Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 82.

PHIL ADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN. (Sundays excepted). AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

PROPRIETORS.

GHBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C WALLACE,
F. L. FETHERSON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,,
CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS.

The Bullieres is served to subscribers in the city at 18 ents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum. 8CHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED Finner.—Acknowledged experior in altrespects to any made in this country, and sold on most liberal erms. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS constantly n hand for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly ttended to. Wateroome, 103 Chestnat treet. jell-Smj

TYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE BEST ARTICLE OF

YKE & LANDELL Have reduced all the Summer SEKs and Spring Dress

ATLEE & CONNARD,
Paper Manufacturers, 44 N. Fifth street,
Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also,
second quality Book and Newspapers, at short nomy 23m; MARRIED. FRALEY -DELANY, - On the 11th inst, by the Rev. P. Coombe, Mr. Harford E. Fraley to Miss Mary J. Delaney, all of this cit.

DIED.

Di Burso.—On the löth incant, Benry Dubosq, in the sixty ninth year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, So. 314 Catharine street, this (Saburday) afternoon, 13th inct., at four o'clock.

LOUISET.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 11, in New York, Alex, D. Louiset, fermerly of Philadelphia, in the 3d year of his age. York, Alex, D. Louiset, fermerly of Finlad-lipita, in the sed year of his age.

WEAR.—On Thursday, the Hitchinst, William Weir, son of the late Silas E. Weir.

Funeral service will be held at the Church of St. James the Less on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, M., punctually, W.EST.—This morning, Enhants. Edward McDowell, infant son of Harry E. and Fanny West.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SECOND PRESENTED AN CHURCH With hereafter worship in the distributional Hall, on Broad seriest, bitweeter Louver and Springer, Presching to morrow at 19b; A. M. and § P. M., by the paster, Rev. E. R. Readle. R. Bendle.

ST. MICHALL'S CHI FOH, GEPMANTOWN, The Res. E. A. Fogge, e. unit Church Peiladelphia, will Ch. V.) be sen in the cauch to-marrow morning at 10% colock. All the state are tree, and strangers are a disk, in its hastened. It FARLA MORNING SERVICE ST. JOHN'S Le tieran Universe Record, at the Firth, J. A. Swiss, D. D., Pactor. Through the months of July and August the months see its will commone style clock, 1913-20. OLD PINE STREET CHURCH PERACHING in the Lecture Room, by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. Allen, 10% o'clock A. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting o'clock P. M. REV. A. A. WHLLITS, D. D., PASTOR WHLL preach in the West Arch Street Production of history former of Highteenia and Arch Street, to-in crow, wildle A. M. and S.P. M. Strangers welcome. 6LRMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN Church, Talpehocken and Green street. Preaching to morrow at 10% o'clock A. V., and 7°, P. M., by Rev. I.S. Jones CALVARY PRESBY FERIAN CHURCH,
Lowest street, above Fifteenth Preaching to
morrow at 10% wickek A. M., by Key, J. P. Bingham, of
Buffato, N. Y.

Huffalo, N. Y.

UNION SERVICES, EEV. J. HOWARD SUP

UNION SERVICES, EEV. J. HOWARD SUP

UNION Paytor, will preach to-morrow at 19 A. M., in
the First Referenced Dutch Church, Seventh and Spring
(conden after 64, and at 8 P. M. in the North Prochyterian
Cherch, Syvin street, above Green, to the united congre-THE TRUSTEES OF ST. THOMAS GERMAN Latheran Cherch return thanks to Mrs. Stoever for the hand-once present of thinds for their new shurch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hig: Spire, Daughin county,
Groin Det Church, Philadelphia,
All Salnts Church, Philadelphia,
All Salnts Church, Low r Dubin,
C. J. Kareyman, Columbia, Pa.
Ev. T. Hess, Richland, Ps.
Lynny, Church, Oxford, Ps., additional,
Ley, Henry Hackerman, Bedford, Ps.
Nagle Allie M. L. Church,
Lynngchical Lathertan Church, Preisburg, New,
Jetsey, Actaev. Naghes ille M. L. Church.

Evangelical Letherin Church, Preisburg, New detect.

N. A. B.

N. A. B.

I nion Church, Lower Providence.

Orizons of Indiana county. Pa

W. Allan, Johnson, Partington, N. J.

Orizons of Kittamine. Partington, N. J.

Orizons of Normal Church, Charlenger of Springly & Sons estationers.

Partington of Michigan of Content, Parting, Partington of Michigan of Church, Parting, Partington, Columbia County, Partington, Columbia, Colu

tarpenter, Henzey & Co.
Harris en Bros.
Charches and citizens of Camberland co. Pa.
Citizens of Harristurg, Pa., additional.
Evaspedical Lathr and Correb. Amity, Pr.
Moravian Church, Watertown, Wisterman Reborned Church, Cinicum, Pa.
Mit. Henry D. Gilpin.
Not precede of chertacinnents under anspir
of Committee on Annacements.
Presbyterian Church, Oxford, Pa.
Citizens of Local Haven, by L. A. Mavsey
Citizens of Lamar township, by N. Conly.
Citizens of Rebova.
The Press.
The North American.
The Press.
The Routh Marcian.
The Lecuing Balletin.
The Age.

The Inquirer.
The Evening Telegraph.
The Daily News.
Sundry subscriptions of ten dollars and under.

Sundry subscriptions of ten dollars and under.

Amount previously acknowledged......

..\$64,832 25 ner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.
Philadelphia, July 9, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi

annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. In the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and fter the 19th inst. The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until SAMUEL P. HUHN,

THE TENTH NATIONAL S.ENGERFEST.
THE MONSTER FESTIVAL OF THE AGE. SATURDAY, July 18-Arrival of Singers and reception n the evening, in Independence Square, by the Mayor, SUNDAY, July 14-Recreation.

MONDAY, July 14-Recarral and Concert at Academy Music in the evering. ILESDAY, July 16-Prize Concert at Academy of

Music in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, July 17-Gigantic Pienic at Washington Retreat and Engel & Wolf's Farm.

THURSDAY, July 18-Close of Festival.
Season Tickets Si for one person—to be had at Trumpter's, Seventh and Chestnut; Meyers's, No. 1230 Chestnut street; Herwig's, N. W. corner Third and Brown streets; Reuss's, No. 511 South Second street, and of the Managers, Members and Committees.

Jy3 653

Members and Committees. jys 645

EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
SECRISTARY'S OFFICE.
The Admual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Empire
Transportation Company, will be held at the odice of the
Secretary, in the city of Pittsburgh, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 24th day of July instant, at 12 M.
W. H. BARNES,
11' Secretary.

Secretary.

UNION RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, PITTSUPEGE, Pa. July 11th, 1877.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Railroad Transportation Company will be held at the Office of the Secretary, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July instant, at 10 oclock,

WM. H. BARNES, Secretary. NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.—The undersinged have a full supply of the hardest and purest Lehigh Coal at the shove place. No Schuykill coal kept. Parties in Germantown or vicinity who desire a superior article for present use, or the vinter, can have it promptly supplied and delivered, by addressing to Box 23 Germantown Post Office, or heaving orders at the Office, No. 15 South Sevential street, Phils. BINES & SHEAFF.

TO THE PUBLIC FAMILIES ABOUT LEAV-ing the city can get the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for their old Painphiess, Books, Papers, etc., at \$13 Jayne-treet. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1526 Lombard Street Dispension Department Medical treatment and medicines introduced grataitously to the

CHOCOLATE.

Where it Comes From and How It is Made--Its History and Early Manu-facture---The Process of Manufac-ture in This Country---Interesting Particulars.

The first account we have of the use of the fruit of the Cocoa tree is in the early part of the sixteenth century, when it was introduced into Europe, in the shape of Chocolate, from Mexico. The ancient Aztees were probably the first discoverers of its nutritious and pleasant qualities. They prepared it with great skill: the froth of it, even, is described as being of such solidity that it could be taken off and eaten cold. The Spanish conquerors of Mexico were especially delighted with its nutritious qualities, and they declare in their records of the time that "one cup of it is enough to sustain a man through the longest day's march."

The Spaniards robbed the Aztecs of the secret of manufacture, and kept it so successfully that for many years they were the sole makers of the article. The name "chocolate" is derived from the Aziec word chowdatl. These early manufacturers, also, were the first to introduce flavors into the article-vanilla then as now, being the most popular. Linggers, the celebrated naturalist, gave the sub-tance the name of theobroma, signifying "food fit for the gods," and signifying also his high aporeciation of what the whole world now admits to be a most delicious, and indeed indispensable.

Chocolate, as it comes to market is the result of extensive and delicate manipulation. The cocoatrees produce seeds about the size and color of the kernel of a sweet almond, inclosed in a pulp. They grow in all parts of South and Central America, but the quality differs very materially in arious places. The most highly esteemed varieties are obtained from Central America. The seeds are disengaged from the pulp, dried, prepared by a peculiar process, and then shipped in large quantities to the place of manufacture. Some years ago the best chocolate was made in France, but now America outrivals her in the quality of the production, and Philadelphia fairly stands at the head of the manufacture in the inited States, and consequently in the world. Mr. Stephen F. Whitman, the well-known confectioner, has in operation "Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works" in this city, which, in their extent, the costliness of their machinery, the quality and quantity of the productions. have no rival elsewhere. Nothing more interesting than a visit to his Chocolate Works an be imagined. Here in the first room rebugs of seeds piled one on the other in huge tacks and representing large sums of money (for tocoa seeds are costly). These seeds are first roasted, and then the bags are emptied, one after the other, into a "cracker," which breaks the hernels up into bits about the size of coffee These tiny grains are then run through fan, which cleans out the husks and shells and throws the pure cocoa out upon trays, where it is carefully hand-picked to remove even the

slightest particle of foreign substance-The mass is then placed in a huge mill to be ground. There are two of these, both of French manufacture, and of the most costly description. They are the largest, most delicately finished and most effective in this country. The rollers are of fine French granite, and revolve upon a granite hed, and this keeps the covor of its original light brown color, without giving it that dark ap-I carance which it acquires when ground by iron tollers. The kernels are placed in the first of these mills, and as the stones revolve they express the oil, pulverize the seeds, and in a few moments present a rich, oily mass of a most delicious, and tenoting appearance. From this machine the substance is removed to the other mill, where it is ground even finer, and, if it is desired to make sweet chocolate, is mixed with the requisite quantity of sugar. As the substance revolves upon the rollers, steel scrapers remove it, and it falls into a receptacle, from which it is removed into moulds, settled by a curious and beautiful

process, and put away to cool. From the cooling-chamber it comes out fragrant, pure and delicious chocolate, fit indeed for food for the gods, and more palatable, in all probability, than all the ambrosia that was over served up on Olympus. Mr. Whitman makes vast quantities of chocolate of all kinds every day, and ships it to all parts of the continent. He even monopolizes a large portion of the trade in New York city, merchants there preferring an article that Mr. Whitman guarantees to be of the purest character, to the idulterations that abound. The specialty of this unique establishment is the manufacture of chocolate for table use. Some ten or twelve different kinds are made, for all of which there is a constant and increasing demand from hotels. private families, invalids and confectioners: and it is not too much to assert that in a few years the demand for this pure article will have increased to such an extent (and in a greater ratio as its qualities become known) that it will become one of the most important branches of our manu-

Mr. Whitman is the pioneer of the movement in this city, and deserves the credit that he will receive, and the profits he already enjoys, for the skill, labor, enterprise and investment of capital in this undertaking. His fine machinery is simply wonderful in the delicacy of its movements and the elegance of its finish, and no one who has ever tasted the chocolate produced by it will deny that it performs its work in the most superb manner.

A man who creates a new and profitable branch of manufacture is a public benefactor; but he who, in addition to this, furnishes the people with an article of food and drink which has infinitely greater nutritive qualities than tea or coffee without any of their stimulative effects-an article which is health-giving in all its properties, and the general use of which cannot fail to elevate the health average of people—a man who does this solutely deserves the gratitude of his fellowmen. This is what Mr. Whitman does to some extent now, and intends to do to a greater extent in the future. And in the meantime, without wishing to award him greater praise than is his due, we commend our readers to a single trial of any of his brands of family chocolate, with the confident assurance that they will endorse our views as just and proper, and not exaggerated in the smallest particular,

RECONSTRUCTION.

Response of the Secretary of War to the House Resolution of Inquiry— The Shersdan-Grant Correspondence in reply to a resolution of the 3d inst., calling for copies of all instructions, orders and correspondence relating to, or connected with, the execution and administration of the act entitled

"An act to provide for the more efficient govern-ment of the Rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, the Secretary of War to-day sent to he House a mass of papers containing the infor-* The papers embrace a large amount of corre-pondence, orders, etc., most of which mation required.

spondence, orders, etc., most of which have already been published. We give such of them as have not yet met the public eye.

GIN. GRANT TO GEN. SHERIDAN, JUNE 7.

General: I see a despatch from Washington announcing that the Secretary of War and myself favored a reprimend for your action in removing the Governor of Louisiana. I was not the other than the control of the control of

even in the city at the time. There is not one word of truth in the story.

U. S. Grant, General. GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT, JUNE 8.

Gov. Flanders assumed duties of office to-day. He is a man of integrity and ability, and I now feel as though I were relieved of half my labors. As it has been heretofore, there was no security; and I feel, as the people of the whole State feel, that we have got rid of an unprincipled Governor and a set of disreputable tricksters which he had about him. Nothing will answer here but a bold

and strong course, and in taking it I am sup-ported unanimously by every class and party. P. II. Sheridan, Major-General. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

The result of Mr. Stanbery's opinion is now beginning to show itself by a defiant opposition to all acts of the military commanders, by impeding and rendering helpless the civil officers acting under his appointment. For instance, the Mayor of the city fotifies the Common Council that's 250 600 of illeval bonds have been issued by that 1,250,000 of illegal bonds have been issued by the Controller of the City Treasury. The Common Council refuse to investigate to ascertain the facts. The City Attorney refuses to sue out an injunction to stop, the issue. I fear the chaos which the opinion will make, if carried out, is but little understood. Every civil officer in this State will administer justice according to his own view. Many of them, denouncing the Military bill as unconstitutional, will throw every im-rediment in the way of its execution, and bad will go to worse, unless this embarrassing condi-tion of affairs is settled by permitting me to go on in my just course, which, was endorsed by all

the people, except those disfranchised, most of whom are office-helders, or desire to be such.

P. H. Shertdan, Major-General.

GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GEANT, JUNE 28.

I am in receipt of a communication from the. Adjutant-General's Department, dated 20th of June, in reference to registration. I am at a loss to know whether it is an order or not. The form and phraseology is not that of an order, but I may be mistaken, and I ask for information, whether I am to regard it as an order.
P. H. Sheridan, Major-General.

Y. H. SHERIDAN, SHIPOTATURE 29.
Your despatch of yesterday received. Enforce your construction of the Military bill until ordered otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney-General has not been distributed to District Commanders in language or manner entitling to the force of an order, nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force.

U. S. Grant, General.

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. SHERIDAN, JUNE 29.

I think it advisable for you to extend the time for registration in Louisiana until the 10th of July throughout the State. The President will have returned before that, and decide as to the further extension. U.S. GRANT, General. GEN. SHERDAN TO GEN. GRANT, JUNE 29.
The registration in the State of Louisiana will te continued in obedience to the orders of the President, unless I receive further orders from

him to the contrary. P. H. Sheridan, Major-General. GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT, JULY 2. I did not get your despatch of June 29th until o-day. It was mislaid in the Washington office. I had already ordered the extension in the State. except the parish of Orleans, until the 15th of July, and after receipt of your letter of the 24th,

low have nothing to do in this city, and in most of the parishes. P. H. Shumban, Major-General. The Fourth Military District.

extension was made indefinite. The Boards

OREER OF GENERAL ORD.
HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT Missiper and Arransas), Vicasouro, Miss, June 29, 4867.—General Orders, No. 16.—As misaken ideas on the subject of registering and there is the striper of registering the voting may be spread or arise among the freed-there in this district, which, if not corrected, vould tend to prevent them from registering and voting, sub-district commanders will direct the agents of the Bareau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands to visit every important plantation within their reach, and instruct the freeduen upon these points. They and regis-trars will inform freedmen that the registration, where their names have to be extered and an eath taken, is not for the purpose of imposing any tax, or holding them to any military or other but simply to enable them to share qually with white men in the privilege of choosne who shall hold office in the county, State and United States, wherein they reside, and that un-less they register, they may be deprived of this privilege. Whenever freedmen are interfered with, theatened, or deprived of any advantage, place, or hire, on account of their registering or showing a wish to register, they will be in-formed that it is their duty to report such interference or deprivation, so that the party of-fending may be dealt with according to law. Registrars and officers of the army throughout this district will report all such offenders to the assistant adjutant general at these headquarters, with the names of witnesses, dates and places given carefully, so that the offence may be pun-

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. Ord. O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adj't-Gen. Official: John Tylen, First Lieutenant 43d, U. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Scales at the Paris Exposition.

Le Moniteur Unicersel, the official fournal of the French Empire, says: "Among the expositions of the American section which attract the greatest interest, it is necessary to specially mention the collection of weighing instruments exhibited by the house of Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., which has, for a long time, sustained a great reputation in this branch of manufactures. This collection embraces the most complete assortment of bal-ances, from a single gramme to thirty thousand kilogrammes capacity. The same house manufacture scales capable of weighing five hundred thousand kilogrammes. These weighing instruments, universally used in America, are adapted to all the different systems of weights and measures in use in every country. This exposition deserves to be recommended to all our me-chanics and farmers, and to everybody interested

in perfect weighing instruments."

A despatch by Ocean Telegraph announces the fact that these celebrated Scales take the First Premiums (two medals) at the Paris Exposition, and are mentioned in the award as the Standard

Maximilian's Avengers in Buffalo.

Burralo, N. Y., July 12, 1867.—An officer who claims to have served under Maximilian is endeavoring to raise a regiment of cavalry in this city to revenge Maximilian. A number of his city to revenge Maximilian. A number of his followers are to be seen on the streets with the red badge bearing the inscription in Spanish, "Poor Carlotta. We will avenge Maximilian. On to Mexico."

A number of young men, who have seen service in the late rebellion, have signified their intention of joining if allowed to elect their own officers.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Sherman. Hancock and Smith in Conble Fight near Fort Wallace—The Cavalry Drivén Into the Fort.
LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 12, 1867.—Gens.
Sherman, Hancock, Snith and others will meet

at Harker to-morrow to consider the situation. Gen. Sherman has ordered the seizure of a train aden with annuity goods for the Kiowas and

other Southern tribes.

A severe fight took place near Fort Wallace on the 26th ultimo, in which a detachment of the Seventh cavalry, commanded by Captain Albert Burrety, escorting a party of railroad engineers, was attacked by two hundred Indians, and, after three hours fighting, was driven back to the fort, losing six men killed, and a number wounded, an orderly sergeant was captured and fearfully tortured. His throat was cut, his arms and legs slit open, the muscles taken out, the breast cut open, and the skull broken in. A photograph of the mutilated remains was taken to be forwarded

to the Secretary of War.

General Custar's command is daily expected at Fort Wallace. Coaches are not running on the

Smoky route.

Thirteen-colored soldiers died of cholera within a few days at Fort Harker.

In regard to the hostile Indians in the neighborhood of Forts Sully and Randell, the following circumstance will show how thoroughly aroused they are, and how firmly decided upon the policy of breaking off all friendly communications with the whites. Father Deschmidt, the noted higher rejissionary, has lived among the noted pioneer missionary, has lived among the Indians for many years, and they have been ac-customed to heed his counsels and listen to his advice. Heretoford in the most troublesome times, they have welcomed his presence among them, and placed more reliance upon his opinions than upon what they were wont to yield to their oldest and wisest chiefs. Quite recently Father DeSchmidt informed the Indians west of the Misourl that he was again coming to visit them for the purpose of inducing them to renounce hostilities, and also for the purpose of bringing the word of the Lord Jesus Christ. To this message the Indians replied that, under all circumstances, they had had enough of him and his gospel of peace, and that if he and the word of the Lord Jesus Christ knew when they were well off they would remain on the east side of the Missouri river. The spirit manifested by the Indians towards the Govern-ment is one of ridicule and contempt; and the pursued in regard to them, and to the inactivity or as they term it, the cowardice displayed in punishing, or rather in not punishing them for depredations committed. The Indians have a wonderful faculty of looking at things not as they really are, but as they would have them, and thus far it has been impossible to convince them of the power of the government they so heartily despise, and of the fact that the white population is much more than equal to their own. When their wise men, sent east for the purpose of reporting upon the condition of affairs and the facilities the pale faces have for prosecuting a vigorous war, return and tell of the wonders they have seen and that the Great Father at Washington has an army more numerous than the leaves on their forest trees and big guns into which the largest brave can crawl, the tribes they represent indignantly inform them that they have been duped by the tricks the whites so well understand the practice of, and that they are entirely unworthy of credit. The consequence is that their poor truth-telling envoys are disgraced, and their official heads cut off in the most approved style of civilized politics.

official nears cut of in the most approved style of civilized politics.

The opinion that their representatives have been deceived and that Uncle Sam does not amount to much after all, is strengthened and fortified by the fact that whenever their war parties prown around the so-called frontier forts, the most early and run off stock as they did at Randall and run off stock as they did at Randa and scalp any luckless soldier or settler they meet, they see none of these big guns, and nothing of this immense army, save a few frightened companies behind miserable stockades, who acknowledge their helplessness by calling upon the friendly Yanktons to come to their assistance. From this it is argued that if the United States government is as powerful as it is represented to be it would at once throw into the field a sufficient force to crush them. But as it

does not, and as it allows depredations to be committed with the utmost imcunity, the conclusion reached is that the Great Father at Washington, with his countless hosts, is pretty much of a humbug, and that it would be no difficult task for a party of determined be no difficult task for a party of determined braves to capture him in his very stronghold. In the present condition of affairs, then, there is but one course for the government to pursue, and that is to cease its dress parade style of fighting Indians, stop its sort of holiday excursions among them, and throw into their country a sufficient force either to conquer or convince them of the tact that it will be uscless to longer continue offensive demonstrations. Especially with the indians is it a hard and dangerous policy to introduce into war the principles of peace; and now that war seems inevitable, the sooner the thunderbolt is forged and hurled the better will is to

The Bogus Russian Despatch on the Condition of Ireland. We are indubted to the *trisk People* newspaper for a copy of the following letter, alleged to be from Gortschakoff to the Russian Minister near the Court of St. James. The Irish People says of it: This may be a genuine despatch, or the production of a clever satirist. In either case it is well worth reprinting:
St. Petersburg, 9th (21st) May, 1867.—Monsieur le Buron: The happy result of the Conference at London for the regulation of the future destiny of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

encourages a hope that we enter on an era of peace and conciliation. The imperial cabinet is pleased to recognize the reality of the services which the government of her Britannic Majesty has rendered in this exigency to the repose and civilization of the world by initiating that conference. In admitting the happy influences of sincere efforts calculated to spare Europe a war, of which it would be impossible to forsee either the extent or the result, we think that in following the same path in other ques-tions interesting the whole human race, it would not only be impossible to avoid either the dangers which international differences are fraught with, but also to exhaust the sources of universal peril, which present certain conflicts which, at the first blush not only distract the interior peace of European States, but which, examined in a closer degree, contain elements of danger to all. Two questions must, at the outset, strike the disinterested observer of present events—the ques-tion of Candia upon which you cannot be ignorant of the sentiments of our august master and of the entire of Russia; and the question of Iroland, which appears to us to be equally worthy of interest. It may be said, perhaps, that the affairs of Ireland, inasmuch as they only concern the existing relations between the British government and its Irish subjects, ought not to be viewed as giving rise to a European question. Our answer to that is very simple. Years have passed since the creation of a Polish question. The governments of France and England since that time have excited diplomatic coalitions against us, with the object not only of intervening in that question under the specious pretence of treaties, but actually in the name of suffering humanity, of an oppressed nationality, and of a persecuted religious belief. Whilst repelling the slightest foreign interference with the sovereign rights of our august master, the imperial govern-ment, as you know, has accepted with a moderation, to which public opinion has done full justice, an investigation. Foreign cabinets have been convinced of the paternal intentions of our

august master towards all his subjects, without distinction of race or religious belief. The Polish

ernments have, according to us, created the Post lish question which no longer exists, we can de-clare with truth that we have in no degree for-tributed to the creation of the Irish question, which unfortunately, has existed, for centuries,

which, innortunately, has existed, for centuries, and which, in our own days, and still more recently, has assumed propositions as deplorable as they are alarming. I shall not seek here to institute a parallel between the pretended sufferings of Poland and the actual sufferings of Ireland. The English press with a cander which does it. The English press, with a candor which does it honor, produces, day after day, facts which furnish a proof of these sufferings. During more than two years those constitutional guarantees, the possession of which the English people feel pleasure in boasting, have ceased to exist for the people of Ireland. Insurrections succeed one another, strangled at great cost by crushing military forces, and not withstandiar, the wavescraphory are instructions. withstanding the unscrupulous application of most energetic measures of repression, the country is a prey to terrorism. The spirit of insurrection grows daily in the heart of the nation, and the sentences of death which are pronounced day

the sentences of death which are pronounced day after day by the English courts are received with defiance and insult by a herole people for whom death has no terrors. These facts, I repeat, are derived from actual English narratives. There exists, therefore, in this respect what cannot be denied—a question big with dangers to the British empire, and menacing the existence of the entire world, which is interested in any catastrophe that would strike at the head of the principal focus of modern industry. I have not the intention in this confidential communication to dilute recording the idential communication to dilate regarding the sorrows, so well founded, of the people of Ireland.

Lord Russell has kaid down the principle that every government must rest on the confidence with which it is able to inspire the governed, and that the complexity of the property of the confidence with which it is able to inspire the governed, and that the ascendancy of the law over what is arbi-trary ought to be the foundation of order and stability. Are these principles, to which we subscribe, the basis of English authority in Ireland, and do we not rather see the exercise of arbitrary forces, which is the more painful to the mind because it is in flagrant contradiction to the liberties so vaunted by British rule? Preserve to myself the power of discussing at a later period the points which appear to form the difficulty of the Irish question. The position, so cruelly ironical, assigned to a church existing in the bosom of a Catholic population; the oppression of a Celtic race for the advantage of a Saxon oligarchy; the relations so unjust between.landed proprietors and their ten-ants: in fine, the emigration—that voluntary re-nunciation by an entire people of the pleasures of "country"—a fact unparalleled in history, and which epitomizing, as it does, all these evils— each of these points deserve the most serious investigation. There are according to us ample investigation. There are, according to us, ample materials for an inquiry on the part of the European powers, like to that which took, place regarding the affairs of Lebanon, and which the French government proposes to us with regard to the events of Candia. I shall return immediately to this subject. I wished from the outset to let your excellency know the sentiments with which the Imperial Cabinet is animated toward Ireland, and I shall confine myself to adding that I have addressed a like communication to the Ambassador of the Emperor at Paris, as well as to his envoy at Washington, with the object of obtaining an inter-change of ideas with the Government of France, and of the United States, on the subject of the

and of the United States, on the sholect of the situation of that unhappy country. Receive, &c., [Signed] GORTSCHAKOFF.

His Excellency the Baron Brunnow, Envoy Extraordinary to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, at the Court of St.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Steamer Haze Affair-The Inci-

dental Expenses of the New Do-minion-Mr. McDonald Likely to Have Enough of Duty.

Ortawa, July 12, 1867.—The affair of the United States vessel Haze, in refusing to salute the flag of her Majesty's steamers Aurora and Weltwring causes some excitancent here. Posti-Wolverine, causes some excitement here. Possily the recurrence of this affair may result in the losing of the Canadian canals against the United

States flag.
The Journal de St. Hyacinthe asserts that the new militia scheme will cost the Dominion \$3,000,000 per annum, and the military marine fortifications. &c., \$1,000,000 more. The salary of Lieutenant-Governors will be \$20,000 per an num, and that of members of local governments will not exceed \$2.500.

It is current here that Hon. J. S. McDonald is be the first Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion. This will be in addition to his position as Premier of the government of Ontario. If this report be realized, it will be said that Mr. McDonald undertakes too much. He is of the Reform party.

The Conclave of Prelates in Rome-Munificent Presents to the Pope

A letter to the Pall Mall Gazette, dated Rome, June 22, says: The number of priests drawn to Rome by the solemnities from every country, but particularly from France, is beyond belief. They re already estimated at thirty thousand, though this may be an exaggeration, their numers certainly exceed twenty thousand, and still

they come.

The procession of Corpus Christi took place the day before yesterday, and was very splendld. It had a special feature in the number of prelates in its ranks, amounting, with the cardinals, to no less than three hundred and forty-eight. The bishops of the Latin ritual wore white mitres and white capes without embroidery; and the cardinals were only distinguished from them by the satin work on their mitres. The Oriental bishops. with the archbishops, primates and patriarchs were, on the contrary, attired in all the magnificence of the East, their mitres embroidered with gold and richly jeweled and their diadems, which took the shape of an imperial crown, blazing

with gems.

The Pope appeared, in spite of the doctors, looking very pale and jaded. The French priests assembled in thousands to see the procession, and, confident in their numbers, gave free expres sion to their zeal, knocking off the hats of those spectators who did not uncover at the proper moment. It may have been in consequence of this violence that a French priest was poinarded in the evening in the Piazza della Madalena. His

wounds are serious, and his recovery uncertain.
The foreign bishops have brought the Pope some munificent presents. Their donations in money alone amount to 1,500,000 crowns, or 7,500,000 francs, and their other gifts are of great value. Cardinal Mathicu, Archolshop of Besan-con, has presented him with an ostensoir several feet high, and having its massive gold enriched with diamonds and rubies of rare brilliancy. The bishops of Canada have brought a work of art in the shape of a silver ship, with every detail beautifully executed. The ballast of every detail beautifully executed. The ballast of this coatly toy is composed of gold nuggets, and each of the capins contains a heap of gold money from a different country. The masts and cordage are gaily dressed with bank notes of every color and from every country in the world.

A very old bishop sought an audience of the

Holy Father, leaning on a large thick staff. Monsignor Pacca, master of the ceremonies, told him he must first lay his staff aside, as the etiquette of the court did not permit of his carrying it into the Pope's presence. The bishop claimed exemption from the rule, and the Pope, hearing what was going on, ordered him to b what was going on, ordered him to be admitted. Accordingly he appeared before the Holy Father, and rendering his homage, stated that his diocese was so poor he had nothing to bring him but his stick. This the Pope took in his hand and found very heavy, on which he looked at it more closely and perceived that it, was formed of solid gold. question has disappeared, and during a long time Poland has presented to Europe the spectacle of the most perfect calm, and of the most complete harmony between the government and the governed. But if the French and English gov-

PACTS AND FANCIES.

An Alderman in Ohio shot himself because is wife would not let him have any cider. "All Hight" has fallen again-this time is

-The story of Dr. Livingstone's death is confirmed in all its particulars.

-A woman in England cut her tEroat with a pair of scissors.

—A French gardener has succeeded in giving any flavor he chooses to fruit while on the tree. —In Assam, India, the tigers cat one man, on an average, for every six of their species killed. -It is suggested that freedmen's newspapers

should be printed in black letters. -Over two hundred horses and fifty-nine asseswere killed and eaten in Paris in March. —Ben. Wood has been playing fare again, and suffered to the amount of \$85,000.

—The "hen cholern" prevails at Washington, and is very disastrous to the pullets: —George Peabody was very decidedly the flon. of Oxford Commemoration.

Baron Ferd. Rothschild is to found a hospital to the memory of his young wife, who died a

-There is a school in Germany to teach how to make lager. How to drink it requires no

- The last communication sent by Maximilian to Europe was for the purchase of 2,000 nightingales. He had no idea of being shot. Gen. Scott conquered Mexico with less than

twelve thousand active men. Bazaine could not -Paul II. Hayne had the honor of writing the best ode, in Pollard's opinion; for Pollard's Opin-

ion, and Pollard gave him \$100 therefor. —The Mayor of Utlea, N. Y., has instructed the police to arrest tobacco-chewers who expectorate on the side-walk.

—A bird's-nesting little boy tumbled ever a precipice in England 500 feet deep and will never rob birds' nests again.

-Ponsard, who called Shakespeare the "Flyme Villiams," is dead. He wrote blank verse—and very blank, as far as merit is concerned, it was. —General Sickles drives out in Charleston with four black horses and four silver-mounted

-Junius Brutus Rooth has leased the Boston Theatre for next year, for twenty-four thousand

Heller has been in Salt Lake, and appeared before as many of the Young family to the theatre would hold. -Ben. Holladay drove from Virginia City to Austin in 29 hours, which is the best drive that

ever was drift. -General Meagher's successor, Mr. James Tufts, was on his way to Montana when Meagher

died. —A new chalybeate spring has been discovered in Vermont. It smacks of "warm flat-irons" as strongly as those mentioned by Sam. Weller.

—Ink made from India Rubber is the latest in-

vention. It will be used mainly by writers who are inclined to "stretch a story." -The fire department of Montreal consists of out thirty men, with hose. Hand engines are

—The base ball fever in Hartford rages to such an extent that the boarders of a hotel have challenged those of any other hotel in the city.

The Secretary of State's office at Augusta, Me., shows the report of a school committee of a plantation in Aroostook, in which each member signed "his mark."

"Error has its uses," says Mr. Greelev-probably in view of the extensive gratuitous advertising which the Tribune received on account of his recent error at Richmond.

The New York Express describes the United States as a limited monarchy. Limited, we suppose, not as French despotism was, "by epigrams." but by the dread of impeachment -Sagoyewatha, a sachem, has made a commu-

nication through a medium and the same appears in what we take to be Sagoyewatha's native Choctaw, in the spiritualist paper. -New York is demanding the enlargement of. Hell Gate. The Heruld says it is too small for the traffic sent through it by the city. There are

people who have long thought so. -Old Dumas has written a play in which the Menken will play in two parts. She would have saved Dumas some trouble if she had played both

parts in the famous photograph farce.

-Aaron Jones is reviving his youth in his training at Cincinnati for his coming prize fight with McCool. He walks 16 miles every morning, and lives on steak, ale and sherry. -Brigham Young malignantly said of the wife

of Joe Smith, the Prophet, that she was the "——liar he knew." This was part of a Sunday afternoon sermon upon the Smith family -- A wedding was recently spoiled in Schenectady by a long-lost husband stepping into the

that if any marrying was to be done he should have the precedence. -A boy in Fall River the other day put his arm through the shaft-hole in an old mill-stone, and had to wear that combrons bracelet until it

vas chiseled off-when he also chiseled home, a wiser boy. —An Augusta (Me.) correspondent says that nobody has died there since the liquor shops were closed in April; but that several intemperate men have since left the poor-house, and are now supporting their families.

-In clearing out a reservoir at St. Louis, used. for supplying the city with water, the bodies or skeletons of thirty-three children were found. The effect of this discovery upon the stomachs of the people is not stated. -A step-mother whipped the five-year old

child of Charles Parkhurst, of Sterling: Illinois, nearly to death. She beat it and smothered it with a pillow till life was nearly extinct, when the neighbors took the child away from her and. found the back literally cut to pieces. -There is a French machine in the Exposition that fakes in chopped tobacco and turns out-cigarettes at the rate of sixty a minute the yearound, ringing a signal bell as often as there is

not enough to put in a package. These machines, about half a yard square, make a saving of 70,000,000 francs a year. ` —Among the depositors in Jacob Barker's bro-ken bank was a fortune-teller named Caprell-she appeared after the failure and clamored for her money. To her the teller said: "Why didn't you come last week?" To him she said: "How could I know your bank was going to fail?"

not much of a fortune-teller, the paying-teller told her. -A woman writes to the Springfield Republicunto advise all women to carry revolvers to protect themselves and their daughters from the attacks of rufflans, as she considers that our laws and: society make very inadequate provision for the protection of women, and if they cannot get revolvers, to carry a box of red pepper to throw into the eyes of the rascals. Society in New England must be terribly demoralized.

-A correspondent of the Rochester Union writes that the passengers of the little steamer Flora City, on Lake Ontario, were horrified the other day at the appearance of a huge serpent which raised its monstrous head in the front of the yessel's bow and projected its jaws toward the promenade deck. The serpent was about fifty ject long, and followed the steamer as a shark.

_A Washington paper reports that a little in-cription has been discovered near the Great Falls scription has been discovered near the erect ratis in the Potomae; that it records the death of an Icelandic woman, named Sugar, who died in 1051; that the discovery proves the visit of the Northmen to our shores five centuries before the time of Columbus, and that they made explorations inland. It is also stated that fragments of teeth, bronze trankers, coins and other curious things have been exhibing them the grave. thiurs have been exhanned from the grave.