods devastated by a hurricane, with a figure lying dead at the roots of a blasted tree.

No. 298 and 306. "The Old Forester" and "The Farm Yard," rustic vignettes by Darley, in india-ink; they are of course replete with expression and life.

No. 300. "Birds and Fruit" by Gilber Burling. A water-color study of still life not less excellent for drawing and texture than for the light and lovely effect of color yielded by the variegated plumage and brilliant accessories. This picture bore the palm in the opinion of the committee on prizes, and though quite small, gained the neat little premium of \$75.

No. 308. "Autumn Winds" by J. John the remaining prize picture. It is a landscape in water-color, representing a sky sheeted with slaty clouds, and dishevelled corn-shucks racing before the blast. Somebody asked Jane Eyre how it was possible to paint wind; and this picture is a very good answer to the question. The whole scene seems to be in motion with the powers of the air, and the figure catching his hat is hardly needed to define the title.

The display of sculpture includes some very interesting works. In the centre stands the magnificent bronze by Ward, executed from the model which has been exhibited at the Academy for a year or two. It gains immensely by the transfer to a more adequate material. The subject is an Herculean young negro, with the conflict of a hundred dawning impressions marked in his face, in the act of lifting himself from a crouching attitude indicative of slavery, while the chains fall from his arms. It is very fine, both in expression and anatomy. Launt Thompson exhibits a dignified head of Bryant, half lost in a marble cloud of

hair and beard. Several of the contributions are from our own city, Bailly has his "Model for a Lincoln monument," his very striking bust of Gen. Patterson, and his beautiful head of "Surprise," one of the most bewitching efforts of modern sculpture; besides the full length marble figure of the Child dropping a Bird's nest, just from the chisel, and scarcely finished to his usual point of perfection.

Howard Roberts displays his pleasant childish figure in plaster, called "Shan't have it," a spirited and very pretty conception.

Mr. Hoppin contributes some ingenious sculpture in cork, executed, we believe, with a common penknife. This slight material and humble tool have sufficed him for very interesting models of the Coliseum, Temple of Theseus and Westminister Abbey, which show a taste and sense of proportion which we hope to see expanding some day into more legitimate

Kuntze's effigies of Goethe and Schiller are careful portrait models, apt to be overlooked among the larger works.

John Rogers, whose plaster sketches are by this time the delight of every other household, was so obliging as to send his latest work to the exhibition before exposing it elsewhere. It has since found its way to the shop windows, and attracts universal attention. It is one of the most interesting stories Naples, Francis II., and yet neither dewhich have arisen in even his inventive clared nor made war against Italy. Each brain. A rebel mother, incited by starvation and pity for her child, is about to take the oath of loyalty tendered to her on paper by a polite young officer. Hunger and a sense of false honor are contending in her mind, and the group represents the acme of the contest. The little story is told with all that point and picturesqueness familiar to the admirers of Mr. Rogers.

## THE OLD WORLD **AMERICAN AND MEXICAN TOPICS**

Interesting Extracts from Foreign Journals.

ABROAD.

On the third page of our double sheet will be found an interesting summary of foreign news. We make the subjoined extracts

from our files, in addition: We accept, without reserve, every assurance of the continued friendship between France and the United States which found utterance at the dinner, but we do so because the course of past events made their truth antecedently probable, or rather certain. We are left just where we were, but, it must be added, our former position was perfectly satisfactory. Had we nothing more to rely upon than the enthusiasm of the guests at the Grand Hotel, we should not, however. be so confident. It would, in fact, be a mistake to accept the brilliant assembly which met together at the top of the Rue de la Paix as the spokesmen of the American people. The strength of the nation lies in a mass of energetic, industrions and self-reliant men, who have nothing in common with traveled lovers of art. To confound together Americans at home and Americans abroad is as great a blunder as it would be to suppose that a Russian nobleman on his travels is a representative of a Russian peasant barely emancipated from serfdom. The mistake in the latter case would be imma-terial, because the Russian peasant has no political power, but whenever the mistake is made with respect to America the result is a certain misapprehension of American politics. Men take the inflated nonsense which some orator or journalist chooses to utter as a reflection of the sense of the people, and are astonished to find that the line of action adopted by the Executive Power is apparently at variance with the opinions of the masses governed. In fact however, the rough common sense and ungainly shrewdness of a plain farmer of New Eugland or Illinois often afford a better test of public opinion than the speeches of professed politicians, and it was not the least of Mr. Lincoln's excellences that he was the embodiment of a class which is the depositary of political power in the Union, but which before his time almost wanted a representative. Gen. Grant seems to have inherited in some degree this characteristic of the late president. It would seem that there never has been a more inarticulate hero.-The words he utters are few and rugged, but when they come they ex-press the dogged resolution; the ardor slowlykindled, but when once alight steadily maintained, the unflinehing pertinacity, and the power of adapting means to ends which,

federation, and which we are bound to recognize the more readily because they are among the best characteristics we covet for No protestations are needed to convince the world of the peaceful designs of the American people. The republic had armies American people. The republic had armies in the field numbering their hundreds of thousands, which, after encountering a protracted and stubborn resistance, found themselves suddenly in the possession of complete victory. In the moment of their success, flushed with the triumph they had achieved and intoxicated with glory, they have not demanded to be led against any new enemies; they have not murmured at a sudden dismissal. Armies have been quietly disbanded, and hundreds of thousands of volunteers have gone homeward as men turn to their accustomed work. These are facts more eloquent than any speeches which can be delivered. This last triumph of the American nation is its greatest, for it is a triumph in which rulers can claim no share, and for which general can ask no credit. It is a triumph of the citizens themselves, who went to the rescue of their country when its unity appeared in langer, and now betake themselves to their fields and homesteads when the danger is

acting together, crushed the Southern Con-

The Mexican Question. Under the title of "The beginning of the end in Mexico," the London Observer publishes a communicated paragraph, the text of which is the departure of the Empress Of which is the departure of the Ob-Charlotte for Europe. According to the Ob-server's authority, "the French Emperor server's authority, "the French Emperor is apprehensive lest Maximilian should shortly follow his consort, and has prevailed on Señor Hidalgo, the Mexican Minister at Paris, to proceed to Mexico and endeavor to dissuade Maximilian from abdicating. Sellor Hidalgo will go out in the French packet, which is to sail from St. Nazaire, on the 15th inst. It is very doubtful whether he will arrive in Mexico before Maximilian has taken his departure, the probability being that both Emperor and Empress will reach Europe before the ensuing New Year. Some journals treat the statements as farfetched speculations on the part of the Ob-

The Mexican Mission.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique, Dec. 9.] We learn from Washington that President Johnson has spontaneously given to the Minister of France the most reassuring exlanations as to the character and bearing of the recent measure by which Gen. Logan was accredited as representative of the United States to the ex-President Juarez. According to our correspondents, General Logan is a friend of President Johnson, and the functions he has undertaken will be remunerated; but that he will exercise them at Washington and not near the person of Juarez. In the second place, this measure is said to have been adopted for some pur-poses, with a view to facilitate and strengthen the position of President John son and his Cabinet in presence of the Congress, and as an apparent satisfaction given to the radical party, which is making great efforts to force on the United States a policy efforts to force on the United States a policy hostile to the Mexican Government. Lastly, our correspondents add that the step taken by Mr. Johnson is not without precedents in Europe, and that these precedents will contribute to show its real character. Thus Spain, Bayarla and Saxony have all very lately maintained their respective representatives about the person of the King of tatives about the person of the King of United States would do precisely what the

State may therefore show certain personal attentions, and keep them in the limits of independence, without at all affecting its

The Southern people are, I repeat, convinced that the National Government and the Northern States are determined to keep them, in the words of one of their number, as 'Austria keeps Hungary, and Russia Poland." This feeling is no doubt erroneous. Some of the causes of it I have endeavored explain. There are others which have also been touched upon in previous letters The presence of negro soldiers in towns is looked upon as an intolerable insult offered plained to me the other day, in a town I was passing through, that he was compelled to visit the prisoners sometimes, and that to get into the prison he was compelled to show a pass to a negro sergeant who had show a pass to a negro sergeant who had been a slave in the same town. The negroes all looked upon this as a degradation of their forms. their former masters, and if they looked upon it as such, how much more keenly would the masters feel it! Then the constant holding of military commissions to try persons who ought to be summoned before civil courts greatly invited a property of the courts of civil courts greatly irritates the people. When I was in Wilmington two men were being tried for their lives before one of these military courts. Such circumstances make the people feel all the bitterness of conquest. (ecasional strange acts of the government further help to keep them in a state of fret-ting and uneasiness. For instance, an order has just been issued by the admininistration demanding the restoration to it of all the horses and castle taken by the Confederates during the war. Now, seeing that Sherman scarcely left a berse or an ox alive wherever he went, and that other "raiders" carried off everything wherever Sherman did not go, this order looks like a bad joke at the expense of the

South. It is sometimes worse than that, however. An informer has only to go to the Provost Marshal and deciare that a certain inhebition. the Provest Marshal and declare that a certain inhabitant has a horse belonging to the United States. He gets 25 for his pains, and a guard is sent to take away the horse. There are not a few wretches in every Southere town who will drive a profitable trade by meins of this new order. Then arrests are still too frequently made for offences committed during, or immediately after, the war. I knew of one case in which a gentleman has been arrested five or six several times since last April, because one day, just after Lee's surrender, he happened to cross frm a relatives house in Maryland into Virginia with a Confederate uniform on his back. If the government allows its hot-headed officials to continue these practices, it must not be surprised if it renders undying that feeling which has been so often expressed to me in these words: "We are a different people from the North, and can never be united. Our bloods do not run at the same temperature, and we never can be friends with There is a profound belief in the

South that the North intends to humiliate the people to the lowest point. It was in the South that the pride of being descended frem English stock, and of preserving the characteristics of gentlemen, was most generally felt. Assuredly, such tastes find generally left. Assuredly, such tastes find little sympathy in the more mixed and vagrant populations of the North, and when the boundaries of Virginia are passed the breaking up of the Southern "aristocracy" would cause regret to but very few. "It is this end," say Northern man "that Fragthis end," say Southern men, "that England ought to have desired to prevent. All our sympathies and predilections turned toward England rather than toward the North and, whatever might have happened, England would have found thousands in the South to love and honor her. regards her with jealousy and hatred; the South with feelings of kindred and friends. The world will eventually find that it was not good for it that the North should have conquered in this war, for it has become an arrogant and dangerous nation, and if the two sections ever reunite, no Power could stand before it." Such are the held in the South; their value can be more justly weighed and judged abroad than here amid the turbid passions of conflicting

The Jamaica Troubles.

Gov. Eyre had been suspended from his functions to Jamaica, and Sir Henry Storks temporarily appointed in his place. The draft commission for the above apointment is published in the London Gazette. It recites that great dissatisfaction s alleged to have prevailed in Jamaica, that grievous disturbances had broken out, and hat excessive and unlawful severity had been used in their suppression; and whereas, it being urgent that full and impartial inquiry should be made into the origin, nature and circumstances of the said disturbances, and the measures adopted for their suppression, the powers now vested in Gov. Eyre are revoked, on the ground that it may be advisable that he should be present during the inquiry; but for the sufficiency of said inquiry the powers of Governor should be vested in some other person, and Sir H. Storks is accordingly temporarily appointed Governor of Jamaica.

FRANCE.

General Schofield's Visit. [Paris (Dec. 10) Correspondence of the London News.] M. Boniface, in the Constitutionnel, has twice informed the French public that Gen. Schoneld only came to Paris as a private individual. The Times, if I may credit the elegraph, has said the same thing. Against such authorities, which will command the belief of the multitudes who believe implicitly what they are told, it is important to set the following paragraph in this evening's Pays, a journal as governmental as the Constitutionnel, and belonging to the same proprietors, and which paragraph, under the circumstances, cannot have been written without full deliberation:

The object of Gen. Schofield's visit here is, as we have already said, altogether conciliatory, and has in view only certain explanations of a passage which will be found in President Johnson's Message. The presence of Gen. Schofield amongst us is, therefore, only an additional proof of the excellent disposition of his government towards

After this complacent explanation, utterly inconsistent with the asseverations of Boni-face, that the General has no mission at all the Pays goes on to adopt the stale and ab surd story that Gen. Logan is merely ac-credited to Juarez because President Johnson, having the patronage of a salary already voted, wished to give it to a personal friend.

The Constitutionnel takes no notice whatever of the highly important speech of the American Minister at the Grand Hotel, in which he said, among other remarks, that the 200 000 voters properly the 200,000 veteran troops which the United States kept armed were sufficient to show that its future policy could not be influ-enced by a sense of weakness, and that "the

tion should prescribe—nothing more, nothing less." That this passage pointed to Mexico and the assertion of the Monroe doctring in the Hamiltonian to the Monroe. doctrine in the President's message, now on its way to Europe, was at any rate the opinion of the meeting; for the full report, which will not be published in any French journal, states that Mr. Jay, the Chairman, alluded to Mr. Birglow's procedure. foreign policy.

The Temper of the South.

The American correspondent of the London Times writes as follows from Columbia,
S. C., under date of Nov. 20:

The Southern people are I reneat, con-

journal, states that Mr. Jay, the Chairman, alluded to Mr. Bigelow's speech as "interesting, diplomatic, yet vastly significant!" The French press may shut its eyes to the truth that it is all up with Maximilian in Mexico, but the rest of the world sees it.

The Extradition Treaty with England. The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says the French Government has given six months' notice to terminate the extradition treaty with England, on the ground of the strict formalities required before French offenders are given up.

The Emperor and the Hackmen. The Paris hackney coachmen, who struck for higher wages last June, have addressed for higher wages has June, have addressed the following petition to the Emperor: Size: We, the undersigned coachmen of the Imperial Company of Paris Carriages, have the honor to lay at your Majesty's feet the respectful and truthful expression of our wretched condition, the consequence of low fares, which being in your capital inferior to those of London, and even of second-rate towns in France, do not allow of our employers paying us sufficient wages to satisfy the indispensable requirements of our fami-lies. Induced by bad advice and chimerical expectations, we committed the fault in June last of striking work. To repair that fault, which was so injurious to everybody, we now respectfully take the liberty of doing what common sense should have suggested sooner-namely, to address our Emperor, who loves to know the truth, to do justice, and to relieve distress. No one knows better than yourself that a remunerative salary makes the operative moral by the comfort it affords, and enables him to put by for sickness or old age, which cannot be done while employers and servants are struggling with a disastrous position. Full of confidence in the august goodness of our Empe-

ror, we are," &c.

The Emperor sent the following reply to M. Ducoux, Director of the Coach Company: Compleone, Dec. 3,—Mr. I have received the petition of the coachmen of the Paris Imperial Carriage Company. The sentiments expressed in it have deeply touched me, and my earnest wish is to aid them in their sufferings. I expect that measures of general interest with which my government is occupied will have the effect of improving their position without infringing on any right or sacrificing any principle. Please to communicate this fact to the petitioners, and assure them of my constant solicitude for the welfare and improvement of the laboring classes

France and the Chilians.
The Paris correspondent of the London
Times writes as follows to that journal

under date of Dec. 9th:
"I believe that no satisfactory yet been obtained as to the expected interposition of France and England in the Chili affair. A note drawn up by the English Government, proposing negotiation, or mediation, between the adverse parties was some days since sent to Paris. It was kept or some days by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, I presume, submitted it to the Emperor. Several modifications and corrections were made in it-probably at His Majesty's suggestion, and with them the note was returned to London, with what effect remains to be seen.

A Paris paper affirms that the French Government will persist in observing the strictest neutrality in this affair, as the interests of France in Chili are infinitely less than those of England. Certainly the reply of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the memorial of the the syndicate of the export merchants does not lead one to expect any active co-operation, and this seems to be the conviction here. Perhaps the real cause of this lukewarmness may be ascrided to the feeling, which is not entirely effaced, caused y the refusal of England to take part in the famous European Congress.

Belgium---Last Moments of King Leopold. [From the Independance Belge Dec. 10.]

For two days the King was in such a state of febleness that the fatal termination was expected in some degree from hour to hour. His robust constitution alone retarded the final crisis. During the last night it seemed to be imminent. Toward midnight, ministers proceeded to the Palace of Laeken, but on their arrival the august sufferer had just fallen asleep. Some hours were thus gained, but there was no possibility of de oneself-it was, it could be, only a short respite. For several days before their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and their children, and the Count of Flanders had been staying at the palace. The King, who often saw them, sent for them this morning, and entreated them not to leave him any more. His Majesty, who retained to the last moment all the faculties of his vast and noble mind, was perfectly serene and calm; his loud and oppressive breathing alone indicated the approach of the last moment The King was, moreover, under no illusion as regarded the serious nature of his condition. Toward 11 o'clock the President of the Senate, the President of the Chamber of the Senate, the President of the Chamber of Representatives, and the ministers, again arrived at Lacken. M. Jules Van arrived at Laeken. M. Jules Van Proet, Minister of the Household of the King, his oldest friend in Belgium, his most intimate confidant, his most devoted servant, was also there. When these high functionaries were admitted into the chamber of the august sufferer, the grandest and at the same time meets. grandest and at the same time most touching spectacle met their eyes. The King was still in possession of his faculties. He was surrounded by his children and his grandchildren, in tears, and had one of his hands between those of the Duchess of Brabant, who was kneeling at the foot of his bed. Rev. Dr. Becker, his Majesty's chap-lin, who had been for some days at the Palace of Lacken, was also present. Perceiving his old friend, M. Jules Van Proet, the King took his hand pressed it affectionately. He then placed his own hand again in that of the Duchess. After some minutes. he expired calmly, without a groan, without a struggle, without even the persons pre-

sent perceiving that he had breathed his last sigh.

[From the Paris Moniteur Dec. 11.] The death of the King of the Belgians has produced a deep and melancholy impression. The loss of a sovereign who by his wisdom had acquired so high a position in the councils of Europe, has excited univer-sal regret. The French Court wishing to manifest its participation in this feeling, the fetes at Compiegne have been inter-rupted, and the dramatic representation arranged for this evening at Compiegne has

been countermanded.
Political Bearing of the Event. [From the Paris Debats, Dec. 10.] The King of the Belgians died this morn ing. This prince, justly popular in Belgium, enjoyed throughout all Europe a well-merited reputation for political sagacity. It foot.

aggregate wisdom and conscience of the nation should prescribe—nothing more, nothing less." That this passage pointed to stood, the true conditions of constitutional government, or exercised power with so much integrity. It was by that integrity, and rare good sense, that Belgium was enabled to pass through without domestic commotion, the crisis of 1848, the rebound of which was felt at Brussels. The death of King Leopold, especially at the present moment, is an event of the utmost gravity for Belgium. This death has long been foreseen, and the consequences that it might have with regard to the European equilibrium, have been described at length, and discussed by the press. Rearrangements of teritory have even been arrangements of teritory have even been announced, and other projects of a similar nature have been brought forward, the execution of which was to be adjourned until the death of the King of the Belgians. We believe these hypotheses and conjectures to be without solid foundation, and we have to be without solid foundation, and we have no desire, at least just now, to touch upon the subject. We only express a wish, both in the interest of European peace, and in that of Belgium, that the young Duke of Brabant, who is about to succeed his father, may be as well able as his predecessor to hold the balance equal between the two parties who now dispute for power, and avoid, like him, all internal disturbance.

The New Map of Europe.

[From the Paris Electe, Dec. 10.]

It is said that in virtue of an arrangement already concluded, and with the consent of

lready concluded, and with the consent of Ingland, Antwerp and the sea coast are to be given to Holland, Flanders and Brabant o France, and Luxembourg, with a part of Limburg, to Prussia. We have not seen the treaty, and we are not responsible for the mistakes of the propagators of those reports. Moreover, is the annexation possible without very, very liberal modifications in the domestic policy of France?

Facts and Fancies.

Gen. Grant, it is stated, had as his Christmas gift, the centre mansion of the three-known at Washington as "Douglas Row," built for Senator Rice, of Minnesota; the other two having been built for Douglas and Breckinridge. We shall now know General Grant's precise position in the row between Douglas and Breckinridge.

A miser recently died in Ohio from grief at his heavy income tax. He was probably subject to attacks of that sort. The Boston Advertiser says that the popu-

lar tune for this season is the festoon. Apro-pos of that, one might remark that a loco-motive whistle is like Raphael, because it executes cartoons. The Biddeford Journal describes a league of the young men of Saco, who call them-selves "Dashaways," and pledge themselves

to abstain from intoxicating liquor for one year. A better name would have been the Bishop Potter, of New York, has delivered

a sermon denouncing "operatic singing" in the Episcopal churches of that city. Will the churches submit when he re-choirs The Alta California says that cinnamon

colored bears are frequently trapped on the Sierras during the fall. A "cuir" color for bears. The "father of the fishmongers," in London, has just died at the age of a hundred. Might be called the "wale of years."

A man in New York hung himself because unable to pay his board bill. Nothing new for a man to suspend when he can't pay his debts. A French newspaper says only three of its

subscribers are bald, and they are in arrears for subscription. A lady friend remarks that the American papers are bawled every day, and in her-ears too. Brigands in Servia lately flayed one of their captives alive, as a hint to the others to hurry up their ransoms. Serve you right,

Why did'nt you hide yourselves before the brigands caught you? Miss Rushton's new theatre in New York opened successfully. She forgot the words of the opening address, but her beauty saved her. Rushed on without a dress, eh? Well, we must say that New York ideas of pro-

priety are getting frightfully French. Cain has found an apologist in Dr. Cummings, of London, who, in his "Lives of the mings, of London, who, in his "Lives of the Patriarchs," says that as Cain can never have seen a dead human being, or learned anything about death, or known that a heavy blow would destroy the vitality, of which, again, he can have perceived nothing, his ruilt was at the outside only manslaughter. Dr. Cummings should immediately go up head. But why is a man who can "smile, and smile and be a villain" like Cain? Because his guilt on the outside is only mans-laugh-

At the Providence depot in Boston, last evening, three drunken men attempted to prevent a colored man from getting upon the train, when he, after due caution, shot one of his assailants. We wonder how many barrels he emptied into him. Burglars operated slightly in Attleboro' Mass, Friday last. Amos Fuller lost \$15 from his vestpocket. They probably discovered that Amos was one of the lesser-

prophets. oseph Howard was recently sent to the Reform School in Michigan, as a boy, and discharged as a girl. She had worn boy's clothes for seven years without suspicion. Her habits were totally changed at the Reform School.

A little five year old boy who was missed from a town in Missouri last October, it now appears, was carried off by an eagle. His bones have been found on an island in Gasconade river. Just the river for such a story.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—On Saturday evening the wife of Frank A. Conner of Brewer, smelt smoke, and proceeding quickly to the kitchen, the smoke rushed out so as to nearly suffocate her, and the admittance of air caused the fire to blaze up so that all the doors in the room, and also one in the ad-joining room, bear the marks of the fire. She immediately stepped in, shut the door caught hold of a pail of water and dashed it on the fire; she then hurried to the cellar to obtain water from a cistern, but by accident lost the bucket, and was obliged to go back and get a small tin pail, and carry water to extinguish the fire, which she did unaided and without giving an alarm—thus by her remarkable coolness, saving the thickly-settled neighborhood from an extensive conflagration.—Bangar Whig.

A BOOKSELLER IN A QUANDARY. — A Paris letter says that M. E. Harnel is about to sue M. Lacroix for refusing to bring out his History of Robespierre, despite their contract. M. Lacroix has been sentenced to prison for the former's "Life of Marat," and had the whole edition seized by the police and thrown in the paper-mill vat; he s, therefore, afraid to bring out the volume

SUICIDE.—Josiah George, of West Leba non, N. H., committed suicide on Monday, 18th inst., by shooting himself. He used a common shot gun, placing his head near the muzzle and pulling the trigger with his