Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1867.

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AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

607 Chestout Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F. L. FETHERSON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
CASPER SOUDIE, JE.,
FRANCIS WELLS.

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MARRIED.

Philadelphia, Pa.
EATON FULTON.—On the 15th inst., at 8t. Luke's
Church, in Baltimore, by the Rey, Dr. Rankin, M. Harvey
Eaton, of Philadelphia, to Miss Annie J. Fulton, eldest
daughter of W. W. Failon, of Philadelphia.

DIED. BURNET.—In Newark, N.J., on the 14th in-t., S. Sidney Burnet, in the 33d year of his age. ESBER.—On Sunday morning, the 14th inst., William sher, the relatives and friends of the family are respect-invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of prother-in-law, Edwin H. Delk, No. 343 North Sixth t.Wednesday morning next, at 19 o'clock. Interment surel 1111.

at Laurel Hill.

HEINITISH. On the 15th instant, James Frederick HEIMITSH.—On the 15th instant, James Frederick Heimitch, new d 49 years.
Funeral from the residence of Cyrus Horne, 23 North Eleventh street, on Wednesday morning, the 17th instant, at 9 o clock. Interment at the Odd Fell was Gemetery. It JL8SUP.—At New port, R. L., on the 13th inst., Tillie N., wife of Alfred D. Jessup, in the 33d year of her age. Due notice will be given of the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her husband, 1426 Walnut street. etteet. (II. KEIK.—On the 14th inst., in Baltimore, Lizzie Hegelin, art d'Syeate and II months, only child of Robert II. and Sydney A. Kirk. (MLLINI.—On the evening of the 14th inst., in Washington, D. U., Florant M. Meline, Chief of the Division of Accounts in the colors of the Treasurer of the Emited States. tates. TENNINGTON, con July 16th, Elizabeth Lewis, wife t Edward Permington, and daughter of the late Joseph.

uneral from her residence, 1715 Locust street, Thurs-

sy, at 2 o'cha k. SCHWEPTENHEISER.-On Monday, Jaly E, in New York, after a historing illness, Captain J. F. Miller diweppenheiser. In New York city, on Sendow merning, July SCOTT, In New York city, on Sendow merning, July SCOTT, In New York city, on Sendow merning, July Edward Rev. Thomas Fielding Scott, D. D. Missionary Islan of the general and Washington Ferrary. TAY LOU. A new Stiff instant, after a server and projected illness, Mary, wite of Stephen Taylor, in the 66th sense of the late. year of her age. The notice will be given of ter funeral.

LYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE BEST ANYTCLE OF EBlack from Barego, two yards wide; also, the ordinary LYRE & LANDELL Have reduced all the Summer Silks and Spring Dress

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my22:3m;

SPECIAL NOTICES

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GRIEN LANE STATION.—The undersigned have a full supply of the hardest and purest beingh Coal at the above place. No Schnylkill coal kept. Particle in significant was compared to the supplier of the supplier

BINES & SHEAFF. THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIA-tion have supported among the Freedmen 509 preachers and teachers. Ten times this number ought to be employed. Am persona who have homey to aid this Association in a stending its great work, should send it to Rev. W. F., When two, Assistant Trensurer, No. 53 John street, N. Y., of to the subscriber, A. B. CORLISS, Ast. A. M. A. for N. J. and Pa.

TO THE PUBLIC.—FAMILIES ABOUT LEAVing the city can get the HIGHEST CASH PRICE
for their old Pamphlets, Books, Papers, etc., at 613
Jayne etreet,
jels lmrp!

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICLETURAL 80-clety The regular meeting and monthly digilar will be held in the New Hell, THIS (Tuesday) EVEN-IVE. HOWALD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1529 Londond Street Discensory Department Medical treatment and medicines furnished gradultonly to the

THE FILIBUSTERS.

Fifteen Hundred Men Raised to Avenge the beath of Maximilian, and to Rescue Santa Anna---Jeft. Thompson Offered the Command of

the Expedition. New York, July 16, 1867. - The friends of aximilian and Santa Xana, in this city, are still engaged in an effort to organize an expedition with a view to avenge the late Emperor's death. Although their movements are invested with judicious secrecy, many of their plans form ex-citing topics of conversation among their ac-quaintances, who gather nightly in a certain hotel on Broadway. They are known to be lound by a solemn oath not to reveal aught which may militate against their opera-tions, or prevent the scheme of leading hostile forces on Mexican soil. It should the enterprise are more French and Austrian avengers, some of whom are refugees from th ceived a large amount already from the agents of certain Luropean governments in this city, and they are now working with these sinews of war. They have opened three recruiting offices, one is the ostensible interest of Santa Anna, and two to raise men to avenge Maximilian's death; and they claim to have already enrolled over-fifteen hundred men. It is generally believed, however, by those who know the antecedents of the chieftains of this movement that their own aggran-"civilization of Mexico. or the wrongs of Santa Anna, is the grand object of all their efforts. JEFF, THOMESON OFFERED COMMAND OF AN EX-

It appears, from all that can be learned of the movements of the adventurers, that shortly after Gen. Jeff. Thompson, late of the Confederate service, had arrived at the hotel in this city, they waited on him and solicited him to take command of a fillbustering expedition. The General is said to have replied that if the number of men raised was in his opinion equal to the emergency, he would probably consent to become their leader; and the visitors at once declared that a large force would be placed at his disposal; and that he would be joined by cavalry from Rich-mond on arriving on the Texas shore. The depitation then withdrew, and they are now engaged in the work of raising men. This is one of the In the work of raising men. reports in circulation about the matter.

The fillbusters, it should be said, are confident

of support from other quarters. It is rumored that General Logan is to proceed to San Fran-cisco in a few days with a view to take possession of a section of Lower California, which was sold some time since to the United States by the Mexican generals. He is to be accompanied by a large force of miners, to work in the silver m ed by the company, of which General Butler owned by the company is said to be a director.

THE RICE CROP.—It is reported that the rice crop of South Carolina will be a failure. A Charleston paper says the reports from various districts "are very gloomy. The rivers have risen to a great height in consequence of the research floods. The local pains were applied. cent floods. The local rains were sufficient to do considerable damage in swelling them, and we understand they have been steadily rising from the immense fall of water in the up-country. The rice crop of the up-river planters is completely drowned out, and the greatest gloom and

despondency prevail. Next to cotton, rice has been the great Southern staple, and the limited area and peculiar conditions requisite for its cultivation render its failure peculiarly unfortunate. There is a larger importation of rice from the East Indies, but the There is a larger quality is inferior to the Carolina. Its grains are smaller, and it is prepared in a much less cleanly and careful manner for market.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. LETTER FROM PARIS.

Arrival of the Sultan in Paris.

expondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. PARIS, Monday, July 1, 1867.-The most wonderful, perhaps, of all the wonderful events brought about by the Universal Exhibition of 1867, has just come to pass. The Head of the Mahometan world has entered the chief city of Catholic Europe, seated, as a friend, by the side of its rulerand amidst the hearty acclamations of its inhabitants. The representative, it may almost be said of what we profess to regard as the False religion, has become the honored and welcome guest of him whose boast it is to be the eldestborn of the True. One is almost afraid to ask what it is that has effected such a transformation of all previous notions in the case of both parties to the proceeding-half doubtful whether to assign for its cause the vaunted liberality and wider charity of the age, or its hardly less conpicuous indifference, or something worse. Certain it is, that if an old Crusader could have uncrossed his legs and stood upright on his marble tomb to have witnessed the gorgeous procession which was yesterday pasing through the streets of Paris, he would not have hesitated as to whose influence to assign the abomination upon which he looked. He and his fellows or ce took the Moslem by the throat, and roused: Uslam to arms by summoning it to defend it crophet against the supremacy of their own. "heir challenge was answered by a shout of deficace.

"tharge for the crescent, Islam, holdly bege."
Sporthe wild seed and grapp the gory spoar.
Lift high the blade and shake the loosened rein.
And nerve each arm that ne er may strike again."

We ask a Sultan to come-among us to see and judge for himself, if he will and can, of the two civilizations and the two Faiths, and draw his own conclusions respecting them. Which generation is right? And whose plan is the best? We know the result of the Crusades. They certainly did not uproot Mahometanism from the land. We must wait and see whether the gentler way will meet with better success. All Paris was astir yesterday afternoon, and

-tood on tiptoe in expectation of one of those

spectacles in which its population especially de-

lights. This time, too, there was nothing to in-

teriere unpleasantly with the feeling of curiosity.

There was no "Polish question" to make those

hang

visitor.

back who were otherwise in-

to be demonstrative. And as-

to the "Eastern question," as far as understood by the general public at all, it was likely rather to prejudice them in favor of than against the expected guest, and to make them rejoice that the "sick man" was displaying such signs of mental and bodily activity. It was known that the Sultan had been received with extraordinary honors at Toulon, where he first set foot on the -oil of France, and that every preparation had been made to give him such a welcome in Paris is should disarm the susceptibility even of Oriatal suspicion, and dissipate the last shades of doubt or regret as to the step he had taken. The weather was magnificent; the city looked its very wat-so beautiful and bright, that Abdul-Aziz himself must have needs confessed that even in als own "Land of the Sun" he had hardly seen a fairer sight. The leading thoroughfares through which the procession had to pass, the Rue St. Antoine, the Rue de Rivoli, the Place de la Conorde, and the Champs Elysees-appear to have een tilled by a prodigious assemblage of spectotors. But the Avenue de Marigny, by which the carrier was to reach at last the Palace of the Elysee, was occupied only by a well-dressed Sunday crowd, seated pleasantly for the most part under the grateful shelter of its fine trees. Never alid the noble Avenue look to greater alvantage, nor the adjoining gardens of the Elyee more delightfully green and shady; and the specied visitor could scarcely fail to be struck both by the pleasantness of the quarters devoted to him and by the contrast between such a crowd is that through which he passed on his way to them, and the population his eye is accustomed probably, to meet in the streets of his own capital. The Avenue de Marigny yesterday presented just such a picture of bien-tire and elegance as one sovereign might feel proud to offer to the observation of another as a specimen of his capital and its inhabitants. Nothing was wanted to complete the civic richness of the scene except a. dash of military display, and this was afforded in most picturesque fashion by the presence of a ane tody of Algerian tivailleurs, whose swarthy aces, white turbans and quaint uniforms lined appropriately the lower part of the avenue and wept gracefully round the corner by the Place Beauvanus far as the principal gate of the palace on the Faubourg St. Honore. The choice of this ody-guard was in the best taste, and could hardly fall to be gratifying to the feelings of an Oriental

was near six when, after several previous false alarms, the rattle of the Algerian drums and the fourish of their trumpets announced that the Sultan was at hand. The cortige at this point was somewhat less than it had been before arriving at the Tuileries, where several carriages containing the Prefect of Paris and other officials had detached themselves from it and returned home. But I counted, I think, nine or ten state carriages, seemingly filled entirely by Orientals. The gale carriage in which the Sultan rode with the Emperor and two of his own suite, was fitted with plate-glass all round, and afforded a full view of its occupants. The curiosity to see the face and person of a real Sultan passing through the streets of Paris was naturally and evidently very great; and I imagine that both surprise and leasure must have been the general result of the inspection. The sight was, indeed, much less unusual than if we had seen a man in muslin trowsers and slippers, seated on a demi-piqued saddle, with his knees tucked up to his elbows, a turban surmounted by the crescent on his head, and a drawn scimitar in his hand-according to stage and operatic tradition. But no one could look at the pleasant, gentlemanly man who sat by the side of the Emperor Napoleon, without being satisfied at seeing to what modern ideas and the spirit of the nineteenth century had transformed even the externals of an Eastern despot. The Sultan wore a handsome and very becoming uniform of blue and gold, the dress of a general officer, with nothing to denote his nationality save the red fez cap on his head. Instead of assuming an air of Eastern indifference, or fearing to compromise his dignity by looking pleased and surprised, Abdul Aziz, like a sensible man, looked about him with undisguised satisfaction and curiosity, and seemed, evidently, both amused and flattered by the intense curiosity

The arrival at the Lyons station had been noti-

fied by the Moniteur for about four o'clock; but it

manifested by people of all ranks to get a sight | can only be imagined. The material decorations of of him. He sat forward in his seat, bowing and smiling, while the Emperor Napoleon shrank back into his corner, as though anxious to leave. to his guest all the honors of the day. There were few or no crics, for people didn't seem to know what cry to raise. But the manifest eagerness of the crowd took away all appearance of indifference, and made the welcome quite as warmas if it had been more noisy and vociferous. The pageant was unique of its kind; and recollecting the strange elements of which it was composed, one could hardly believe that the white plumes and glittering mail of the Cent Gardes and fluttering pennons of the lancers, as they dashed by in the brilliant sunshine, were not some "baseless fabric of a vision" instead of solid French cavalry

escorting a veritable Ottoman Emperor into a Parisian Palace. The above is all that we saw of this event at our end of the town. At the railway station the preparations had been on an exceptional scale, and—the assemblage of notable personages unusually large. Almost every official personage of distinction was present at the station. The Emperor had sent forward a whole bevy of chamberlains and aides-de-camp to greet his visitor at Toulon. The Viceroy of Egypt, and his suite went, to meet their suzerain at Dijon. The Emperor himself, with Prince Napoleon, was waiting at the station, and "shook hands" cordially with the Sultan, when the latter stepped out on the platform, accompanied by his two nephews, one of whom is his heir, and his own son, a little boy of ten years old. The introduction of these latter to public and, above all, European life is, I presume, a greater and more final breach of Oriental customs and etiquette than even the journey of the Sultan himself to Paris. At the foot of the grand staircase of the Tulleries the Empress was in waiting to receive her visitors, and nothing was wanting to complete the rupture of Oriental tradition but that the "Sultan's wife" should have stood by the side of her husband. But as the Parisians affirm, with what truth I do not venture to say, Abdul Aziz a remercie son Harem for this occasion. Certainly, if he has not left his wife or wives behind him, there was yesterday no ves-

tige to be seen of their presence. I have scarcely finished the description of one ceremony before I am called on to attend another. At 11 A. M. this morning the doors of the Palace of Industry in the Champs Elysées are thrown open to the thousands and tens of thousands pillars, richly gilt. In front of the platform olders of tickets, who are privileged to witness the distribution of Prizes to the successful Exhibitors in the Champ de Mars, and what is better, perhaps, hear the first strains of Rossini's new composition. Report speaks highly of the extent and splendor of the preparations which have been going on for some time past with reference to this ceremony, and the presence of the Sultan adds greatly to the prestige of the ogcasion. What the result has been I shall be better able to tell you to-morrow when I have witnessed the proceedings. The Moniteur warns all who intend to be present to be at the gates in time, lest they should find them shut before they are able to make their way to them. Already, as I write, I hear the busy hum of stirring multitudes and the tramp and rattle of cayalry and infantry out of doors. All the city is evidently astir for the occasion, which promises to be most imposing. It is time I should be off. under penalty of being too late; and I therefore lay down my pen for the present, to resume it again after a few hours' interval.

Ceremony of the Listribution of Prizes Panis, Tuesday, July 2d, 1867.-After many years' residence in Paris, I can safely affirm that no more splendid spectacle ever met my eyes than that which was witnessed yesterday, by nearly twenty thousand spectators, within the walls of the Palace of Industry. Everything seemed to combine to insure the success of the proceedings: and never, perhaps, did a ceremony take place which more completely answered to and exceeded ail the expectations which had been formed respecting it. As you will have learned from my previous letter, I was compelled to enter the willing at an early hour; and had, therefore, but little of ortunity of noticing the external display. But, as I proceeded to the entrance assigned me on my card of admission, I saw how vast was the concourse of spectators already assembled outside, and how large a body of troops had been called out, at once to preserve order and add to the splendor of the ceremonial. On every side the superb mounted guards of the municipality were on duty, while infantry lined the entire extent of the Grand Avenue of the Champs Elysees, from the scene where the ceremony was to take place to the Palace of the Tuileries. And how admirable was the order and good management which everywhere prevailed! All the principal thoroughfares in the neighborhood of the Palace of Industry had been closed to general traffic; and from the moment you approached, whether on foot or in a carriage, you had only to show your-ticket, and you were immediately directed to the gate by which you were to enter. There was no crowding, no confusion, and a lady alone might have walked into the vast building, which was the centre of attraction for thousands upon thousands of spectators, with almost as much facility as she walks into her own salon. These things have become quite an art in France, where they are better understood than in any other place in the world.

The scene on entering the Palace of Industry was one which will not readily be forgotten by those present at it. The vast central nave and galleries were converted into a hall of prodigious dimensions fitted up with a taste and harmony of coloring and effect, and a convenience and skilfulness of management which absolutely bid defiance to criticism on any one of those points. I consider it simply impossible either to point out a fault or suggest an improvement. The whole thing was simply perfect, both in design and execution, and the effect was so exquisitely pleasing and graceful, that in spite of the long hours of waiting, and the heat, which became at last overpowering, the eye never wearied of gazing upon the beautiful picture, and turned away at last from it with regret. I have seen all or nearly all the finest Halls of Assembly in the world, ancient and modern, classical and gothic; but I never saw one on which the captured senses reposed with more complete or fuller satisfaction than on that of the Palace of Industry, as arranged for the distribution of the Prizes of the Universal Exhibition of 1867. Such things are evidently indescribable, but I must attempt to convey some idea of the splendid scene. Its greatest perfection consisted in the simple fact that when the Hall was filled with over 17,000 ticket-holders, every individual, almost without an exception, was so placed as to both see himself and be seen by others. The effect of such a vista hatred, leading even to bloody wars and most ca-

lamitous consequences. And I am afraid it is little in our power to prevent these causes. We have to consider the relationship which exists between up and the United States, although we the Hall were all that could be desired; but its grand decoration consists in those who filled it, as thus seen. The sight was matchless; and have different institutions, but having the same origin and the same love of freedom give us ground for affection and regard, and should make us perpetual friends. [Cheers.] I have my own fault to acknowledge in this respect; because I certainly thought that when the Slave States endeavored to establish their independence, and at the same time to continue and persentate the inwhen it is considered that the assemblage was composed not of one nation, however distinguished, but of almost every nation under the sun, and included, moreover, such a sovereign as the Sultan among its numbers, it must be conthe same time to continue and perpetuate the institution of slavery, the Northern States ought at once to have proclaimed not only their abhorrence, but the abolition and destruction of slavery. fessed that the feelings it was calculated to inspire were quite as extraordinary as the effect produced by it on the external vision. A few words of material description must sufflee for a scene Distance and want of knowlege of the circumstance made me fall into error in this respect. never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Down the centre of the hall were ranged rich [Cheers.] I was afterwards convinced by the distinguished and eminent man who represents the United States in this country—I mean Mr. trophies composed chiefly of the prize objects of the Exhibition. Around these was thrown a belt Adams—[loud cheers]—in frequent conversations on the subject, that I did not render due justice to of flowers of extraordinary beauty, about four feet wide, extending the entire length of the nave Mr. Lincoln, who was the friend of freedom, and not only the friend, but ultimately the martyr. [Great cheering.] The noble lord went on to acknowledge that the task of the Government of the United States was totally different from England, and more different than that of the English. from end to end. Nothing could exceed the beauty of effect of the trophies inclosed in this chaste and elegant setting. Outside the flowers ran-a-slightly-raised-platform-with-crimson-carpeting, succeeded by endless ranges of benches, Government thirty years ago. He was now persuaded that Mr. Lincoln had done all that was extending a short way only beneath the upper possible. [Cheers.] He said the animosities of cighty years ago had entirely departed from the English people, and they could join in the celevation of the 4th of July with as much admiration for the memory of Washington, for the great galleries. The too great depth of the latter was diminished more than half by a temporary partition wall, so as to leave all the spectators who occupied them in sight, as I have remarked men of modern times, and for the free institutions of America as Americans themselves. [Cheers and loud cries of "Bravo!"] He expressed the hope that the friendship of the two countries might be perpetual, and that the meeting might tend to the better mutual feeling of two races that should never be divided. [Cheers] above. The galleries, in fact, ran round the entire extent of the hall like a light and elegant balcony. They were hung throughout in front with rich draperies of velvet and gold lace, the arches above being draped with the same rich . material. Suspended over all hung the glittering should never be divided. [Cheers.] vault of glass, with its immense span, the too NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS. great glare of light and absence of color being Probable Failure of the Cotton Crop— The Filibuster Movement—Reported Suspension of a Private Banking House. most skillfully counteracted by a profusion of banderolles of the most delicate hues, floating in mazy indistinctness, and with rainbow tints over the whole of its vast expanse. NEW ORLEANS, July 15 .- Considerable com-This portion of the decoration called forth wellplaint comes from the rural districts to the effect that the recent heavy rains in the Southwest have materially interfered with the prospects of the cotton crop this season, the rain having caused a growth of grass so rapid as in many merited admiration. Round the entire circuit of the hall ran trophies of the flags of all the nations represented in the Exposition, amongst which an American eye did not fail to detect the cases to smother the cotton and render the de velopment of the plant impossible, especially where it was planted quite late. The army worm Stars and Stripes. Above the standard were inscribed in letters of gold the names of the different nationalities. Against the centre of the north side of the hall was fixed an enormous baldoquino, surmounted by the imperial crown,

beneath which was placed a raised platform,

handsomely carpeted, and on each side gigantic

stood three chairs of state, for the Emperor, the

Empress and the Sultan, with smaller chairs for

the visitors and suite. Immediately opposite the

throne were seated the Corps Diplomatique, in a

compartment more richly fitted up than the other

portions of the sittings. The vast orchestra,

with its organ, and three hundred young girls in

white, and composed altogether of 1,200 per-

floor at the east end of the building.

Such is a very insufficient verbal description of a

scene which it is impossible to realize by words.

Soon after I o'clock the sound of music an-

nonnced the commencement of the ceremonies,

and presently the different groups of successful

exhibitors filed into the hall, headed by their

respective trophies. By the time this was accom-

Ilished the imperial party had arrived. Every

one hastened to his place, and a moment after

wards, amidst a deep silence, which was instantly

broken by a hearty cheer, the Emperor appeared

on the platform, leading the Empress, and fol-

lowed by the Sultan, with his son and his two

nephews. Behind came a vast crowd, too nu-

merous to mention, amongst whom might be

seen the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Prince of

Wales and Prince Arthur of England, the Duke

of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Prince Hum-

bert and Duke and Duchess of Aosta. The

Prince Imperial was present dressed in black

velvet, with red stockings, and wearing the

Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. The

Empress, who was dressed in white satin, looked

exquisitely graceful and beautiful, amidst

a blaze of diamonds, and a white lace veil floating

behind her head. The Emperor eat in the cen-

tral chair of state, with the Sultan on his right,

the rest of the party appearing to take their

places promiscuously. And now the orchestra pealed forth Rossini's Hymn, a composition of

considerable spirit, with a fine chorus and

triumphal march, but not perhaps rising, nor in-

tended to rise much above what the French call a

pièce de circonstance. It was loudly cheered, but

not encored. Then came the reading of the offi-

ial report, and then the imperial reply, of which

atter I have only room to say that it was emi-

nently peaceful, and was most loudly applauded

in those portions which were most decidedly

pacific. The distribution of the prizes was a

long and somewhat tedious ceremony, relieved,

nowever, by occasional intervals of animation

as, for instance, when the grand prize for work-

men's houses was awarded to the Emperor, and

the little Prince Imperial, stepping gracefully

forward, handed the reward of merit to his

father. After the distribution the entire party

promenaded round the hall, the Sultan walking

between his hosts, and "caressing" his beard with

the easy air of a man who felt already quite at

home in the novel society into which he finds

Earl Russell's Recantation.

At the breakfast given in London in honor of

William Lloyd Garrison, Earl Russell made a speech, in which he recanted his previous errors

speech, in which he receated his previous errors in regard to the United States:

Earl Russell, who was greeted with much cheering, said: As one of many sincere admirers and warm friends, I beg to join in this welcome to Mr. Garrison. It is permitted to me, and I hold it to be a distinguished honor, to join in this tribute of admiration. It is the fortune of our race that if many evils beset mankind, if the oppressor's wrong is often deaply felt. If in-

the oppressor's wrong is often deeply felt, if in stitutions sometimes prevail that condemn

thousands, and even millions, to what seems hopeless servitude, the Almighty has planted in some breasts that heart of indignation against

wrong, that readiness to encounter any evil in order to deliver mankind, that by such means,

by men ready to submit to martyrdom, these evils are done away with and mankind obtains a happier position. [Cheers.] Now, that spirit is found in Mr. Garrison. He felt for the

evils of his fellow-men. He at once devoted him-self to the object. He encountered all evils. He

But he has happily lived to see the conquest of

freedom over slavery. [Cheers.] The shape in which evil prevailed in America and in our own

colonies has been rightly described by my noble friend as the worst evil that ever afflicted man-kind. [Cheers.] You will permit me to join in

another sentiment expressed by the Duke of Argyle—the hope that this occasion may tend to draw closer the ties of friendship and affection

which ought to unite us to the United States— [loud cheers.] We all know that unfortunately

the condition of mankind is such that men seen

himself so suddenly thrown.

formers, occupied the whole of the ground

has also made its appearance in the upper parishes, sweeping everything in its track, so that the present indications are that the crop will be a partial, if not a total, failure.

Late advices of a private nature from Texas assure me that, owing to the occasion made by the execution of Maximillan, a reorganization of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle has taken place, under the title of the "Order of Maximilian," and reliable information is in possession of parties here as to the numbers and extent of the organization, which is stated to exceed ordinary supposable limits. Certain it is, that there are not less than thirty thousand armed men in Texas alone who are sworn to avenge the death of the Austrian Prince, and will, unless the military authorities are extremely vigilant, make their way into Mexico to conquer starve or get hanged. In this city a small organization has been effected, but alone it is not of sufficient numbers to effect anything. General Sheridan expresses the utmost confidence in the vigilance and activity of Gen. Reynolds to prevent invasion in any numbers. The whole Mexican scheme to avenge Maximilian is in fact a concottion of ex-Confederates and fillbusters. Neither the officers nor soldiers of the United States army manifest any sympathy with the movement, and nearly without excep-tion both justify Juarez in the execution of the

ex-Emperor. ex-Emperor.

The private banking house of Judson & Co. has to-day, it is stated, suspended payment, though with sufficient assets to cover at least ninety per cent. of all liabilities. City scrip is at twenty per cent. discount and

THE FALL OF MEXICO.

Atrocities of the Siege—Outrages Com-mitted by Marquez.

Brownsville papers of the 4th give the following in reference to the conduct of Marquez at the Lity of Mexico:

"The outrages committed by Marquez are well known, among them of beleaguering families in their houses and leaving them hungry until they pay the taxes by him imposed upon them. It is him who did the same thing to a young child of D. Rodrigo Rincon, and placed a guard over him, who cruelly pushed away the mother who was coming to nourish her child who was crying with hunger. He was also guilty of placing a child of 10 years of age upon the fortifications, to be shot at by the Liberals, for no other cause than being the son of Minister Iglesia, of whom Marquez has at least no right to complain. 'A widower, father of three children, who lived alone with them on St. Andres street, com-pelled by necessity—his children were crying for read-went out to look for victuals, but was prohibited to be out after a certain hour, by the martial law enforced by Marquez. The man was arrested, taken to the fortifications, and put his being out, gave him the key of his order that he might convince himself of the gruth of his statement; the officer threw the key into the trenches, the man disappeared, Three or four days after the stench which came out of the house caused the door to be broken open, and the three children were found dead in a group.'

The Requiem Mass for the Soul of Maximilian. [From the New Orleans Crescent, July 10.] A solemn requiem Mass for the soul of the late

Emperor Maximilian was celebrated yesterday, by Redemptorist Fathers, in their Church of St. Mary, in the Fourth District. The services be-Mary, in the Fourth District. The services be-gan at eight o'clock, and occupied about an hour. Early as the sacred ceremonies commenced, the capacious temple was thronged, many in the congregation coming from the most distant parts of the city, and from the parish of Jefferson. The Consuls of Austria, France and Bayaria, and other gentlemen, officially representing here European interests and sym pathy, were present, participating in the solem-nity. A catafalque, resting in the nave and draped in the emblems of death and sorrow, brought to mind the direful tragedy that occasioned the requiem, and the arrangements at the altar were equally expressive in denoting the sad cause of the fervent prisons that were offered. The Mass was read by Father Alexander as celebrant, assisted by Father Meredith as deacon, and assisted by Father Meredith as deacon, and Father DeHam as sub-deacon, in a most impressive manner, and an unusually full and effective choir blending their voices, with the grand harmonies of the organ, elevated devotional feeling to the height of sublimity. In the enlightened multitude assembled within the walls of St. Mary's yesterday there was not, perhaps, a single man or woman who had ever heard the voice of Maximilian or seen his face. Those who supplicated the Throne of Grace, in his behalf, knew him not as kindred, or, with few exceptions, as countrymen, and while a sense of religious duty pervaded the congregation, it is unquestionable that the depth of feeling shown, and the magnitude of the demonstration, had their origin chiefly in pure reverence for the memory of a prince preemlnently-virtuous, truly a gentleman Christian and truly a gentleman.

A BLAST.—A few days ago the proprietors of the Salt Lime Works, at Clitheroe, England, fired an immense blast. Two tons of gunpowder were placed in the mine, and the explosion which followed resulted in the displacement of about 20,000 tons of stone.

-Parepa has been secured for a Commencement concert by the senior class of Bowdoin

FACTS AND FANCIES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

-California is raising seedling oranges. -What birds are most puguacious? - Sparrers. -"A Nine Day's Wonder"-That of the kitten, which wonders when it's going to see. -A correspondent of Public Opinion calls Node Webster "an uglifler of our language."

-The Queen of Spain's daughter is said to be the homeliest girl in Europe. -Cashmere goats are being introduced in Wis-

-Ritualism owns less than 2,000 pulpits in England.

-Rat hunts are fashionable in Illinois. By a recent one 7,400 vermin were killed. —There were a thousand men on the stage of the Academy, which, allowing 164 pounds to each man, would make forty-Teutons.

-Henry Ward Beecher has consented to the publication of a volume of anecdotes relating to himself. -When the Teutons were all assembled on the

stage of the Academy, last evening, the touter In reply to the question whether the Nicolson pavement is healthy, a western paper says all the contractors have got fat on it. -Vengeance provoked John Hart to cut off the leg of his employer's most valuable horse in Lewis county last week.

—A Boston morning paper contained two distinct notices of the same book—one very cautious in its praise, and the other very laudatory:

—A Hong Kong paper states that among "curious New Yorkers and malignant Philadelphians, Boston is known as 'the hut of the universe.'" -Miss Margaret Fox, the lady whose name is so intimately associated with that of Dr. Kane, is

about to resume her spiritual manifestations. -Leutze has completed a portrait of General irant, who is represented in the act of penciling his famous telegram about "fighting it out on this -Semmes, the pirate, is jealous. He complains

that the country sympathizes with the Cretans, adding: "But the d——I of it is we take care of and admire everybody's rebels but our own." —If you could only pronounce the g soft, a very good thing might be got off about the increased circulation of the Public Lager since the Sängerfest began.

—Major Rathburn and Miss Clara II. Harris, who were in Mr. Lincoln's box, at Ford's Theatre, when he was assassinated, are about to be married in Washington.

—People who thought the horns and trumpets were too prominent at the Sängerfest Concert, should remember that everything was necessarily sacrificed to the Tootin' element.

—The Empress Eugénie has just been made the subject of a book by M. le Comte Gazan de la Peyriere. Its title is 'L'Imperatrice Eugénie, Sœur rière. Its de Charité. —A fresh Massachusetts committee is worrying over General Bauks's alleged attack of intoxication at Portland, over a year ago. If the General has been sober ever since would it not be graceful

to drop the matter? —The North American Review comes very near the enormity of a pun in its July number, when it says, "the red man of fletion shrinks into nonentity before the eye of the well-read man of

The Inman steamship City of Cork, which lately arrived in Liverpool, from New York, can boast of an achievement which completely takes the wind out of the salls of the "www oraft," the Red White and Blue. She was navigated across the Atlantic with a Cork's-crew!

-A Washington despatch in the New York (%) zette says: "Ex-Governor Tom Ford is now the great gun of the temperance meetings here, and —strange to say—the was reclaimed by the pro-prietors of a bar-room, Mr. Chadwick, of Wil-lard's Hotel."

-That the Emperor Napoleon possesses in a remarkable degree the faculty of setting people together by the ears is illustrated not only in the Mexican contest, and in a number of wars in Europe, but in the war of words now raging be-tween Chickering and Steinway.

The Irish Chief Secretary, being the owner

of a fine ostrich, which recently was safely de-livered of an egg, received the following telegram from his steward: "My Lord, as your lordship is out of the country, I have procured the biggest goose I could find to sit on the ostrich's egg.

Google Could find to sit on the ostrich's egg.

The following is the latest despatch about General Meagher's remains:

"VIEGINIA CITY, M. T., July 14.—To Captain Joseph T. Meagher, 24 Trinity place: No pains or expense have been spared to recover the General's remains, so far without success.

"ELIZA M. T. MEAGHER."

-The Memphis Avalanche has its fling at the interminable Pike. It says it is now carefully cutting out and pasting together that gentleman's lucubrations on "the Past the Great Teacher," and that "Our strip already reaches from the Sa-bine to the Androscoggin, and we are extending at the rate of ten miles a day." -The Milwaukee Wisconsin says: "Mrs. Lin-

coln is now in Racine, boarding at Congress Hall. She is simply spending the summer there. She dresses in deep mourning, does not receive company, nor appear at the common table. It is not true that she intends making her home -The London Star says that the Prince of Wales is not treated with proper respect when he enters the smoking rooms of a Club. Instead of

everybody rising and taking off their last to re-ceive him, they only nod their heads with a "How are you Wales?" or something equally —The following notice is posted in two places in New Hartford: "I here by depose and say that I, Judge Lyman of lawful age did hear Martin Wilcox tell his Boys to Stone my Rooster off his Grounds and they stoned the Noble Bird like

Stephen of Olden time. Even unto Death, and he ies in my Compost heap Somebody must pay for the damage. -A good story is told of a distinguished mathe-

matician in the army, remarkable for a want of practical judgment, sometimes seen in other mathematicians. This officer was ordered to construct a bridge over a creek somewhere in the Southern country. He built it, working out the arch by mathematical formulas. done, the bridge was found to be under water. He being called to explain, said: "Oh, the work all right, only I used the minus sign instead of -Referring to the inscription designed to per-

petuate the name and illustrate the virtues of Prince Albert, the London correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says: "It is impossible to read all these sacred attributes, thus to be handed down to posterity in imperishable marble, as be-longing to to the Prince Consort, without coming to the conclusion that the widowed Queen, even at this distance of time from her husband's de at this distance of time from her massand is de-cease, is a monomaniac on the subject of his character, and that long and solitary brooding over one idea has narrowed her mental powers. It would not be at all impossible if this were to result in insanity, which often follows in similar

—Home, the spiritualist, who was some time ago adopted as a son by a Mrs. Lyon, who had been made a fauatic by the latest pretended religion, and who had advanced Home £21,000 as a gion, and who had advanced Home £24,000 as a present, is in trouble. Mrs. Lyon has since thought better of it, and is disposed to rid herself of her adopted soin. She consulted another medium, a young girl, who told her flome was attended by a "familiar spirit" who had influenced Mrs. Lyon to make him her son. The messenger from the spheres, speaking through the medium, recommended the very worldly proceeding of a suit for the recovery of the money advanced. Mrs. Lyon accepted the advice and took the unspiritual stop of having Home arrested and put in jail in London. He got out speedily, but has since been quite ill.