

# Daily Chronicle

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

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OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1867.

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## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

### LETTER FROM PARIS.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

PARIS, Tuesday, June 11, 1867.—We are still under the emotion of the attempted assassination; and, as I intimated in my last letter, we were very likely to prove the case, the incident has tended to establish the popularity of the Czar more than anything else that could have happened. The better feelings of the French people have been completely aroused, and from every quarter of the Empire addresses of congratulation on the escape of his guest and himself are pouring in daily to the Emperor Napoleon. The revolution of popular feeling may be said to be complete. The conduct of the Czar on the occasion is just of the right sort to catch the humor of the French people. Not only did he refuse to shorten his visit one hour, but he would not change his habits, or adopt any of the precautions which his friends urged upon him. The Czar, like most persons who are doomed to be pestered with ceremony all their lives, delights in nothing so much as an opportunity to get rid of state. Some of his habits since he has been in Paris are very remarkable, and remain quite unknown to the world in general. Some traits were related to me by a member of the Russian Embassy, closely attached to his person. For instance, every day the Czar has been in Paris he rises very early, and goes to his horseback at the private park of the Elysee, and rides through all parts of the capital and neighborhood, making himself thoroughly acquainted with them and with the aspect of the working population at that hour. It is so usual in Paris for gentlemen and ladies to ride very early at this season of the year, that the Czar is never noticed, and passes by many a group who little guess who is observing them. On the Wednesday before the attempt made to shoot him, the Emperor told Baron Budge, his Ambassador, that he had often heard of the Café Anglais, that he was determined to dine there, and desired him to arrange the party. The Baron did so and strict orders were given that not the slightest recognition should be made by the master of the café, or any one into the secret. After the attempt took place, the Ambassador tried to persuade the Czar not to go. But he would not hear of giving up his "mark." On the contrary, he was in the greatest spirits, and not only dined in one of the little cafés *particulière* of the café, but the cook, there being a well-known character, the Emperor had him up after dinner, and amused himself with cross-examining him in his "Art," after which, he gratified him by letting him know for whom he had cooked the dinner. In fact, both the Czar and his sons came to Paris fully disposed to amuse themselves like boys on the sands, and even after what has happened, it is said that the Grand Duke Vladimir is so enchanted with the place, that *comme tout le monde*, and quite *à l'Américaine*, he can't bear to leave it.

It is to be wondered at, Paris is, at this moment, just in full beauty; the weather has been everything that is most delightful, and *de facto* succeeds *de jure* so rapidly that it may indeed be said of all the splendid ceremonies which are passing here, that "panting Time toils after them in vain." The two most magnificent festivities of the period of the visit of the Sovereigns have been the ball on Saturday at the Hotel de Ville, and that last night at the Tuilleries. At the former, about 8,000 invitations were issued, and some 20,000 requests for tickets were made. The Prefect said politely in excuse, "he couldn't accept everybody." The scene was even more wonderful than when the Queen of England and her husband were here in 1855, and when the cost of decoration for flowers alone was over 60,000 francs. These *feats* will be repeated for the Sultan, and for the Shah of Persia, if he comes, though his advent has been spoken of somewhat less confidently of late.

Last evening the whole sky of Paris was red with the illumination of the Reserved Garden of the Tuilleries, in which 50,000 jets of gas, costing the Emperor 40,000 francs, joined with two electric lights, and Bengal fires, innumerable, turned night into day, until the early summer sun rose again to eclipse his artificial rival. There was a grand dinner and ball at the Palace; and the grounds were then lighted up in order that the company might descend into them from the heated salons and enjoy the delicious temperature of the external atmosphere. The party was comparatively select. For not more than one thousand invitations were issued. It was remarked, however, that the carriages which conveyed the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia to the entertainment were both closely surrounded by guards. As I remarked before, the week which has passed will probably be the climax of the season. The most important guests are already on the wing. Today the entire party go to visit the Chateau and Forest of Fontainebleau, after which the Czar does not return to Paris, but goes on to Stuttgart. The King of Prussia also leaves to-day, the Emperor Napoleon having promised him, in his return visit to Berlin, to be said that one of the last acts of the Czar before leaving, will be to ask his host to spare the life of Bercyowski, his intended assassin.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Canadian Commission of Inquiry Accepted by the Sultan.—The Commission to Assemble in Constantinople.

BERLIN, June 22, 1867.—It is asserted in political circles here that the government of Russia and the Sultan have accepted the proposal of the Emperor of Prussia, France, Russia and Italy for a joint commission of investigation into the situation of affairs in Candia.

The commission, to be appointed by the Christian Great Powers and the Sultan, will assemble in Constantinople.

### A WAR ASPECT.

France Purchasing Horses in Hungary.—Paris, June 22, 1867.—Persons just arrived in this city from Hungary report that the Emperor Napoleon continues to purchase horses for the use of the French army on a large scale at this country.

### PRUSSIA.

Count Bismarck Recruiting His Men.—The Queen Going to England.

BERLIN, June 22, 1867.—The Prime Minister, Count Bismarck, has left the city and gone on a visit, and to be undertaken for the recruitment of his health, into Pomerania.

The Queen of Prussia leaves on a visit to Queen Victoria, and will be in Windsor Castle next Tuesday.

## HUNGARY.

### Legislative Interpellations to the Cabinet.

PESTH, June 22, 1867.—In the Lower House of the Legislative Diet M. Berrath, a member of the party of the "Left," demanded to know when the Government would bring in, or would they bring in, measures in the shape of bills for the emancipation of the Jews, the exposition of the civil policy of the country as regards other political and religious disabilities, the reorganization of the military system, about the concordat with Rome, and a reform of the navigation laws.

### THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR.

#### Napoleon's Reply to the Exhibition Commission Congratulations.

PARIS, June 23, 1867.—The Emperor Napoleon has forwarded an autograph letter to Marshal Vaillant, requesting him to transmit the thanks of His Majesty to the Superior Council of the Paris Exposition for the address of congratulation which that body with reference to the safe occurrence of the 6th instant and his happy escape during the attempt made on the life of the Czar.

### RECONSTRUCTION.

#### General Sheridan Does Not Want to Extend the Time of Registration—An Opinion of Mr. Stanberry's Opinion.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—General Sheridan has sent General Grant a long letter, in which he has expressed his opinion on the subject of registration. He says that he is not in favor of extending the time of registration, and that he is in favor of the registration being completed in Louisiana at the time specified in the act of Congress. He says that he is in favor of the registration being completed in Louisiana at the time specified in the act of Congress.

### LETTER FROM GENERAL SICKLES TO SENATOR McCLURE.

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 18, 1867.—Hon. Henry Wilson, Secretary of the Senate.

Dear Sir:—It is probable, in view of existing circumstances, that you will be called upon to examine the case of the late Major-General Taylor. I am informed that you will be called upon to examine the case of the late Major-General Taylor. I am informed that you will be called upon to examine the case of the late Major-General Taylor.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Loss of Life and Property.—(From the Chicago Journal.)

We are sorry to hear that another very destructive conflagration, which occurred last evening in the West Division, consuming nearly one entire block of buildings, involving a total loss of over \$50,000, and the sacrifice of one human life.

The alarm was given at half-past 6 o'clock last evening, at which time smoke was seen issuing from building No. 23 on the street, a small wooden structure occupied as a shoe store. In a few minutes more the flames burst forth and spread rapidly from one building to another, and every moment acquired greater intensity. The Fire Department turned out with alacrity, and as soon as the steamers could possibly reach the scene of the conflagration, the work of extinguishment was begun. Much difficulty, however, was encountered owing to the scarcity of water. Had the supply of water been equal to the demand, probably the destruction of property would not have been more than half as great as it was.

From the original starting-point the flames moved westward on Lake street to the corner of Clinton, and then south to the alley running between Lake and Randolph. In the center of the block was a planing mill, where a considerable quantity of lumber was stored. This was very quickly ignited, and added materially to the intensity of the fire. The heat was so terrific that it was impossible to remain within the distance of a block. The firemen had a hard and hot job of it, but worked like heroes. In the course of two hours most of the lumber was consumed. The stores immediately back of the planing mill on Lake street, and those on the opposite side of the streets, both on Lake and Clinton, were all more or less engaged by water, the windows broken and the contents ruined.

The most melancholy incident of this disastrous conflagration was the death of a young lady named Amelia Salomon, whose sister occupied a cigar store fronting on Lake street. While the store was burning this young lady, knowing that her sister's children were yet in the rooms and would be suffocated, went into the house, regardless of her own safety, and succeeded in rescuing the whole family from the flames. The mother leaped from the second story to the street. Miss Amelia, still thinking there were others within the burning building, went to the window and ascended the stairs. She was never seen again alive. The probability is that she was immediately suffocated. About 9 o'clock her body was discovered by the police. It was literally burnt to a cinder, the limbs and head being burnt entirely off, and nothing left but the trunk. Her sister was well-nigh frantic when she beheld the charred remains borne along the street, and but for the interference of by-standers would have thrown herself upon the disfigured body, in a wild paroxysm of grief.

The aggregate loss by this disaster is something upwards of \$50,000, and probably \$20,000 of that amount is covered by insurance.

It is worthy of mention that this disastrous fire occurred in almost the precise locality of the greatest conflagration that ever visited Chicago—the never-to-be-forgotten disaster of October, 1859.

## MEXICO.

### A Sensational Story, via Panama—Re-bulldozing of 308 Impoverished.

(From the Panama, 27 and Herald, June 18.)

By way of Anapulo we have the confirmation of the fact that Queretaro, the capture of Maximilian and his forces. Our correspondent's letters give the particulars in detail, and will be read with much interest.

Queretaro, June 18.—To-day I have to communicate the fall of Queretaro, if you have not received the news already by way of Vera Cruz. We still lack details of the surrender as well as of the severe losses every time the Liberals, they had always to retreat again and shut themselves up on short provisions, and short ammunition too, so that finally, on the morning of the 15th, after the Liberals had stormed the central position of the Cerro de la Cruz, they surrounded the city. Maximilian, Miramon, Mejia, Mendez, Castille and others are all prisoners—what will be the fate of the Emperor is not known. Mendez will not get off, as it was he who had Ortegá and Salazar shot in Michoacan after he had surrendered.

Maximilian still held the City of Mexico on the 23rd inst., but forces were already advancing from Queretaro to assist Porfirio Diaz to put an end to the struggle, and no doubt the finale of the five weeks' campaign will be accomplished by a conservative or reactionary party have this time received such a defeat, and all their principal leaders cut off, that it will be a long time before they will appear in the field.

The "Camerilla" has already emigrated with the aid of the Liberals will have it all their own way, and we shall see how soon they will return to the city.

I enclose a copy of a letter from Queretaro, and an official despatch about the fall of that city: Queretaro, June 15, 1867.—I have just received a letter from Queretaro, in which they say that General Mendez and Quiroga fell in the last fight at Queretaro. The place was finally taken through the treachery of 400 Frenchmen who held the fort of Cerro de la Cruz, and who, at two o'clock on the morning of the 15th, went over to Corona, receiving as pay one doubloon per head—in all 400 ounces—and then went with Corona as guides to different positions. Maximilian, Miramon, Mendez and Quiroga fell in the last fight at Queretaro. The place was finally taken through the treachery of 400 Frenchmen who held the fort of Cerro de la Cruz, and who, at two o'clock on the morning of the 15th, went over to Corona, receiving as pay one doubloon per head—in all 400 ounces—and then went with Corona as guides to different positions. 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