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CEBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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BASH STEPS. XXIII.

Paris!-I suppose Paris begins with the

Louvre. But even the Louvre, with its fifteen component museums, partakes of the infinity and bustle of Paris, and is far from easy to describe. I can do nothing unless I get into some cool, quiet place, and into the presence of some elevating and calming influence. Perhaps Polymnia will be willing to help me this once more.

The Polymnia of the Louvre dwells among the antique sculptures in the long gallery, which fronts the Seine, and which Louis XIV built from the designs of the physician Claude Perrault. I shall find her among her associates, the severe and peaceful marbles of ancient Greece.

As I enter the grand old hall my eye commands without interruption the whole length of it. There are the kind marble Muses, and among them the lyrist Polymnia, muffled to the chin in veils of stone. She looks as if she knew everything, and was turning the universe to music in her brain. Around her hair are bound two circles of wild roses, whose petals have not shriveled in a thousand years. Her breast and her arms are leaned upon a savage pedestal of rocks which ought to burst into flowers without delay. Her head and her hands and feet emerge like soft birds from the complications of the drapery, which is strained around her in manifold flutings, intended possibly to express in their sharpness and unison the cords of the harp. Her very robes seem capable of music, while the Muse escapes from them in her soft divine extremities, like Isis from the corner of the

"None knows, none understands What flowers are like her hands; Though you should search all lands Wherein time grows, What snows are like her feet— Though his eyes burn with heat

Yet no man knows." I have fancied that this high creature, for whom all things are lyrical, has taken me somewhat under her protection. I should

unspeakable Venus of Milo. It is the mos Christian of all pagan imaginings: its gesture, at once winning and imperious, commands the world to come and taste of ennobled love. The Venus of Milo was the patroness of poor Heine, in those sad latter days of his at Paris. He used to call her Our Blessed Lady of Milo. Our more blessed lady of Nazareth, with that holy thing that was born of her, was unknown or unheeded by him, and he reposed for succor upon the most recherche and exquiaite paganism he could find. Just before he died he dragged himself from his "matress grave" hither to the Louvre, a palsied skeleton, to visit his Lady in her shrine. He says he threw himself at her feet in a rapture of tears. And the goddess beamed and melted for him upon her pedestal and seemed to understand him. "But I cannot help thee; seest thou not I have no arms?" And so Heine went home and died in his sadstony, beautiful paganism, having long ago smiled away the offer of the one arm that is not shortened and that could have helped

Polymnia, an immortal melody, leans her chin on one soft hand and contemplates all things. She stands among others of the nine. At the extremity of her hall, from a floor of costly mosaic, springs the gigantic figure of M elpomene, as if she would lift the roof with her lofty head. This head the sun never touches; it is dim, in its cold, allcomprehending smile, under the eternal shadow of twilight and of tragedy. It is dim because it lies high. But the breast, when I saw it this evening, was warm with a fluttering light of gold, which streamed over it from the great window and covered it with a luminous shield. In one hand lay the mask, the antique features fixed in hor . ror, and the moulh set to bray of panic and

disaster. All around were assembled the vast ideas of antiquity, stamped upon the rock, and gathered hither from many places. Here were the Germanicus and the Jason, the superb combatant we know as the Fighting Gladiator, the Venus of Arles, a relic of Roman Gaul, the Silenus who dandles the infant Dionysius, with scores of others whose fame has rung around the earth. The glorious halls are quiet and studious. Jason and Germanicus are the master spirits now of the room where Molière used to play before the court, and where Henry IV. wedded Margaret of Valvos. Those shining scenes are replaced by a society of pale students. trying to catch for their pencils the secret of the Muses and divinities around. And the

lady-artists come also among them. Lady-artists were born to be distractions and bewilderments. By some influence that shakes from their earrings or pervades their back hair, they make the male students erratic and good for nothing. There is one, half-way up a ladder, on a level with the girdle of the Melpomene, whose proportions she is copying and slandering. The artists look, not upon their proper models, but on her, and most of them have reproduced her in some of her least resistible poses, around their margins. She works away, boldly

enough, and you would not suppose she dreamt of the males; but I suppose her draperies and effects are principally for

Draperies! What a sex it is, that has not even invented a costume that serves the chief end of a costume! Lift a lady a foot or two above the ground she habitually treads, and her clothing becomes an indelicacy. The lady of the Louvre has been forced to apply for covering to the wardrobe of her step ladder. This apparatus has a kind of canvas lining, and politely shelters the daughter of Eve with its shirt. In other situations I see ladies relying upon the petticoats belonging to balustrades, staircases and galleries, their own having quite failed them. And I have even seen-but you will never believe me-ladies borrowing their horses' pocket handkerchiefs!-opening the faithful creatures' saddle pockets, serenely dressing their noses, and returning the lace to the toilet it properly came from.

In the upper rooms, which imprison the glowing sun of Venice and the heavens of Rome upon the canvases of Titian and Raphael, you see more of these lady painters on their ladder pedestals; many of them are womanly, faithful creatures, working on panels or on vases or on tiles from the priceless examples around them. Hilds lives there day by day, among the raptures and beatitudes of the old Roman saints, until their purity has passed into her pale and noble face. But it takes a large variety to make the world we call Paris, and you will see Purity and Pleasure side by side. In the Rubens portion of the Louvre you may be struck with a dark, rich face, which you are certain you have seen before, Where? Where, but in Gerôme's Almeh-the picture they call the ventre, on account of the settled gravitation of the trousers and the morbid short-waistedness of the jacket there represented. The ikeness is expressed with Gérôme's infallipencil-and you have caught the Almeh painting away like Jezebel among the flamboyant Rubenses of the Long Gallery.

ENFANT PERDU. Facts and Fancles.

The following letter, by its address, is evidently designed for this department of the paper. As it so effectually demolishes all our arguments against the "Fatal Five Hundred," the magnanimity implied by its publication will be admitted by the most benighted stockholder: benighted stockholder:

"MILLEFLEURE PLACE, Dec. 28, 1866.—
To Facts and Fancies', My servant
has just cleared the breakfast table,
and I, having naught to claim me until the dinner hour, mean to bestow a little while upon you. You are, I doubt not, quite a clever fellow, but have unfortunately chosomewhat under her protection. I should like to sit long at her white feet and learn to set the world to music.

Near by, with still more of ineffable divinity about her, stands the Empress of Love, the queen of all sculpture forever, the procedule Venne of Mile. This the most londer at Balaklava, but your onset on builded, at Balaklava, but your onset on builded, at Balaklava, but your onset on builded, at Balaklava, but your onset on builded. undred" at Balaklava, but your onset on

our set is not the thing.
"Injureus you cannot; but, believing that a fair statement of certain facts, perhaps un-known to you, may mollify the vindictive ness of your misdirected attacks, I hasten to lay them before you. You should, in the first place, not forget that each individual in the stockholders' pen, (as you are pleased to term it,) represents at least five shares, (par value \$100 each,) of the aforementioned stock Call in arithmetic to your mentioned stock. Call in arithmetic to your aid and find out how much capital is thus represented. As you are no fool and are, therefore, not devoid of the respect due to

vealth, you can readily infer my meaning "You may answer me that capital repre sents itself and that even if the stockholders were out of existence, the capital they now possess would still exert its power over humanity. Perhaps this is so. But you should not forget that in our stockholders you must also respect the wisdom, the inteligence and the virtue which are, in this country, almost invariably the concomi

You had better, by far, remember that we constitute a sort of art-senate, whose dicta form the judgment of our audiences Look down upon us, from your compli-mentary seat, and behold how many have actually grown bald in the service of art, and pause before you again fling your witticisms at men whose active brains have ac

iually worked the hair off their heads.
"You suggested that the stockholders, seats should be differently distributed. I freely agree with. At present, our seats are the worst in the house. Just imagine my suffering when I inform you that I can never find a vacant place except in the vicinity of the trombone. Reflect on this, and endeavor to realise how poor a return this is for the service I rendered the Divine art when I became the owner of five shares of Academy stock, and cease your abuse of the ive hundred.

"If you will comply with my request, I will send you a few good jokes which are, as yet, unknown out of our set:

"Yours, an injured but forgiving, "STOCKHOLDER." A singular scene lately occurred in a parish church in the west of England. It pears that the rector is very much opposed to persons coming into church after the commencement of the service, and when they do come in he always stops his reading until they are comfortably seated, and then proceeds. It happened on a recent Sunday that his own servants—two sisters—came in late, when the clergyman paused as usual, but when he accorded the relief and before the second of the relief to the relief t — and Kate Smonth's notice to leave my service, in con sequence of your coming late to church."
The young women blushed crimson, and

the congregation audibly tittered. The Galaxy says: "It has been doubted whether negro attendants were known in England before the seventeenth century. Perhaps the following passage from 'Paralise Lost,' may settle the question:

With goddess-like demeanor forth she went Not unatterded; for on her, as a queen, A Pomp of winning graces waited still."

Thad. Stevens proposes to destroy the State of Maryland, which never did secede, The Radicals only hold Pennsylvania by a hair, and when that breaks he will probably desire to dissolve the Keystone.—[Albany Argus.] The Argus should understand that if the Radicals hold Pennsylvania by the hair, they are not likely to let go. This is not a mere old Whig State.

A well-informed Frenchman recently sold his young and beautiful wife for five francs. A pretty good trade, as he had in place of one wife five hundred sent him.—(500 cen-

"Shall ladies have votes?" asked a stump speaker. "Certainly," replied a strong-minded woman in the audience. "Is wo-man made only to sew on buttons? And, if she is, it is against the law of mature to

turn away the needle from the poll."-Ex. Leuize has just commenced a study, in water color, for a large picture entitled "The Emancipators," which he intends to paint during the present winter. It will contain the portraits, as far as practicable, of the chief emancipators of the world, from the days of Moses to those of Abraham Lincoln. If he had made his period from Lincoln. to Moses, it would have been a good deal shorter.

Beard, the animal-painter, has just begun a painting illustrative of the saying, "It rains cats and dogs." The picture is not yet enough advanced to be described, as a confused mass of cats and dogs is the only part sketched in. It is, of course, kit-cat size.

There is one advantage in being a block-head, you are never attacked with low spirits or apoplexy. The moment a man can worry, he ceases to be a fool.

A workman in shop in Chicago whistled, which was against the rules, and had his head split open by a large cleaver in the hands of the boss. Served him right! He had probably split the ears of his boss, until patience ceased to be a virtue. "John, did you ever bet on a horse race?"

"No; but I've seen my sister Bet on an old The London Times of a recent date, safely remarks that "The decision of a Court is nothing if it is not decisive." Bunsby will

please make a note. Why is the human windpipe like the Pope's anathema? Because it is a neck's

The other day in Dubuque a grateful convalescent presented his physician with a \$400 piano. The poor fellow, in the delirium of his fever, probably thought he was a Bakin' and Ravin'.

A Berks county cattle-dealer paid a boy ten cents for two weeks' service. He would have earned more if his labor had not been People are still discussing the speech of General Butler, when he ate the apple thrown at him. Some prefer his apple and

ome—his-speech. If you want to gall a person to the quick, put ink under his nails. The gall of the ink

will go directly to the quick. AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATEES.—Mr. J.S. Clarke appears o-night in "The Rough Diamond" and 'Knights of the Round Table;" and "The Naiad Queen" will also be given at the Walnut. In each piece the cast is superb. At the Chestnut Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appear in three splendid pieces, assuming nine characters. At the Arch "Griffith Gaunt" will be repeated. We have given this noble version of the novel the highest possible praise, and can only repeat that the acting of Mrs. Drew, Mr. Mordaunt, Miss Price, Miss Annie Ward, and in fact every one in the cast is truly magnificent. The scenery and appointments (particularly of the fair scene) have never been expressed of the fair scene) have never been surpassed, even at Mrs. Drew's theatre, and they met with the most unqualified admiration. At the Academy of Music the Christmas entertainments close on New Year's night; those who have not seen "The Arabian Nights" and the Old Folks should not reglect the opportunities remaining. At the American holiday bills are still given. Signor BLITZ flourishes at Assembly Building nightly and on Wednesday and

aturday afternoons.

From the Pacific Coast. A Victoria (V. I.) telegram of December 19th, says that the British brig Ann arrived in Royal Roads that day, from Mauritius, bringing one hundred miles of telegraph cable from the ship Egemont, which put into that colony in distress. The Egemont

was discharging the remaining four hundred miles of cable, having to pay five thousand dollars for a coffer dam to contain it. sand dollars for a coller dam to contain it.

The Telegraph has a leading article in which the prosperity of Montana is contrasted with the retrogression of British Columbia. It inquires: "Must we come to the melancholy conclusion that in American the state of the erritory the race is maintaining its manliess, while in the British colony it is rapidly

degenerating." The barque Candace, from Rio de Janeiro with the other part of the cargo of the ship Carlyle, condemned at that port, arrived

here yesterday.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The memorial to Congress, asking a division of territory, will probably pass the Legislature. It is proposed to name the new territory Co-

The private grain circular states that our wheat receipts and exports for the past six months, are larger than for any entire year heretofore, and the surplus still remaining for exports is not far from one hundred and twenty-five thousand tons.
Gold deposits in the Branch Mint, Dec. 1st

to Dec. 22d, inclusive, at which time the Mint closed for the annual statement, 46,300 ounces, and the gold coinage about \$20,000.

Mining stocks show a continued and general decline. Yellow Jacket, \$1,200; Chollar Potosi, \$208; Imperial, \$130; Ophir, \$130; Belcher, \$134; Legal tenders, 76.

Tragedy in Minnesota

ST. PAUL'S, Minn., Dec. 28.—A terrible tragedy occurred at New Ulm, on Christmas Day. Two men, named Campbell and Liscomb, had come in from a trapping expedition. During an altercation in a saloon one of them stabbed a resident of Vew Ulm, one of them stadded a resident of vew Ulm, named Mr. Spinner, severing the main artery and causing death. The Sheriff arrested Liscomb and Campbell, and while on their way to jail, handcuffed, they were set upon by a mob, beaten with stones and sticke of conduced and then reserved from sticks of cordwood, and then rescued from the Sheriff and hung.

Even while hanging the mob cut and

hacked their bodies in a shocking manner. Their bodies were still hanging and frozen stiff the next morning. Campbell and Liscomb served in Company F,2d Maine Regi-ment, and were of good character and respectably connected.

The [Congressional Excursionists.

will probably reach sixty.

The Congressional Excursionists.

New Obleans, Dec. 28.—The Congressional excursion party arrived last night at a late hour. They have been entertained by the city officials and the citizens to-day. The bad weather, however, has somewhat marred the pleasures of the day. This evening there is a grand dinner given by the city in honor of the notables. To-morrow city in honor of the notables. To-morrow there will be a public reception, and then they will take their departure. They regret that their short stay will prevent them from receiving the many courtesles which the citizens wished to offer. The loss of life by the burning of the steamer Fashion, in the Mississippi river,

YEAR 1866.

Political and Military Events in the United States.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

The Disagreement Between the President and Congress.

FRANCE, MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES,

THE FENIAN MOVEMENTS, åc., åc., åc.

[Prepared Expressly for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] We give below, in as condensed a form as possible, a statement of the political and military events in our country during the year 1866, together with such occurrences in Canada, Mexico, &c., as were intimately connected with the policy and action of the Federal government

9. Correspondence sent to Congress by President Johnson, on Mexican question, comprising letters of Secretary Seward, Mexican agents, the French Minister in U. ,and French Minister for Foreign Affairs Correspondence covered nearly a year.
Among other things it stated, on the part of
the United States, that our Government was
in friendly relations with the Juarez Government of Mexico, and that President Johnson declined to receive a certain communication from an envoy of Maximilian. The rosition of our Government was, as stated in the correspondence, received with no satisfaction by the French Government. Subsequent papers show Secretary Seward as saying that while we are friendly to France, we can in no way encourage the stablishwe can in no way encourage the establishment of Maximilian's Empire in Mexico; in reply the French officials urge the recog nition of Maximilian's government as the best guarantee for good order in Mexico; to this Secretary Seward replies that such recognition seems to be impracticable,
10. In reply to a message frem United
States Senate, the President states in a message that Jefferson Davis is imprisoned in consequence of an indictment for treason, though not formally arraigned, in the District of Columbia; that he is charged with trict of Columbia; that he is charged with treason; with conspiring to assassinate Lincoln; with murdering Union prisoners of war, &c. The President urges his speedy trial, suggesting a trial a before civil court in Virginia, but that Chief Justice Chase has held no court there since the capture of Davis and apparently will not for some time to come.—Order published mustering out Major Generals and Brigadier Generals of United States Volunteers to the number of 123.

Volunteers to the number of 128. 12. Orders issued by General Grant directing military commanders in rebel States to protect all officers and soldiers from civil prosecution for acts performed in execution of duty; to protect loyal citizens, and all persons holding abandoned lands under Presidential authority, from suits or judgments in consequence of their former acts, and to protect l colored persons from prosecution for any offences for which whites are not punished in like manner.—Correspondence transmitted by U. S. Minister Adams, between himself and the English minister in reference to pirate Shenandoab; payment de-manded by Mr. Adams for American ships burned, and the surrender of the Shenan doah on her arrival at an English port, together with prosecution of officers and crew for piracy. The British authorities discharged the Shenandoah's crew, returned the pressel to the U.S. the vessel to the U.S., and refused to make compensation.— President Johnson, in message to Congress, declined to issue a proclamation declaring Colorado admitted as a State on the ground of informality in the adoption of a State Constitution by the

territory; he submitted the question to the Legislative Department of the Government Legislative Department of the Government for consultation and action.

13. Excitement among the Fenians. Letters from Jas. Stephens, Central Organizer of the Irish Republic, published, declaring his confidence in J. O'Mahoney as chief of the Princhest Confidence in J. O'Mahoney as chief of the J

the F. B. in the U. S., and appointing him representative, financial and otherwise of the I. R. for the U. S. and Canada. 15. Iowa, by her Legislature, ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing

slavery.

18. Negro suffrage bill passed by House,

18. Negro suffrage black persons to at Washington, allowing black persons to vote in the District of Columbia; vote ayes, 116, nays 54.—D. S. Walker recognized by President Johnson as Provisional Governor

of Florida. 19. To Sir F. Bruce, British Minister at Washington, a despatch from Earl Clarendon is sent, alleging that the British Government had no evidence of the piratical character of the crew of the Shenandoah. Also at same time time correspondence took place between Earl Clarendon and Minister Adams, in which the latter declares that he sees no use of furnishing evidence against Englishmen enlisted on the Shenandoah, as previous experience had shown its futility.
23. Senate of New Jersey ratified amend-

ment to the Constitution.
24. Major-General Sheridan arrests and sends to Fort Jackson, Gen. R. C. Crawford, a filibuster, who had been in the attack on Bagdad, on the Rio Grande.

25. The Kentucky House of Representatives for the second time rejected Constitu-28. Gen. H. W. Mercer (rebel), acquitted of the murder of Union soldiers, at Sa-

vannah.

President

FEBRUARY. 12. Anniversary of birth of Lincoln celebrated at the Capitol in Washington by an oration by Hon. George Bancroft, in presence of the President, the Supreme Court. Members of Congress, Diplomatic Corps, &c. 17. Gen. Grant issued an order to Department Commanders to send to his headquarters copies of disloyal newspapers, with a view to their suppression. Gen. Grant also

revoked the order suppressing a prominent journal in Virginia, by direction of the

18. The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of South Carolina returned into union with union with "The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States," declaring all action inconsistent therewith null. 19. President Johnson vetoes Freedmen's Bureau bill, passed by Senate and House.
20. Effort made to pass Freedmen

Bureau bill over Presidential veto in the Senate unsuccessful; for the bill 30, against 18, absent 2. House passed by ayes 109 to nays 40 a resolution declaring that no senator or representative shall be admitted to Congress from the eleven rebel States until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to representation.

13. F. Smyth (Union), elected Governor of New Hampshire by nearly 14,000 majority over Sinclair (Dem.).—In the United States Senate a bill admitting Colorado into the uniber of persons in each State; states Senate a bill admitting Colorado into the uniber of persons in each State; of President and Vice-President, or for

the Union was defeated.

19. Hon. J.L. Motley, Minister to Austria, instructed by Secretary Seward to protest against a reported arrangement to send asversi thousand Austrian troops to Mexico several thousand Australian to aid Maximilian.

27. Civil Rights bill, passed by both Houses, vetoed by the President.

APRIL.

2. President Johnson issued proclamation declaring that the rebellion was overthrown in all the States in which it had hitherto existed, naming them all save Texas, and that is hereafter to be regarded as at an end.

—J. R. Hawley (Union) elected Governor of Connecticut by small majority, with Union majority in both branches of Legislature. ature.

4. Gen. A. E. Burnside (Union) elected Governor of Rhode Island.
5. Official information made public in France that the French troops were to evacuate Mexico during November of the present year and in More and November of the present year and in More and November of the present year and in More and November of the present year and in More and November of the present year and in More and November of the present year and in More and November of the present year and in More and November of the present year and present year and in March and November, 1867.

6. Secretary Seward wrote to our Minister at Vienna, Mr. Motley, that in the event of hostilities being carried on hereafter in Mexico by Austrian subjects under the command or with the sanction of the government at Vienna, the United States will feel themselves at liberty to regard those hostilities as constituting a state of war by Austria against the Republic of Mexico, and in regard to such war, waged at this and in regard to such war, waged at this time and under existing circumstances, the United States could not engage to remain as silent or neutral spectators.

7. Senate passed Civil Rights bill over

7. Senate passed Civil Rights bill over Presidential veto—yeas 33, nays 15.

9. House passed Civil Rights bill over the veto—yeas 122, nays 41. Epeaker Colfax thereupon declared that the bill had become a law.—Loan bill passed by the U.S. Senate as it came from the House.

16. Further instructions given to our Austrian Minister by Secretary Seward, protesting against the sending of Austrian iroops to Mexico as an unwarrantable in-

troops to Mexico as an unwarrantable in-terference in Mexican affairs, and an attempt to erect there a European military despotism, to which the United States cannot submit.

17. In reply to a despatch of Gen. Tilson, commanding United States troops in Georgia, Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend replied by order: "The President's proclamation does not remove martial law, or operate in any way more than President's operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be obtained through the medium of civil authority."

18. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, arrested for treason, &c.; released from Fortress Monroe

1. A death, believed to be the first, from Asiatic cholera, occurred in New York, a British vessel with over one thousand passengers having arrived at the quarantine of that port, announcing the loss of 38 lives rom this cause.

2. About this period serious troubles took place in Memphis, Tenn., in which the rebels appeared to be the aggressors, resulting e massacre of about thirty negroes, th burning of colored school houses, and the destruction of much other property. The events created great excitement throughout the North and showing the "unreconstructed" spirit of the late rebels.

structed" spirit of the late rebels, 10. By vote of yeas 128, nays 37, the House at Washington passed the Constitutional Amendments reported by the joint committee to form the basis of a system for the restoration of the rebel States to representation in Congress.—Stephens, the sentation in Congress.—Stephens, chief of the Fenians, arrived from France it New York and had grand reception from his supporters.
15. President Johnson vetoes bill admit-

ing Colorada

Several deaths from cholera occurred in New York, and two vessels which had lost passengers from this cause also arrived at quarantine below the city.
31. Fenian invasion of Canada actually begun; a poorly armed and officered detach-ment crossed Niagara river and "captured" Ft. Erie; they then began an advance towards Chippewa, and went into camp at French-man's creek. Another detachment crossed

JUNE. 2. The Fenians in Canada were encountered at Ridgeway, or "Limestone Ridge," by the Canadian Volunteers, and the former drove the latter back, with small loss on both sides; at a place called Waterloo the Fenians were also successful in a short en-

from Vermont into Canada.

5. About this date the Fenian invasion of Canada was discovered to be a failure; the officers and men endeavored to get back to the United States, some seven hundred of them being captured by the U.S. gunboat Michigan, but discharged immediately on recognizance to appear before a U.S. Court; a circular was issued by the U.S. Attorney General, directing the arrest of all Fenians who may be guilty, or against whom there is probable ground of suspicion of violating the neutrality laws.

6. President Johnson issued a Proclama-

tion against the Fenian invasion of Canada. General Sweeney, commanding the Fenian army, arrested at St. Albans, Vt., and "President" Roberts, of the I.R., arrested at New York, but subsequently discharged without suffering much incon-

9. The Fenians had attacked Canada from the Niagara river and from Vermont: the former detachment had been driven back previously, and at this date the invaders from Vermont got safely back into that State, having accomplished nothing what-

eyer.

13. House of Representatives, by a vote of 120 yeas to 32 nays, adopted the proposed amendments to the Unstitution of the United amendments to the Constitution of the United the Senate the presented in the Senate the Senate the presented in the Senate th States, as amended in the Senate the previous week, by a vote of 33 ayes to 11 nays.
They are as follows—
"Resolved, By the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the folof both Houses concurring, that the lol-lowing article be proposed to the Legisla-tures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of

the Constitution, namely—
"Article—, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they

exciting incians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of Freeident and Vice-Fresident, or for United States Representatives in Congress; executive and judicial officers, or the mem-bers of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such States; heing twenty-one years of one and citizens being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one

whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"Section 2: No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States. viously taken an oath as a member of Con-gress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insur-rection or rebellion against the same, or given and or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

of each House, remove such disability.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not pressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United Statesner any State shall assume or pay any debt or sbligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."—Constitutional amendments ratified by Connecticut Legislature. Connecticut Legislature.

1. Another order issued by Gen. Grant. 1. Another order issued by Gen. Grant, directing that officers, agents, oitizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective ef color be protected by district and post commanders, wherever civil authorities neglect or fail or are unable to bring to punishment offenders against them.

4. The usual celebration of the day took place in all loyal and in some parts of rebel States; it was signalized by a terrible fire

place in all loyal and in some parts of rebel. States; it was signalized by a terrible fire at Portland, Me., and by an address issued by the Democratic members of Congress, approving of the "Wigwam" Convention to be held at Philadelphia, August 14th. proposed by a "Johnson" club at

vention to be held at Philadelphia, August 14th, proposed by a "Johnson" club at Washington.

11. Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, in a published letter, gives in his adhesion to the "Policy" of President Johnson as opposed to the views of Congress.

12. Postmaster General Dennison, not agreeing with Johnson's "Policy" sent in his resignation.—Hon. A.W. Randall was subsequently appointed to succeed him.

16. President Johnson vetoed bill continuing Freedmen's Bureau for two years; it

uing Freedmen's Bureau for two years; it was taken up in both Houses of Congress, and passed notwithstanding the vete, by the and passed notwithstanding the veto, by the following vote: Senate—yeas 33, nays 12. House—yeas 104, nays 33.—Attorney General Speed resigned his post in consequence of non-agreement with President Johnson's "Policy." Hon. H. Stanberry, of Kentucky, was subsequently appointed.

tucky, was subsequently appointed.
18. News reaching the Mational Capital that the House of Representatives of Tennssee Advantage the essee had ratified the reconstruction amendment to the Constitution of the United States ment to the constitution of the United States by a vote of 43 year to 11.nays (two refusing to vote), the whole number constituting a querum—a motion was made to discharge the Committee on Reconstruction from the consideration of the case of Tennessee, so as to bring the matter before the House. It was postponed until the next day, when it was carried in the House by a vote of 125 year to

12 nsys.
23. The Senate having passed the bill for the admission of Tennessee, with amend-ments, the House concurred in said amendments and passed the act by yeas 92, nays 25, 24. President Johnson approves of the Tennesses bill with a bad grace, arguing to show that there were certain defe proceedings connected with the bill, and showing that though the result suited him, the intermediate steps were illegal and contrary to his "Policy."

25. Tennessee delegation admitted to the House of Representatives at Washington.
Senate confirmed Lieutenant General II. S. Grant as "General," and Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut as "Vice Admiral."—Hon. M. Fowler admitted to U. S. Senate, as a member from Tennessee. 26. Major Gen. W. T. Sherman confirmed by U. S. Senate as Lieut. General; Brig.-

oy U.S. Senate as Lieut, General; Brig.— Gen. W. S. Hancock as Major General; Lieut, Col. E. O. C. Ord as Brig. General; and Com. D. D. Porter as Vice Admirat. 27. Secretary Harlan, of the Interior Department, resigned his post, in consequence of non-agreement with the President's "Policy."—Hon. D. D. Patterson, of Tennessee, made eligible in the opinion of the Senate, for admission to the U.S. Senate, by a vote of \$5 to 2, absolving him from taking a portion of the test oath; the House next a portion of the test oath; the mousement day laid the resolution on the table, but the Senate declared that he should be admitted without regard to the action of the House.

28. Atlantic telegraph cable successfully landed at Heart's Content, Nova Scotia, and messages sent to and from Valentia bay, Ireland.

30. This day was signalized by the New Orleans massacree; a State Convention, composed mainly of "Radicals" had been reconvened, against the wish of a portion of the State authorities, who maintained that its powers had ceased. It was supposed that the Convention would pass the "Constituthe Convention would pass the "Constitutional Amendment" and establish negro suffrage. The rebel Mayor (Monroe,) of New Orleans, with a rebel police, and with the aid of prominent rebel citizens, determined to stop the proceedings of the body at any hazard; the occasion was furnished by the marching of occasion was furnished by the marching of a negro procession to the Convention hall. Opinions differ as to whether there was any provocation for a rebel attack, but the result was that the procession was fired on, and the participants either killed in the streets or driven into the convention hall. which was besieged, entered, and those found there were mangled or killed, if unable to escape. According to the report of General Baird, the following were the losses in this riot. killed 1 and wounded 8 among white citizens attending convention; 2 killed, 9 wounded, who were not members; total number of whites killed and wounded. 20; blacks, 34 killed, wounded 119; total blacks killed and wounded, 153. There blacks killed and wounded, 153. There were many whose names could not be had. and General Baird reported an estimate of