

Evening Chronicle

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 81.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1867.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted.)
AT THE NEW BUILDING,
607 Chestnut street, Philadelphia,
BY THE
EVENING BULLETIN COMPANY.

GIBSON PEACOCK, BENJAMIN C. WALLACE,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. A. WILLIAMSON,
CONRAD SMITH, Editors.
The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week, payable to the carrier, or \$3 per annum in advance.

MARIED.
M'CALLAN'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHEAST
corner of 7th and Chestnut streets, the
corner of 7th and Chestnut streets, near 5th
and Chestnut street, above Eighth, solicited. 79-79-1/2
BLOOMACKER & CO.'S COLLABORATED
FINEST QUALITY SUPERIOR
any made in this country, and sold on most liberal
NEW SEASON'S FINEST PLAIN COMB
on hand for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly
attended to. Warehouse, 110 Chestnut street. 79-79-1/2

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CASTING PORCELAIN.

The Chinese claim that for fully five thousand years they have made pottery and porcelain. Everybody knows that pottery was made in Egypt, Assyria, and Babylon, and among the relics of Pompeii, Herculaneum and ancient Mexico, there are none more interesting than the rare specimens of the ceramic art that have from time to time been unearthed from their ancient resting-places. The Scriptures are full of allusions to pottery and the potter's craft, and the mind becomes bewildered with the details of Etruscan and Grecian wares and of the trials of "Pallissy, the Potter," and Josiah Wedgwood in their praiseworthy efforts to produce porcelain in France and England. We also have had some American efforts in the manufacture of porcelain; but the long experience of European and Chinese potters, and cheap labor, have proved to be obstacles that our American manufacturers could not contend with, and our experiments in the way of porcelain manufacture have, therefore, not resulted in great success.

The trouble was that our American manufacturers of this elegant and useful ware did not sufficiently upon the resources of their own mechanical and scientific skill, and "begin at the beginning," but they followed in the old beaten track which had been pursued since the days of Confucius and the Pharaohs. They had their "wheel" and their "throwings," their "paste" left to season and digest a year or two before it was used; their mixing up into moulds which were liable to twist and warp in drying, and finally all the risks and perils of the baking oven. It was left for a scientific Philadelphian in this period of grace to take a short cut around all these difficulties and to produce porcelain with just the same rapidity that glass-ware is produced, and with precisely the same certainty as to how the venture will turn out. Our inventor fuses his porcelain material just as the glass-blower prepares his material, and he turns up into the finished egg-shell ten-ness, the most elegant vase, a set of tiles, a fitted column, or an architectural ornament with entire certainty and unerring despatch. The necessary annealing, polishing and only are required to fit articles for market, and they can be put in the hands of the consumer when under the old system the moulder would be at work shaping out his articles and preparing them for the kiln.

To develop this novel innovation upon old modes of manufacturing articles of universal utility and use, a company has been formed. It is styled "The American Hot-cast Porcelain Company." It has its office, laboratory and temporary manufactory on Walnut street, below Thirty-third street, West Philadelphia. We paid a visit to this establishment a day or two, and examined its various products. There were all articles of household crockery that are usually made of porcelain—cups, saucers, mugs, pitchers, plates, vases, bottles, chimneys and shades for gas-lights or oil lamps, and excelsior and plates for doors, slabs for table and bureau tops; flower-pots; and so on in endless variety.

But what impressed us as the most important feature of the products of the works was what we will call "architectural porcelain." It must first be understood that the material is melted down of the finest quality, in which flint has a very large share. After being restored to almost its original condition by cooling, the articles produced have all the qualities of strength, imperviousness to the weather, &c., possessed by natural stone of the finest and toughest texture. In appearance it so closely resembles Italian marble that the keenest judge could not detect the difference. This material the Company works up into columns, dressings and ashlar for fronts of buildings, from pavement to cornice; steps, sills, door-frames, and, in fact, almost everything that can be made in marble, stone or iron. Then for inside work it furnishes wash-boards and wainscoting, mantels, wash-stands, brackets, columns, cornices, and everything usually made of marble or plaster.

The tiles, &c., made by the hot casting process have exactly the appearance of the finest marble; it is claimed for it that it possesses greater strength and durability than the natural marble. The casting of stone for architectural purposes has long been a problem that has exercised the shrewdest mechanics and the most scientific chemists. Its importance in the way of increasing the sum total of human comfort, adding elegance to our homes, and furnishing the thousand and one things usually made of marble or porcelain at a cheap rate, can scarcely be overestimated. The Chinese have for ages used porcelain as a material for building, and its durability has been tested by an experience of centuries in pagodas, temples, towers, &c., but there is a wide difference in favor of our new American porcelain in the fact that Chinese porcelain is simply baked clay, enamelled with porcelain, while the hot-cast porcelain is solid enamel from the heart to the surface.

The officers of the company that has taken this important enterprise in hand are practical workmen, architects and scientific men. The works are under the superintendence of Messrs. Waldron J. Cheyne and Emil F. Dutcher. To these gentlemen the world is mainly indebted for an advance step in the practical art that will revolutionize many important interests.

whether arrangements had been made or not for a capitulation of the city.

The evening up till 4:30 o'clock passed in the same manner. Thousands of the citizens' feet and in the streets proceeded to the front. Soldiers, especially the French and Austrian troops, were seen to leave their quarters by squads. "Demoralization had evidently set in among the troops of the garrison. The United States Consul, in a coach, was seen to pass the lines at 5 P. M. for Diaz's camp. He shortly returned, and as soon as he was in the hands of the Frenches, the Imperialists, the Republican banner was unfurled on the Castle of Chapultepec, and in five minutes' time a bombardment of the city was opened which has no parallel in the siege of the city. The thousands of citizens who had gone to the front rushed panic-stricken into the heart of the capital, many soldiers accompanying them, while in the parks, and among the trees, the struck population by the hundreds. Tabera immediately sent out orders in all directions for his generals. A junta de guerra, council of war, was called, and decided within ten minutes' time to surrender the capital to the hero of Oajaca and Puebla. White flags were again raised, and the bombardment ceased after about an hour's duration.

There has been no pillage of the street since it was known that the garrison had capitulated. Soldiers of the Imperial army have been shedding military clothes for those of the citizens. Muskets and swords are usually left at the doors of the citizens. Officers are changing their quarters, and thousands are retiring to homes of friends to lie still for a few days. These are not the only signs of the Imperial government, and are not confined that there will be no disturbances.

On the 14th of the present month, at 11 o'clock at night, the Emperor Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, was shot by the hands of Gen. Manuel Miramon and Don Tomas Mejia. The Major-General of this Department, General Maximilian, was shot by the hands of Gen. Manuel Miramon and Don Tomas Mejia. The Major-General of this Department, General Maximilian, was shot by the hands of Gen. Manuel Miramon and Don Tomas Mejia. The Major-General of this Department, General Maximilian, was shot by the hands of Gen. Manuel Miramon and Don Tomas Mejia.

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to hear the words "appears to have the right to ask Juarez, &c., &c."

Mr. Campbell, acting upon the instructions of Mr. Seward, sent a special bearer of despatches with a note to our Government. It will not now be said that we are deluded by phantoms and alarmed at trifles, when we raise our voice, as should the whole Mexican Press, and lay up the pen with which we have defended day after day the independence of our country, during the struggle, to protest against the tone, the terms and the spirit of the document to which we allude as most unjustifiable and un-called for.

If we were to allow such an incident to go by unheeded, confiding in the friendship of the people of the United States, to-morrow a similar communication would reach the Mexican Cabinet, suggesting the abolition of such and such commercial duties, under the pretext of sympathy with the United States, and another would be forwarded, exacting that certain concessions be accorded to the projects of different enterprises, until finally the Mexican Republic would submit to the arbitrary and unprovoked demands of the United States, and bowing to a shameful surveillance, play the part of a school-boy threatened with the terrible.

The Government of the United States has no motive, and it is not compelled to occupy such a position. If in Europe and in Mexico our enemies have taken to task to make us lose respect, we will not be deterred by such a course. We have struggled and triumphed, thanks only to the United States, it is proper that the world should know that this asseveration is a vile conceit.

We cannot deny that the people of the United States have expressed an enduring sympathy for our cause. We cannot, but we cannot deny that the people of the United States have expressed an enduring sympathy for our cause. We cannot, but we cannot deny that the people of the United States have expressed an enduring sympathy for our cause.

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extraordinary tax of one per cent. on real estate and personal property, and that it must be paid in three equal installments, viz.: in three days, fifteen days and thirty days.

If the whole is paid within three days, a reduction of 20 per centum is made. A heavy pressed or forced loan could not be collected here now, and the authorities are aware of it, because there is no money in the capital or country, compared with speaking. There is no money for circulation, and it will take months to replace an ordinary quantity of coin in circulation. It was first first he mended and coined. The rainy season is upon us, and commerce is and will be powerless to progress until the dry season again begins, which will be in November. Her revenue for a year to come will be opened; but hundreds are ruined and will not be able to resume business until after liquidation takes place. Mexico in all its branches is poor, poorer, poorer to-day. Where will she borrow money now? Will the Bourbon thrones of Europe loan more to the executors of a royal Bourbon? Will the government at Washington loan a few millions for the support of a government which refused its request to preserve lives of its prisoners? Such questions are asked on every hand. Can Mexico sustain itself? It is an impossible thing. Her revenue for a year to come will be covered the expenses for this last campaign. She owes \$1,000,000 to her army now to be discharged. The interest on her English and Spanish loans is now but a heavy burden have been claims will be recognized in *W. W.* The French lend on security? "If not, she must purchase territory," some say, "because we are bankrupt."

Baz, the Chief of Police, has extended the time for presentation to forty-eight hours instead of twenty-four. The ball of presentation is the late important trial, the National Theatre, in calle de Vergara. It is rumored that the streets that great efforts are being made to capture Mr. Jackson, an American citizen, who served on the staff of Gen. O'Gorman. It is said that he will be hung on the spot if he does not appear. City of Mexico, Sunday, June 23d, 1867.

Another night of riot has passed, and the popular militia to appear in the streets. Agustín Fisher, Secretary of the National Congress, was killed under the order of Baz, early this morning, and was imprisoned in *el coto*.

Yesterday this Liberal General forwarded to Gen. Diaz the following communication, which we translate with great pleasure, since it not only proves that there are noble and patriotic Mexicans, but that there are here people who comprehend liberty, and are worthy of freedom:

"I have seen the flag of my country enrolled over the National Palace of the Republic, triumphantly. I have seen the flag of my country enrolled over the National Palace of the Republic, triumphantly. I have seen the flag of my country enrolled over the National Palace of the Republic, triumphantly.

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FACTS AND FANONES.

—Arthur Dodger—"Why was the Academy of Music so remarkably cool yesterday?"
—Innocent—"Perhaps it was the weather."
—A. D.—"Yes, at least it was because it was filled with 'high-schoolers!'"
—There was a young lawyer in Camden, whose brains had much legal love crammed in.
—But stop it I must, or I'll certainly bust.
—My skull," said this lawyer in Camden.
—Poor relations—our relations with Mexico.
—Another king is going to Paris—the king of chess, Paul Morphy.
—Lord Yane is going to St. Petersburg to put the Czar on the Czar's leg.
—"Equestrianism" is the new name for horse-stealing in Minnesota.
—A San Francisco philosopher is trying to invent steel billiard balls.
—The Sultan brings only one wife, as he travels for peace and quiet.
—Louis Napoleon paid \$2,000 for a pair of pistols in the Exposition.
—The mechanical horse at the Paris Exposition makes his mile in 58 seconds.
—Japan's Tommy has been appointed Governor of a city in Japan.
—A man in New York challenged another who had proposed to nominate him for President.
—There was a small boy at Atlantic City, who drove his mule so frantic.
—Who drove his mule so frantic.
—"I'm as wild as a clam."
—"That's just what I am."
—The Princess of Wales is worse again. Her visit to the Duchess of Sutherland has been postponed.
—For interfering with the punishment of his wife, Mr. Allen, of Decatur, Illinois, knocked Mr. Ryan down with an axe, and hit his nose off.
—Ostriches are to be "acclimated" in Australia. They can be bought in Africa for \$48 50 apiece.
—The attack of Surratt's counsel on the Judge in the courtroom showed him to be greatly lacking in jurisprudence.
—It is calculated that 64,000 persons wear decorations of the Legion of Honor. A great legion, but no remarkable honor.
—The withdrawal of Pratt and Hyde alone with their families will materially depopulate the city of Salt Lake.
—Mr. Grimes went to his door, in Marietta, O., to get a sniff of fresh air, and was struck dead by lightning in distance of return, liberty and independence.

—Holland wants to sell Guiana, and Portugal proposes to raise the wind by disposing of Madeira.
—One of the first acts of Hungary, on the recovery of its liberty of action, has been to adopt the decimal system of coinage.
—There was an old fellow in Darby, who drank his rum punch from a carboy, "I just tell you what, my old copperhead not."
—Said this blubious fellow in Darby.
—At a grand ball given in London, notice was given to every one attending that their tickets would entitle them "to drink wine during the entire evening."
—An absurd law in England makes it unlawful for carters in the country to drive wagons with reins from their carts, whilst it is lawful for carters in London to do so.
—Marie Russell, a French Canadian woman, died at Braintree last week at the age of 114, having been born while Canada was still a French colony.
—Putting General Grant on a Presidential ticket with some worn-out politician is a good deal like the racing matches, where the horse has a running mate to help him make time.
—The number of members composing the Canadian Government—namely, thirteen—is deemed unhealthy, and is profanely called the "devil's dozen."
—A young lady in New York declined to accompany a friend to the "aristocratic Grace Church," because "she was dressed for humble St. Paul's."
—There was a sweet maiden in Lewes, "I made him, you get, my old copperhead not."
—Said this blubious fellow in Darby.
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