

# Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

VOLUME XX.—NO. 200

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1866.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

**MARRIED.**  
FLORENCE, the daughter of Richmond, Va., by the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, and Mary P., youngest daughter of James H. Gardner, Richmond.

**DIED.**  
ASSADY.—On Monday, 25th inst., Sarah, wife of the late Assady, in the 7th year of her age. She was buried in the cemetery at 10 o'clock.

**DIED.**  
On the 25th inst., Mrs. Frances A. Clark, in the 60th year of her age. She was buried in the cemetery at 10 o'clock.

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On the 25th inst., Elizabeth Hanson, in the 60th year of her age. She was buried in the cemetery at 10 o'clock.

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(For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

**RECONSTRUCTION.**

"Flow no more, O burning tear-drops, Flow no more! All the mourning and the sadness, All the warring and the madness, All are o'er."

All the long and wearying anguish, All the slaughter and the pain, They are past, and past forever, They will never come again.

And to yesterday waving weeping, Lo, the morrow hath in keeping Peace and calm forevermore."

Flow ye o'er, O bitter teardrops, Flow ye o'er! Answer, New Orleans, are sadness, Frenzied hate and murderous madness, Past and o'er?

Are these tears of blest rejoicing, By what drops of consolation Are your cities, Southern nation, Now so near?

We must laugh, but low and softly In our new fraternal joy, Let us wake the echoes sleeping Round the grave in Illinois.

Is a year so long for mourning, O'er the shattered and the slain? May God grant us in His mercy That our dead did not in vain!

Who shall bid us cease our weeping, And forgo? By the grave and by the prison, Flow ye o'er!

Flow ye o'er, O bitter teardrops, Flow ye o'er! For the gladness hopes we cherished, With the Martyr they have perished, They will comfort us no more.

For the brave, the unreturning, And the darkness folds around us, And 'tis deep, And our mourning and our sighing, Shall not cease, Though we hear false voices crying "Here is peace!"

Answer Dostie, answer Horton, Is there peace? LUCY H. HOOPER, 1325 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

**Philadelphia Artists.**

The majority of the artists of our city are now engaged in finishing pictures from their sketches of the beautiful in nature, during the period of their rustic wanderings last summer.

Visits to many of the studios have given us proof that our painters are most energetic in the pursuit of the beautiful; for, on their canvases we saw many souvenirs of the North-western lakes, the primitive woods of Pennsylvania, the ever-glorious Niagara, and of the quiet sunset-light that crowns the rocky peaks of New Hampshire mountains. The fellows in other walks of art are not in any way behind the landscape painters in diligence, and we would be pleased to enumerate some gems of genre pictures that have attracted our admiration, but that we prefer deferring special criticism for a future occasion.

Last year we assumed the pleasurable task of assisting the artists to establish a general sale of their Paintings, and by this method to bring them direct from their studios and place them in a hall or exhibition room immediately before connoisseurs and the public generally, believing that, by contributing their best productions, they could give a solid result of one city, and that the result would be a permanent feature in the art annals of our city. The first sale of the combined body of Painters was held a year ago, and the result was a success. The second annual repetition of the same will take place on the fourteenth of the next month, at McClees and McCann's Gallery, Chestnut street. Mr. B. Scott, Jr., will officiate. The Committee of Arrangements intend presenting a brilliant array of original pictures, by the first artistic talent of Philadelphia, comprising works of Art by Sully, Eastman, Moran, Lambdin, G. F. Bessell, Galvan, Faulkner, Knight, Ramsey, and many others.

All those who have the interest of the general fraternity at heart, will wish the movement a continued and increased success—a success that will be eminently deserved, both by the talent and energy of those engaged in the enterprise.

MR. HENRY VINCENT.—Last evening a remarkably intelligent and thoughtful audience collected at the Academy of Music to listen to the eloquent English orator, Mr. Henry Vincent. His topic was "The Great American Conflict," with especial relation to its English bearings, and the lecture was thoroughly worthy of the friend and co-worker with English "liberals" like John Bright, Richard Cobden, John Stuart Mill, Goldwin Smith and Newman Hall. He was gracefully introduced by Col. Forney, and held the undivided attention of his fine audience throughout the entire discourse. To-morrow evening Mr. Vincent lectures on "Oliver Cromwell." We have no doubt that it will be a very able effort.

**POPULAR LECTURES.**—We call attention to the course of lectures at National Hall, advertised by the Social, Civil and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania. Hon. George S. Boutwell will deliver the opening address on Friday evening next. Frederick Douglass, General Howard and Butler, Senator Jay, Judges Bond and Kelley, Theodore Tilton and other distinguished speakers are announced for future lectures, and the "Black Swan" will sing at the close of each.

**WILCOX & GIBBS SAWING MACHINES** are represented at various other places, and are recommended at various other places.

**DISORDERLY HOUSES.**—Phoebe Brown was before Alderman Toland, yesterday, for keeping a disorderly house at No. 123 Gothic street. She was held in \$800 bail to answer.

**EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.**

**The Reorganization of the French Army.**

A new American arm—Cherbourg vs. Brest—Mr. Bigelow and the Americans in Paris.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 27, 1866.—I mentioned recently the appointment of an Imperial Commission, with the Emperor himself at its head, for the reorganization and rearming of the French army. I observed, at the time, that the basis of the reform intended to be adopted, would, no doubt, be the Prussian, and also the American systems; and, I added, that "military France would probably discover, in the course of her investigation of the above subject, that she might learn many things, in the art of war, from a very soon to arise to illustrate the correspondence of the above remark. A formidable American rival of the terrible needle gun of Sadowa seems to have already presented itself. The circumstance that Lieutenant Lamson, of the U. S. Army, had, only yesterday, a lengthened interview, by special appointment, with the Emperor, to exhibit and explain to him the breech-loading magazine gun of M. Ball, of Windsor, Vermont, will not be uninteresting, I think, to Americans, either in a national or political point of view. I understand that the result of the interview and the examination of the weapon were in every way satisfactory and flattering to the American inventor; and that there can be little doubt that the French army will soon have the production of American genius placed in its hands. I am not in a position to speak more positively as to the details of the question at the present moment; but of the high estimation formed of M. Ball's gun by so competent a judge as Napoleon III., and of the probability of its adoption as a French arm, I am assured on the best authority. With regard to other objects of this Imperial military commission, there has been a great deal of not unnatural speculation indulged in, both by the public and the press; and it had been almost taken for granted that one of the results to be a reduction of the enormous standing army and of the consequently enormous budget of the Minister of War. These hallucinations have, however, I regret to say, been rudely and ruthlessly swept away by the *Monteur de l'Armée*, evidently speaking in a semi-official capacity. That military organ professes to be indignant that any Frenchman should be so unpatriotic as to dream of "reductions" in the army, which all the "recent events" which have occurred in Europe so far cry out against. There is not the slightest intention, therefore, according to the same authority, to diminish the peace establishment of 400,000 men. Only the reserve will be re-established in such a manner that the "war effective" may at any given moment be raised to a "respectable" figure, instead of the 600,000 which "all persons can readily comprehend to be how insufficient." What the "respectable" amount required is, the *Monteur de l'Armée* does not vouchsafe to inform us. But one thing is clear, and that is, that the tax-payers of France, as well as to Europe and the rest of the world, viz., that it will only in America that victorious armies (with their expenditure) melt away after their work is done, like snow-balls in the sunshine, or in the words of a memorable speech which still rings in the ears of evildoers and admiring Frenchmen—"return to Sabbath morning."

I have just had laid before me, with a request that I would mention it as a fitting subject for American appreciation, a memorial about to be presented to the Chamber of Commerce of Cherbourg to the Government, on the superiority of the latter port over Brest as a final touching point for the French mail steamers between Havre and New York. A great many causes of preference are alleged in support of such a change, on the ground of rapidity, security and commercial advantages. As regards the first, the memorial states that the reason originally assigned for these vessels now touching at Brest, instead of Cherbourg, was, originally intended, viz., that the former is 115 miles in advance of the latter, and that, therefore, there is ten hours gained for despatch and passengers, is altogether fallacious, inasmuch as, if the distance between New York and Paris be taken by great circle sailing, it will be found to be less by way of Cherbourg than by way of Brest. In point of security, again, the memorial insists that there can be no comparison between the two coasts or the two harbors, as shown by the difference in the rates of insurance for the dangerous coast of Brittany, and by the preference given by all vessels, both naval and commercial, which invariably run, in stress of weather, for Cherbourg instead of Brest. Considering that seven-eighths of the commercial affairs between France and the United States are transacted by way of Havre, the memorial thinks that it is unfair to expose such costly cargoes to the dangers of the coast of Brittany, and to higher rates of insurance, and to favor the route by way of Southampton. Such are, briefly, some of the grounds upon which the Chamber of Commerce of Cherbourg founds its application.

Finding that a very short remark which I permitted myself to make in my letter of the 24th October last, on the subject of the recall of the United States' Minister in Paris, had been strangely perverted in its significance, I hasten to explain all that I said or meant to say on the point. I should be extremely sorry if I were thought capable of indulging in personalities, or still worse, insinuations such as seem to have been imported to the words I made use of. I trust that the general style of this correspondence

is a sufficient answer to any reproach of the kind. But there are occasions when a correspondent is called upon to make his readers acquainted with some of the causes of what is taking place around him, as he hears them repeated by almost every one; and this was the case, it seems to me, regarding the above incident. It was a matter of common remark that the social relations between the late U. S. Minister and his family, and American society in Paris, had not been so smooth as generally understood; and that it seemed to have, very naturally, weighed both with the action of the Minister in giving and the authorities at home in accepting his resignation. This was the only "social point of view" in which I intended to represent the case, which was taking place; and if I alluded, with all becoming reserve and respect, I trust, to a "lady," it was simply because, as you know, that when one speaks of a Minister, his wife plays quite as important a part in his social capacity, as himself. This and this only was the remark I permitted myself to make on a subject of common observation and notoriety.

**THE GREAT UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.**

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

The note of preparation for the Universal Exhibition grows daily louder and stronger, as the work of the Imperial Commission itself approaches completion, and the public and the exhibitors themselves are called upon to take an interest and an active part in the proceedings. It has just been announced by the Commission that the erection on which they have been so long employed in the Champs de Mars, is now all but completed as to its general arrangements, and that the time is come for the exhibitors to bestir themselves seriously in the business of their installation; if they would not be behindhand for the day of opening. That the latter speech will be subject to no delay, and will inevitably take place on the 1st of April, as originally fixed, the Commission assures us. It may now be regarded as certain. Many of the allotted spaces have already been given up to the intended occupiers; and exhibitors are generally invited to address themselves to the delegates chosen for each class, who will afford them every information and assistance in the getting up their stalls; and also superintend the work of installation, so as to see that a general uniformity and harmony of plan and design pervade the internal arrangements. Many of the exhibitors, especially those of the French department, are to go to considerable expense in establishing themselves in a handsome fashion. Thus, for instance, the great house of Barbès, on the Boulevard Montmartre, is well known to and so largely patronized by American lovers of art, intends to install its splendid productions in bronze and what the French call metallurgy, or works in metal, in a most sumptuous manner, and at a cost of some \$30,000 or \$40,000. Their whole space will be enclosed by a metallic railing of most costly and elegant fabrication, and will be a work of art in itself. Within this enclosure will be found all that France can display of what is most beautiful and perfect in the production of bronze and enamel work. Going through the immense establishment of Barbès, the other day, in the Rue de Lancry, where all their castings are prepared, I found them busily employed upon the celebrated group of yesterday, before the Exposition, in his jaws, while two young boys sprawl admiringly below; a work of interest, and all Americans, being intended, as is well known, through the munificence of Mr. Stone and other American gentlemen, to be placed in the grounds of the Central Park, New York. This splendid composition by the French artist, Cain, will, however, I trust, be first exhibited next year in Paris, to show Europe what prizes America can give for the adornment of her principal cities. The group is just being reduced by the pantographic mechanical process to 1/47 of the original size, so as to be placed within the reach of private purchasers. I scarcely know a more tempting prospect, unless, indeed, it be the exquisite statuette of the Prince Imperial and his favorite Newfoundland dog, by Carpeaux, the Prince's drawing master, just now preparing for the *Empress* on her birth-day, the fête of St. Eugène, on the 15th inst. The little Prince is dressed in a knicker-bokker. His likeness is inimitable, and the faithful dog twines himself round his master's body and leans up into his face with the most lifelike expression. The group for the *Empress* is in silver and of large size.

The mention of these things (and of a thousand other such which might be named) reminds me that there is another set of persons besides the "exhibitors," whose interests will well deserve and require to be taken after in the course of next year in Paris. I mean the "visitors" to the Exhibition, and among these, American visitors in particular. We are assured here that these latter may not improbably amount to two millions in the course of the year. Now I feel that I can scarcely do a greater or more acceptable service to such a flood of our country people, arriving in such immense and often unknown city as Paris, than by directing them to certain and reliable sources of advice, direction and information, whether as regards the mode of living and establishing themselves, or transacting business, or finding pleasure, or spending, or what perhaps is yet more important, saving for them. It happens that such an advantage at the present offers itself to them as scarcely to be said to have before existed in this capital. Colonel Norton, our able and indefatigable General Commissioner for the United States, and Special Commissioner for the State of New

York, at the Universal Exhibition, has opened spacious rooms, at 14 Rue Aubry, in the centre of Paris, and near the Grand Hotel. There Americans will find the most extensive collection of United States newspapers to be met with, open by gas-light till 10 o'clock. Banking and Commission business in all its branches is, of course, transacted. But what is more important still, perhaps at such a moment of influx and confusion, is that Americans arriving in Paris can be put on cars by Norton & Co., as to all the ways of the place, how and where to live best as they wish, how to make their purchases, how to avoid being imposed upon, how a lady may best buy her cashmere shawl or first Parisian bonnet, or a amateur her first bronze, or painting, or case of champagne—of two fine vineyards of which wine the house has just become the proprietors. I will say no more than to add that I know no more than to commend to our worthy Commissioner, and him to whom we shall chiefly owe the promised visit of the Seventh regiment to Europe.

**FROM NEW YORK.**

New York, Nov. 27.—Judge Betts delivered an important decision yesterday, in the case of *Chambers v. The Metropolitan*, which required a very close analysis of the principles of neutrality. The argument establishes the distinction between merely selling and exporting merchandise to the market of a belligerent, and the fitting out of a vessel to cruise directly from our ports against the enemy's commerce. The *Meteor* was condemned upon this ground. The eighty-third anniversary of Emancipation day was duly celebrated yesterday by the officers and crew of the National Guard and Infantry by Governor Fenton. In the evening a serenade was given to the Governor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; and good display of fireworks wound up the celebration.

The investigation of the charges against Comptroller Brennan was commenced yesterday at the Police Court. A report by Attorney Hickock was the principal witness examined, and his evidence went to show that his bills for a short period were not paid because the Comptroller had refused to sign them. Some light was also thrown on a charge against Fernando Wood and his payment, and other points of more or less interest brought out. Two copies of the Comptroller's report were among the witnesses examined. The case was adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock.

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