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GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPER SOUDER JE., FRANCIS WELLS,

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MARRIED.

CORBIN.—TAYLOR.—In Wilmington, Del., on June 15, y J. B. Valentine, Mayora Mr. David T. Corbin, of New actic county, Del., to Miss Caroline Taylor, of Hamorton, Chester county, Ph.
LOPEZ-WOLFE.—Monday, July 22, at St. John's
LOPEZ-WOLFE.—Monday, July 22, at St. John's
Church, Cifton, Staten Island, by the Rev. B. S. Huntington, Manuel de J. Lopez, of Lima, Pern, to Florence
Wolfe, daughter of N. H. Wolfe, of New York.

DIED.

FOX-At Andalusia, Pa., July 22. Ella Augusta, daughter of the late Samuel M. Fox. of New York,
HICKS.-On the 21st inst., Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Win. Hisks.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, 307 North Eleventh etrect, on Thursday, 25th instant, at 10 velock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

JESBUP.—At Newport, R. I., on the 13th inst., Tillie N., wife of Alfred D. Jessay, in the 43d year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her husband, 1425 Walnut street.

SMITH.—In Chester, Delaware county, on the morning of the 22d inst. Eather Smith, relict of the late Samuel Smith aged 39 years. Smith and 90 years milling free of the family are invited to attend the functal, from the residence of her aloughter, liartia Smith, without further notice, on Fifth-day, 25th inst, at 2 clock. LYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE BEST ARTICLE OF Black Iron Barege, two yards wide; also, the ordinary

EYRE & LANDLIL Have reduced all the Summer Silks and Spring Dress ATLEE & CONNARD,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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c Classical and English Departments are conducted appring and thoroughly competent Professors and lar attention given to the morals and persona Cridete. Tribure apply to James H. Orne, Esq., 828 Chestnut Polladelphia; T. B. Peterson, Esq., 398 Chestnut street, Philadelphis; or to col. THEO. HYATT, Pres. P. M. A. iv24 l2ttpl Chester, Delaware county, Penna.

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The next term commences THURSDAY, September 12th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 30th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises. For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to

Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN. Cierk of the Faculty. EASTON, Penna., July, 1867. jy20-tf\$

DABNEY MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, New York

W. J. PALMER,

On and after that date. (Signed) jy24 w f 1:10t;

Treasurer.

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A Divide nd of Five Per Cent, has been declared, elgar of taxes, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable on and after August 1, prox., to the Stockholders of the Company of July 1 inst.

J. PARKER NORRIS, 1924 tauls

1v24-t au18 HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Limitard Street Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

Poor Carlotta.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique, July 10.] We receive afflicting news from Mirmar. The Emipress Charlotte, separated about a year ago from her husband, deprived during more than three months of all direct intelligence, and after having become a prey since the departure of the French troops to the keenest emotions and most polgnant anxieties, has just fallen into a moral polymetric and the most algorithm of the most algorithm. prostration of the most alarming character. Her Majesty no longer seems to have any conscious ness of what is passing around her, and remains plunged in a gloomy reverie from which Dr. Illek has not for a moment been able to rouse her, not even when he announced the cruel event which wounds her so cruelly in her deares affections. The complete indifference with which the unfortunate Princess received that redoubt able blow but too well justifies the fear that science will now be powerless to save that fine

As Dr. Illek had from the first made himself responsible for the cure of the Empress, Maximilian I., who had placed all his confidence in him, left him absolute master of the treatment to be followed. For that reason neither the Austrian for that reason member the Austrian family nor the Court of Brussels ventured to interfere in a matter so delicate. At the present time, the Emperor of Mexico having fallen under the murderous balls-of the Liberalists, the rights of the two families will naturally be substituted for the authority of the husband. With that object the Ouese of the Pelcium heal of Presents. ject the Queen of the Belgians has left Brussels to be present at the family council assembled at Salzburg, and thence her Majesty will proceed to Miramar. The medical men are of opinion that a final experiment ought to be made, by transporting the Princess Charlotte into the midst of he youthful reminiscences in the Palace of Lecken.
That step will, in fact, be adopted as soon as an
assurance can be entertained that this long journey can be accomplished without aggravating the state of the august invalid.

—A modest Frenchman has lately started a weekly in Paris, devoted to aesthetic cookery, and calls it after his own name, "Le Baron Briese." As a specimen of his shrinking modesty, he says: "Messrs. E. Dumeril and E. Bouvier, manufacturers of pipes at Saint Omer, have written me under date of June 11, begging me to allow them to reproduce my head in the shape of carthen pipes, which, they tell me, are called for by a world (monde) of smokers." An apt addition to such pipes could be made by inscribing on their stems Dr. Franklin's short and scribing on their stems Dr. Franklin's short and

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM PARIS. [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Tuesday, July 9, 1867.—One of the most picturesque and beautiful, if not the most military or warlike-looking reviews, ever beheld in Paris, took place yesterday in honor of the Sultan. The event had been postponed on account of the late tragic incident in Mexico. But the Emperor Napoleon was unwilling that his Eastern guest should depart without seeing a military spectacle on a larger scale than he is likely to witness in England, and so it was determined, rather suddenly, that the review should come off. The ground chosen was the Champs Elysées and the adjacent avenues, thus adding novelty to the usual attractions of such a spectacle; for I do not remember to have ever before witnessed so large a body of troops collected together in the same locality. They began to march from their quarters about the middle of the day, and before three o'clock more than 40,000 men were massed on the Grand Avenue of the Champs Elysées, between the Place de laConcorde and the Triumphal Arch, thence far away down the old Avenue de Neuilly to the entrance to the Bois de Boufogne, and along the broad lines of the Avenues de. l'Imperatrice, Eylau, Friedland, Wagram and other high-sounding names in the military annals of France. Nothing could be more magnificent than this combination at once of all the beauties of this most beauti: I of cities and its inhabitants, with the utmost dendor of military pomp and array. Imagine, far as the eye could reach, from the central point of the grand Triumphal Arch, long lines of glittering light flashing to the extreme distance in every direction beneath the beams of the bright sunshine. Down the Champs Elysées this splendid line was embowered on either side by luxuriant foliage, stretching far away to the gardens of the Tuileries and the Place de la Concorde, with its sparkling fountains. Every window and every balcony of the adjacent houses were crowded with elegantly dressed ladies, while countless multitudes lined the sides of the avenues. Imagine all this, if you can, and you will understand why I called this review picturesque and beautiful, rather than military. It was as though the army had only been called out to add yet another decoration to the surpassing leveliness of the Capital, and rejoice with its citizens over the peace and splendor and beauty which reigned around. I certainly never beheld a fairer or more gorgeous sight. And when presently the Emperor and his staff, debouching from the Tuileries gardens on the Place de la Concorde, and then merging with the Sultan and his suite, passed along this unequalled combination of army, spectators, foliage, flowers, fountains, architecture-the scene was complete, and Abdul Aziz himself must have confessed that even the fervid imagery of Eastern poetry could scarcely have depicted anything more bright and fair. The Sultan himself was a most conspicuous figure, dressed in a uniform literally blazing with gold lace, and distinguished by his small fez cap of brilliant scarlet. He rode one of the

most magnificent "speckled, or ilea-bitten, grey." Arabs that eye ever beheld. The animal's head. with its eye of fire, and open, wide-spread nostril, breathing speed and vigor and inexhaustible endurance, was a perfect picture of purity of race. And right worthy, too, the Sultan seemed of his beautiful steed, which he rode with the ease and grace of an accomplished horseman. I do not enter into details, because nothing that I could add in that respect would enable your. readers any better to realize the matchless scene. if they have failed to catch it in imagination from the above brief description. I will only say that, in compliment to the chief spectator, an unusually large body of Zouaves. Turcos and Algerian tirailleurs were among the troops called out, whose snow-white turbans and swarthy features contributed not a little to the general effect of the vast assemblage. The Sultan is expected

to leave for England on Thursday. The Presidents of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif have both addressed those bodies in terms of the strongest reprobation of the evecution of Maximilian, amidst the unanimous cheers of their auditors. The degradation of Lopez from his rank in the Legion of Honor was loudly demanded, and the Council of the Order is now taking steps to have the name of the traitor expunged from the list of its members. The Moniteur, in a second article of even greater severity than the one I recently mentioned, openly says that "to be absorbed by powerful neighbors" would now be only too good a fate for such a country as Mexico, and for a people who could tolerate such a chief as Juarez. The feeling I alluded to in my last, on this point, increases rather than diminishes, and has become quite a popular impulse. When I was looking on at the review yesterday in the Champs Elysees. several bands of music passed before groups of people where I was standing without playing. "See!" they exclaimed, "the funds are not allowed to play because every one is in mourning (en denil) for ce paucre Maximilian!" The idea was scarcely warranted perhaps by fact; but it was generous, paying as it did poetic justice to the memory of a brave and unfortunate man, most cruelly dealt with, and showed how deeply the popular sentiment is engaged in his

I am happy to be able to inclose you a list of the prizes awarded to American exhibitors. It is, I believe, very nearly correct, though I rather think that one or perhaps even two names, of gold medalists are absent. There is still an unaccountable delay in publishing an official list by the American Commission. Even that which I now send you was, yesterday, through some secret and unintelligible influence, suppressed by order of the Minister of the Interior. I had great difficulty in procuring copies, but have fortunately succeeded in doing so just in time for the post, but must reserve remarks for a future opportunity. The omission of American Fine Arts from the high class of rewards evinces a flagrant want of due appreciation. I inclose, also, as a useful document, a full list of all the U.S. Commissioners in Paris, with their addresses.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO. GREAT SPEECH OF M. THIERS.

The Government Sharply Criticised. Gentlemen: I rise to address you, as you know, upon the Mexican expedition. At this time, while the world resounds with the expression of a lively grief and a just indignation [cheers] I have proposed to you that you remit to the calmest moments this grave discussion. You have consented. I would still defer it, but time moves on, your session approaches its close, and the only time when it may be permit-ted to us to broach this subject, to broach it with utility, with good result, that time is passing from us. What must we do? To defer it is not

possibles to ignore it would be in my opinion, contrary to our duties. [Cheers on the benches to the left of the speaker.] Each of us, gentlemen, has the right to understand his duties and to fulfill them, conformably to his convictions. Now, for those who, like me, have come here without passion [slight movement], without party feeling, without ambition of any sort, without any other desire than that of bringing back France, little by little—above all things without revolution—to free institutions, and to obtain for these free institutions the best possible adminis these free institutions the best possible adminis-tration of public affairs, for us, genuemen, it is impossible to have this Mexican business, so grave, so sorrowful, and of such great conse-quence, to sink into the gulf of the past without having thrown upon it the light that wilt vivify the teachings they contain. [Approbation from the left benches.] A sensible man who has suc-ceeded in cheating himself—for to cheat one's self is as some one has said the lot of humality self is, as some one has said, the lot of humanity—ought he to seek to forget his fault? Ought he, in a certain sort, to fly from himself? No, gentlemen, he ought to regard his error with reflection, and to seek out its causes, that he may not fall into it again. Now, although this important matter has been often brought before this tribunal, we have never looked it in the face with a spirit that would enable us to discover the truth. It was examined for the first time in 1861, although at that time it had been commenced nearly two years. I had the honor to obtain your attention then. The check we had suffered at Puebla had been eloriously atoned for at Puebla itself. The unfortunate Prince who came to pay with his generous life that hazardous enterprise had not yet started, and for all the rest of my life I shall regret that I was not more per-suasive... Afterward the affair recurred several times. I was silent, convinced, that the event alone could thereafter justify the course of the authorities; my honorable colleagues of the opposition persisted in their reclamations. What was said to them? They were told that they discouraged our soldiers, that they disouraged the capitalists. As regards our diers, gentlemen, the reproach never appeared to me serious. Our soldiers, as disciplined as they are brave, make war, they make it heroically, and they judge it not. [Cheers from several benches. As regards the capitalists, we all desired that they might be discouraged at that epoch; you did not go to them meanwhile, to solicit the aid of the authorities, placed between the alternations of a refusal or misery. Well, have meditated profoundly on this affair, and my conviction, I tell you in all sincerity, is that its cause, its veritable cause, is the default of control in the organization of our Government.
[Various movements: Approbation on the left.] This conviction will derive increased strength from the succinct examination of the facts which I intend to present to you in all sin-cerity, with the proofs at hand. We are told that the expedition was undertaken to recover damages for the losses suffered by our countrymen, and of which it was necessary to demand reparation. We are told that it was not sufficient to procure for them an accidental satisfaction, a fleeting security; that we must procure them a durable security; that to such end it was indis-pensable to establish in Mexico a regular government; that it was necessary to labor for her re-generation; that there was there a great thought, a magnificent enterprise, and that to make it succeed it would be necessary only to persevere; that some one was discouraged in the course of the enterprise, and that to this discouragement alone is due its failure. I enter into the facts. I will be as brief as possible; but that you may be able to grasp the enterprise in its cutirety, and to appreciate it thoroughly, I must present you the facts in their ensemble and their connection. After a few remarks on the early history of Mexico, M. Thiers then spoke of the administration of President Juarez:

The man in whose hands the Mexican Government then was and who had not yet imprinted on his name an indelible stain, that man, gentlemen, President Juarez, gave some hopes. It was believed that, placed between the good and the bad, not being yet under the yoke of hateful passions, he would perhaps incline toward the good. It was desired of him. He gave one sign that inspired much hope—he had chosen for First Minister Gen. Doblado, who had been a man very favorably known throughout the entire country: who became successively Governor of Guanajuato, and Queretaro, and who had caused order, security, and prosperity to reign in those Provinces. There was at that time a Minister of the United States, since dead, who has left in the country the reputation of a most respectable and sensible man, for if you read his despatches, which have been published, you will believe that very few men have so ably foreseen events. This United States Minister, Mr. Corwin, said to all the Europeans: 'The moment is opportune to obtain for Mexico a regular government—profit by it." Unfortunately there was a redoubtable question. and that was the foreign debts. Anid these re-volutions the foreigners had suffered; that was natural. Some of them had suffered severely: that was only too true Unfortunately there were some who made their sufferings, real or pretended-often pretended-a subject of speculation. All the despatches prove that, in effect, there was a speculation often odious. I will furnish you one example: At the time of the expedition to San Juan de Ulloa the French Government had considerably reduced the demands of our countrymen; they had reduced them to \$3,000,000. Well, after the event, when at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there were to be distributed \$3,000,000, it was found that there were to be paid, really, only \$2,000,000. That left \$1,000,000, which was afterwards employed to relieve other sufferings. Mexico had, then, to pay enormous sums for the debts of which I have spoken. There was in the country a sort of in-surrection against all demands of this kind. The in-going Government was utterly without resources. It demanded a delay for the regulation of the foreign debts. It was refused, and the rupture ensued. All sensible men at that epoch regretted the rupture; but the fact being consummated, it was necessary to recur to an act of vigor. England, France and Spain resolved. The Mexican emigrants, which the new Government had, voluntarily or involuntarily, induced to go to Europe, had sought to spread there their ideas. Weary, more weary than all their countrymen of the revolutions they had passed through, they desired the re-establishment of a through, they desired the re-establishment of a monarchy with a European Prince at its head. It is necessary, gentlemen, that you see by certain proofs, what opinion clear-minded men formed at that moment in Europe of a like thought. We have had very few documents published in France, but there have been many and entirely authentic ones published in many and entirely authentic ones published in England, America and Spain. On this occasion, as on all occasions when matters are broached that affect my country, I took care to inform myself from all documents, and to read them with extreme attention. The English Government had irrevocably fixed on the line of conduct to follow. It would not at any price mix itself up in the do-mestic matters of the Mexican Government; it desired only an act of force having for its end the occupation of the sea coast of Mexico, and an

invitation to the Americans-for their resistance was already forescento propose that they contribute to the enterprise, always in the measure of an act of force limited strictly to the coast. In Spain, where there was a moment of infatuation for distant expeditions, these opinions were soon settled. There was then a man of great sense and firmness who governed Spain—Marshal O'Donnel. Permit me to quote you some lines that will prove what was the opinion formed at that time in Spain of this expedition. Marshal O'Donnel, addressing himself to the English Minister, Lord Crampton, used these words, which were intended in Spain of this expedition. Marshal O'Donnel, addressing himself to the English Minister, Lord Crampton, used these words, which were intended for and reported to Earl Russell: "By report of the combination in question (that was the one having for its object the placing of an Austrian Prince on the throne of Mexico) it sufficed him to remind me of the opinion he had expressed to me when the idea was advanced of conferring the sovereignty of Mexico on a Spanish prince. That seemed to him so eximated ourselves the sum due to

travagant that he considered the idea hardly worthy of examination." "I am ignorant," added the Marshal, smiling, "of the views or disposition of the illustrations." of the illustrious personage whose name is put before me, but I cannot refrain from repeating what I have often sald, that, without bein what I have often said, that, without a Spanish archduke or prince, but being simply a Spanish General, and supposing (a thing always General, and supposing (a thing always impossible) that if the Mexican erown were offered to me. I should not hesitate an instant to refuse if. I lived too long in contact with Mexico. when I was Captain-General of Cuba, not to have learned the manners and political customs of that country, and the knowledge I have acquired has certainly not induced me to think that a monarchy under a European prince would succeed in

restoring order."

M. Jules Favre—Of what date is that despatch? M. Jules Favre—Of what date is that despatch?
M. Thiers—Jananry 30, 1862. Gentlemen: In
France the ideas of the Mexican emigrants had
met with more belief, and the ideas they spread
abroad were the following: Convinced that
Mexico was fatigued—in this they were right—
that France was very popular in iffeir country—
and it was much so then—in this they were again
right—they repeated without cessation that we
had only to appear, that the appearance of our
flag, sustained by a few Frenchmen, would suffice flag, sustained by a few Frenchmen, would suffice sign sustained by a few Frenchmen, would suffice to provoke a revolution in-favor of the reestablishment of the mourrely. These same emigrants believed, almost madly, that the expense would be a trifle, and that we should even find in Mexico an immense wealth, capable of reimbursing all our efforts. At that epoch California had inflamed everybody's imagination, and people went so far as to say that the rights of California had inflamed everybody's imagination, and people went so far as to say that the rights of California ple went so far as to say that the riches of Cali fornia were as nothing compared with the wealth hidden in Sinaloa and Sonora, and that France hidden in Sinaloa and Sonora, and that France would find there treasures sufficient to pay her debt. [Some laughter.] That was not all; it debt. [Some laughter.] That was not all, it was necessary to choose a prince. Naturally, those princes were excluded who belonged to the nations called upon to intervene. It was not possible, in effect, to crown as monarch of Mexico an English, French or Spanish prince; but, it was sald, there is already one indicated—an Austrian prince. This was considered an admirable political combination. That was in 1860, a little after the war in Italy. A province—Lombardy—had just been taken from Austria. There was now an empire to give from Austria. away, and it was desired to achieve the double advantage of constituting Italy and satisfying Austria at the same time. Now having only to appear in order to find immense treasures in Mexico to compensate our efforts; by the same stroke to constitute Italy and fully satisfy Austria—there, centlemen, you have the three ideas that deter mined the expedition. And on that chimera -permit me the word—we essayed to come to an un-derstanding with the English Government. But that Government remained unmoved, and said: Let those who wish to go to Mexico go there; as for us, it would be contrary to all our princi-ples to meddle in the internal affairs of Mexico. We will associate ourselves only with an opera-tion on the seacoast." They insisted on one side —they persisted on the other; but it was necessary to transact business, and then intervened the Convention of Oct. 31, which I will not read to you—I desire to spare your time and also to spare my strength—but I would briefly recall to your notice its contents. It was expressly said in that Convention that we went to Mexico solely to exact reparation for the damages sus-tained by the citizens of the three intervening nations; that we should not meddle with the de coast-line only with a force sufficient to obtain justice. Only, as France had insisted that the Convention should give a little more latitude to the generals called to act, there was insertedyou will see that I conceal nothing—a clause conceived thus: "The Commandants of the al-lled forces will be, in extreme cases, authorized to accomplish the other operations that shall abe judged, in their places, the most proper for realizing the end specified in the preamble of the

present Convention, and in particular to assure the security of foreign residents." That clause, which may appear equivocal, had been carefully explained in all the negotiations. It was well understood that it was only provision to our making casual operations, like those which have been executed in leaving Vera Cruz, where the sol-diers would have died of hunger and pestilence if they had not been transported some distance to more healthy places. Yet, once more, this clause does not imply a march upon Mexico; but, in fine, we were so pre-occupied with this enterprise, so persuaded of its excellence, that in the instructions to Admiral Jurien de la Gravière—who, by the way, conducted himself with great sagacity— it was said: The Government of the Emperor admits that, either to reach the Mexican Govern mits that, either to reach the Mexican Government, or to render more efficacious the coercion exercised upon it by taking possession of its ports, you may find yourself under the necessity of a march in the interior of the country, that should conduct, were it necessary, the allied forces to the City of Mexico." I wish to add yet one more fact to show to you what was at that time the disposition of the Government. The French Plenizotentiary was told that he The French Plenipotentiary was told that he might have to march on Mexico; and how many men were given to him for that purpose? thousand two hundred men. This plain thousand two hundred men. This plain fact proves to you just to what extent the ideas of the Mexican emigrants had been generally accepted.
General Prim, who put peril at nothing, went straight to the Mexican camp. There he found Gen. Doblado, and had with him a frank and complete explanation. "What do you come to do here?" asked Gen. Doblado. "If to impose on us a government, count on the most obstinate resistance. But if you come to obtain justice for your countrymen, you shall have it, for we acknowledge our lault in suspending payment of the European debt." Gen. Prim said they would not meddle with the domestic government, but that they could not remain where they were. Gen. Doblado roulled that they night advance 30 became into replied that they might advance 30 leagues into the country, for the purpose of finding a healthy camping-ground. But Gen. Doblado said they wanted two things: First, that you shall rende us the positions we voluntarily abandon; and, second, that to calm the excitement of the Mexicans, you will have the Mexican flag continue to float beside the flags of England, France and Spain. These conditions were agreed to and they became the agreed to and they became the substance and the whole of the convention of La Soledad, upon which subsequently so bad a construction was put in Europe. The convention was signed on the 19th of February. Thanks to this convention, our troops as well as those of the English and Spaniards could go to Orizaba. To show what service was thus rendered to us, we only need refer to the circumstance that as we only need refer to the circumstance that as nothing had been taken along of the things ne-cessary for great military marches, the roads were covered with dead bodies and soldiers dying by heat, fatigue and want of provisions. But how-ever this may be, we arrived at Orizaba. If the

Mexicans had not wished to treat with us—and it would have been absurd not to wish it when they were in the face of the three greatest maritime powers of Europe—if they did not wish to treat with us sincerely, it would have been sufficient to blockade us in Vera Cruz, and they would have caused almost all of our men to die by hunger and disease. Having arrived at Orizaba, they tried to come to an understanding—not with General Doblado—to an understanding between General Doblado—to an understanding between the French, English and Spaniards as to the demands which were to be presented. The English asked eighty millions—I am satisfied this was grossly. exaggerated. The Spaniards asked only forty millions. As regards us we had obtained a second regulation long after the one which had followed the capture of the Fort of St. Juan de Ulloa, and in 1853, an important sum had been conseded to us. Since their

money, which at that time did not represent more than 20,000,000 in coin. It should be added that in these 20,000,000 were embraced the claims not only of the French creditors for whom the Mexican expedition had been undertaken; but also the claims of those who since the beginning of the expedition have had to suffer from the events of the war, and that the claims of the former are estimated at only one-third of the whole. You see that, according to our own estimate, 10,000,000 would have sufficed at that time; and if they had asked 20,000,000, or even 30,000;-000, they would certainly have received them; and this would have been an amount considerably exceeding what was due to our countrymen. Nevertheless nothing was said in the conference of Orizaba against this demand of 60,000,000; the English and Spaniards only began to raise objection when the further debt was spoken of. This was a further addition of 75,000,000, to the 200,was a further addition of 75,000,000, to the 200,000,000 which was demanded by the three united nations. It was remarked, "Why demand from the Mexicans three_or- four years of their revenue?"—That is an impossible and excessive demand. However, not wishing to judge each other, the plenipotentiaries declared that they wished to refer the matter to their Governments. This was done immediately. While waiting for further instructions from Europe they remained at Orizaba, when suddenly they learned that a new expedition had arrived at Vera Cruz. This was a second French expedition, commanded by the reliant General Lorenzez and compassed of the reliant General Lorenzez and General Lorenze gallant General Lorencez, and composed of four thousand and several hundred men, which was preceded by some of the leading Mexican emigrants, very honorable men, but full of illusions. They said publicly, and almost officially, that they were instructed by the French Government to re-establish a monarchy in Mexico under an Austrian Prince. Of course there was an earnest remonstrance on the part of the Plenipotentiaries who were at Orizaba. The Spanish and English Plenipotentiaries said: In what position do you place us? Why, we have promised not to meddle with the interior administration of Mexico, and it was colly on this condition that we call. and it was only on this condition that we re-ceived this healthy and well supplied camp. thanks to which the lives of our men have been saved. And, after having obtained this conces sion, upon the distinct promise that we should not meddle with the interior government of Mexico, four thousand and some hundreds Frenchmen arrive with the mission publicly avowed of re-establishing a monarchical govern

Lieutenant General Shernran

Indian Canards.
[From the Missouri Republican.]
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, P.M., July 19, 1867.—Editor Republican—Dean, Sir.: The Evening Dispatch announces the capture of a train near Fort Larned, on Sunday last, by Indians, who are said to have killed all the males, embracing Bishop Lowry and some priests on the way to New Mexico, and carried off the females.

I left Fort Harker last Monday morning, at which time nothing of this sort was reported. General A. J. Smith is at Fort Harker and would

have reported such an event by telegraph had it occured six days ago. Fort Larned is about fifty-five miles southwest of Fort Harker and has a good garrison, besides posts at Zara and Plum Creek between. The triweekly stage to and from New Mexico passed regularly during my stay of ten days at Fort Harker prior to the date when this capture is reported to have occurred, and many trains loaded with private and government freight had passed out during the same time, and all trains were inspected by an officer, to see if they were propmanding officer, Colonel Hart, and did not hear him refer to any train going out with priests and nuns. Nor is Lowry the name of the Bishop of Sante Fe. Besides, this telegram comes from New York, and is quoted from a Leavenworth paper, and I have letters and telegrams from Leavenworth up to to-day without mention of

any such occurrence.

The county has been shocked by so many terrible accounts, fabricated for a purpose—such as the Fort Buford affair, the steamer Miner, and the killing of General Custar, all of which you now know to have been purely inventions—that I think journalists should endeavor to ascertain the truth before shocking the public with such terrible announcements.

Of course, I can not absolutely deny this re-

port; but it has no semblance of truth when tested by the facts I have stated. Yours, W. T. SHERMAN.

Lieutenant-General.
P. S.—The word Laramie is also used in the despatch, but Fort-Laramie is three hundred miles to the north of my road leading to Santa Fe; so that Larned must be the post meant.

The Rebuilding of Portland. A late letter from Portland to the Ecening Post

says:
A year and a few days ago, some three hundred and twenty acres of buildings in the beautiful city of Portland, were destroyed by fire. Fifteen hundred buildings were burned to the ground, and the state and acred to the ground. and fifty-eight streets and eight miles of thoroughfare became a vast field of calcined brick and ashes; ten thousand persons were left homeless; ten millions of property dissipated in the flames. The energies of a prosperous city were, for the moment, prostrated and paralyzed. Yet a little more than twelve months afterwards a grand resurrection has occurred. All over the burnt district there have risen miles of new and beautiful buildings. The City Hall has taken on more elegant forms; banking institutions have taken refuge in substantial buildings of granite and free-stone; and the thousand articles of trade are displayed in storehouses which are better than ever before adapted to the needs of commerce. Along some of the streets there are temporary wooden buildings, which remind one of some of the cities on the frontier, which rise in a night rom the prairie; but these will soon be replaced by permanent and more costly structures.

What a splendid triumph of human skill, energy and perseverance is this! There is something very grand in this tenacity of purpose, this unconquerable resolution, this triumph over disaster. It is a symbol of American enterprise. It is more than that, it is a striking exhibition of Yankee pluck. Merchants of the city tell me that in three years they will not only make good to the taxable property the ten millions they lost on that night of sadness, but they will add largely to their wealth, and in every way they are setting themselves to that work

Dreadful Runaway Accident. WHEATON, Ill., July 22.—The entire community hereabouts was saddened yesterday by a report, which spread with great rapidity, of a shocking accident, by which two elderly and highly respected ladies were frightfully mangled. Mrs. Wells and her mother (mother and grandmother of F. C. Wells, Esq., late of the well-known wholesale boot establishment on Lakestreet Chicago) were returning from the College street, Chicago) were returning from the College Chapel yesterday morning, in a carriage, when the horses, suddenly springing forward, broke the whilletree, and ran away with furious speed. They had proceeded but a short distance when the carriage was literally crushed—closed up like a telescope—by an awning-post, against which it ran with great violence. The elder Mrs. Wells, a lady upwards of seventy years of age, had her shoulder and arm-broken, while her daughter-aged about fifty, was extricated from the wreck nearly dead with injury and fright. Every limb was broken, while one of the upper and one of the lower limbs was each broken in two places, comprising six severe fractures, all told. With good surgical care, and excellent nursing, it is hoped that the injuries of neither will prove

fatal .- Chicago Journal. If it is thrown in your term that you do not keep your dental apparatus in proper trim, it is your own fault, for all the world knows that you might do so by using the matchless vegeta-ble dentrifice, Sozodont.

FACTS AND PANCIES.

-A Norfolk paper says that apples are a perfect drug in that market. So they are here, and a very

-General Rousseau is to have command in Walrussia. He will hereafter be known as Gen. Walroussean. —August Belmont is making extensive im-provements in his recently purchased estate; near Babylon, Long Island. He proposes to have a

race-course and several fish ponds -The Boston Post libels the Saugerfest. It says that there were "about 2,223 kegs" of lager consumed. There were several glasses over that

Two convicts being taken to the Tennescee Penitentiary jumped through the ear window and escaped, They were opposed to being in-car-ais trated. Phay! eir!-rated. Phow! "What brought you to prison, my colored friend?" "Two constables, sah." "Yes; but I mean had intemperance anything to do with it?" "Yes, sah, dey was bofe of 'em drunk."

—Dr. Robinson, of Bennington, Michigan, died a few nights since, from the effects of ohloroform, which he had sprinkled on his pillow to pro-

duce sleep. —A smash-up on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, a few days since, which cost the company \$30,000, was caused by a drunken

-Miss Augusta J. Evans has received the degree of Mistress of English Literature from the Baltimore Female College. The "Baltimore Females" evidently admire that sweetly natural book, "St. Elmo."

John C. Breckinridge writes that he is tired of the hubbub of the Paris Exhibition, and is going to Switzerland before leaving for Canada. in September. What's the use of having a hub.

bub! unless you're tired? —At the mass for Maximilian, in Mobile, the pall used was the same that covered the remainsof the Duke of Orleans, in 1852. It was pur-chased at that time, and presented to the late Bishop Portier. It is of rich black velvet, heavily

embroidered in silver. -Mrs. Davis, in the last chapter of "Waiting for —Mrs. Davis, in the macetapper of the Verdict." In the Galuxy, makes a train of wounded soldiers from Washington arrive at the Refreshment Saloons via "the low Jersey shore." How "on airth" they got there she does not

explain. —At Jasper, Ga., the wife of a colored citizen, Bill Hadnot, presented him with four children a few days ago, one weighing 8 pounds, one 12, one 13, one 15—48 pounds of babies at one birth. Bill exultingly exclaimed, "Beat dat, white man! If you can't, say no more about negro inferiority."

-Gen. Adam Badeau, Gen. Grant's private secretary, is an old member of the No "press gang." He published a book some years ago entitled "Vagabondisms," or something like It it was a collection of very readable sketches of society, people and things in the metropolis, from the "vagabond" point of view.

-The number of aerolites, or meteoric stones, which has been gathered is larger than most peo-ple suppose. The Geological Museum of Calcutta has recently published a catalogue of the aerolites n its collection, which embraces one hundred and thirty-seven aerolites and ninety pieces of meteoric iron. There are at present two collections of acrolites in Paris, one at the Museum and one at the School of Mines, and it has been proposed to consolidate and make a catalogue of

—Olive Logan talks plainly in the Galaxy, when she says: "It is unpleasant to mention names; it is disagreeable and even dangerous to do so; but when such women as Cora Pearl. ken, Kate Fisher, and their like are insolent enough to invade the stage and involve in the obloquy which falls on them hundreds of good and pure women, it is time for even the most tolerant critic to express disapprobation. Whatever the private character of these women may be—however good, however bad—we are justified from their public exhibitions in denouncing them as shameless and unworthy." -The Emperor of Russia had a favorite who,

if not the sharer of his Imperial couch, slept in his dressing-room, accompanied him wherever he might be during the day, and still more had the entree of the Council Chamber, to which even the Empress has not admittance. This favorite was a splendid deerhound, and was called "My When the Czar's visit to Paris was decided upon, the question arose whether "My-Lord" was to accompany him. The suite made up its mind that looking after "My Lord" would be more trouble than looking after two Czars, and accordingly hinted that change of air was and accordingly limited that change of all was bad for dogs. Reluctantly enough the Emperor consented to leave "My Lord" at his summer palace. Poor "My Lord" died of griet. A telegram was despatched to the Emperor, but a courtier intercepted it, for fear of the effect on his Imperial master. —The lively correspondent of the Boston Post thus descants on after-dinner blessedness: "But

afterwards when the whole is complete and the divine aflatus comes with the dessert, and like the Derby dilly carrying six inside, we bowl along with a happy sense of peaceful security and freedom from care, then we feel that we have topped perfection, and look in vain in our menlonger see a radiant youth half way up a moun-tain ten times as high as Mont Blanc, waying a tain ten times as high as Mont Blane, waving a flag, and a fulling star coming out of his mouth. But he is on the top, and 'isn't a youth, but an angel, and his flag has become wings and he looks like ourselves and cries 'here we are.' Then the yeast of complacency expands our cold obstruction into every form of benevolence. Then we spread out our hands and bless all humanity, and love our neighbor as ourselves, even old—next door who keeps that howling dog, and Miss—on the other side who has a rooster with a chronic nightmare, and even that rascal — who bought up our note on the that rascal — who bought up our note on the street this very day for I won't say what, and flaunted it in our face as we passed him on our way home. Bless you all, my friends, bless you? And then just as we begin to think how much better we are than other men, and how faithfully we have kept every commandment in the decalogue, drowsy vapors steal over us, our legs slide under the polished manogany and we subside into the land of dreams and vacuity.

-Dantel E. Brakeman, of Freedom, Cattarau-gus county, New York, who is one hundred and seven years old, traveled twelve miles on the Fourth to celebrate the day. A correspondent, who conversed with him, writes: "He is a physical phenomenon. It is curious to look upon a man who for one hundred and seven years has dodged the heat of fever and the chill of consumption; who has run a muck between postilence and accident; whose digestion, and circulation and respiration have performed their functions equally well for a century; whose skin, and bone, and muscle and mind wear together; a man built, muscle and mind wear together; a man built, like the 'one-hoss shay,' equally strong in every part, and who will doubtless go to pieces in the same way. His hand does not tremble; and he stood, under our measure, five feet five inches and a quarter. His greatest weight was one hundred and satty-five pounds; a small, wiry, sinewy man, who could out-lift and outwrestle all his neighbors, and was as active as a cat; who calls himself 'Mohawk Tutchman and a Lutheran;' who 'doken't know any the Fabout dis new reliwho doesn't know any ting about dis new religion. His only wife died new years since, aged one hundred and five. They reared ten children. one hundred and five. They reared ten children. A daughter, a miss of sixty springs, accompanied him. I wonder what is considered a marrisgeable age in his family. His life is cruel to theorists. He hus lived neither according to Ben. Franklin's rules nor Dr. Rush's principles of health. He has never been a tectotaler; although, according to the old lady, as reported by her daughter, he haver got high excepting on election days. Fourth of July, and once after harvest. He remarked to some inquisitive youths: 'Be good to your mother and your father, and you can live as long as you wish. Good men never die.' Good men never die."