## Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION, BSON PEACOCK, THOS. J. WILLIAGE, L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, ABPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at licents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum. BCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED
Planos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects
to any made in this country, and sold on most liberal
terms. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PLANOS constantly
mband for rent. Tuning, moving and packing mesh

DIED.

ALDRIDGE.—On Friday morning, August 30th, Willie D. Aldridge, son of Samuel H. and Adelaide M. Aldridge, the nineteenth year of his age. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to tend his funeral. Tuesday, 3d inst. at 2 o'clock, from B. Kollocks, 766 South Second street.

BELL.—On the 29th inst., Thomas Bell, in the 73d year follows:

s age.

s relatives and friends of the family are invited to
d the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3639
that street, West Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, attend the uneral, from how late regiones, No. 3638 at 2 o'clock.

BOWN.—On Saturday, August 31st, in Canden, N. J., Mr. Ellen Bown, late of Alferton, England, aged 53 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 525 Cooper street, Camden, N. J., 'on Tuesday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 1 of the first o JEWELL.—On the 31st ult., Caroline Jewell, in the 57th

year of her age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
ttend the funeral, from the residence of her sister. No.
11G Vine street, on to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.
LLOYD.—August 31st, in Camden, Maine, Christiana, wife of Richard Lloyd, of New Orleans.
SMITH.—On August 31st. Hettie N. Smith, oldest daughter of Samuel N. and Lydia R. Smith, aged 24 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the luneral, without further notice, on Tuesday, Sept. 3d, at 2 o'clock. P. M., Chester, Delaware county, Pa. Carriages will need the train that leaves the city at 12.30.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND JARCH, ARE opening for the Fall Trade of 1807—
Margot Shawls, ordered goods,
Poplins, new colors, and Rich Plaids,
Black Silks, superior grades,
Plain Silks, of all qualities,

BLACK ALSTRALIAN CRAPES—JUST RECEIVED, Crape Cloths, from 65cb. to \$1 25 % a yard.

BESSON & SON.

such St. Mourning Store, 918 Chestnut street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences THURSDAY, September 12th. Candidater 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, Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Penna., July, 1867.

EASTON, Penna., July, 1867.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—
The Union Republican Citizens of the Fourteenth Ward will convene in their various precincts, on Thesaday Evening. September 2d, 1867, and organize Division Associations in accordance with Rule 2d, supplementary to the rules regulating Delegate Elections, &c., &c., L. BICKEL, President Executive Committee.

GEO.G. LOTTEN, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE Company, SECTEMBER 2, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Seven Dollars and Fifty cents per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be laid 20 the checkbarers or their legal representatives, after the Last instead.

WM. G. CROWELL, Becretary.

FAMILIES ABOUT CHANGING THEIR RESI-dency or leaving the city, can receive the highest

THE STATED MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Germantown Cricket Club will be held at the Club House on Monday, Sept. 2d, at 5 o'clock, P. M. w. C. Mulican, Jr., Secretary. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Limbard Street, Dispensary Department—Medical
treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

## Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders in this Company was held yesterday, at eleven o'clock, at the Central Offices of the Company, North John street, Liverpool. In the absence, through Parliamentary duties, of the Chairman, Mr. Charles Turner, M. P., the chair was taken by Mr. Brocklebank, the respected Chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board. Extracts from the REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1866.

The year 1866, which comprises the period to be embraced in the present Annual Report of the business of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, has been marked, as the previous year was, by con-flagrations in some cases individually large, but still more by fires all but unexampled in numbers

both here and abroad.

Notwithstanding the facts that again the Revenue of the Company for the year has ultimately turned out to be larger, and that the Claims have proved somewhat less than they were estimated, the unsatisfactory result of the control year is shown by the Accounts which will entire year is shown by the Accounts which will be read to you in detail, giving a final loss on the

FIRE BRANCH of £28,163 13s. 11d (\$140,815). Whilst it is undoubtedly true that an occasional balance, to the debit, of such a comparatively small sum as this in such large transactions would be, in itself, of minor consequence, it be-comes significant when combined with the results of two successive years, each bearing more or less the same characteristics; and it assumes a still more grave importance when accompanied by reports of kindred establishments exhibiting a by reports of kindred establishments of the period, and like phase of experience over a like period, and especially when some of these count a ratio of disasters far exceeding that which the Directors

of this Company have to announce.

This disclosure of an increasing amount of loss attending Fire Insurance business generally, now shown unmistakably to exist by successive announcements from all sides, and the consequent impression that elements of risk not pre-existing, or, at any rate, not so to the same extent, are now in force, have led to an increased caution on the part of the Executive of this Company in acrepting Fire Proposals, and to other remedial measures referring to the personal characters of proposed Insurers, which at first sight would have appeared calculated to induce a large reduc-

tion in the business of the year.

The impetus, however, of a long-continued progression could not even by these means be speedly reduced. It thus ultimately turns out. notwithstanding these retarding influences designedly applied to the business, that, with the exception of one Company, whose affairs have been conducted for the last two or three years with considerable vigor, no other Insurance Office has paid the same increase of Fire Duty to Government in the year as the "Royat." This is shown by the usual test of the Government Rezurns ordered to be printed by the House of Commons. It is evident, therefore, that if the checks adverted to had not been applied, the advance of the last year would have been equal to that of any year in the records of the Establish-

The fact is, indeed, amply verified by the fol-lowing comparative statement of the Fire Busi-

ness for the last five years, viz.: 

ble causes of the large amount of losses sustained by the entire body of Insurance Establishments, almost without exception, during the last three years, does not lead to the conclusion that insulated Fires have been more extensive than heretofore, the contrary might be safely maintained, but, which is of far more serious import, that

THE EVENING BULLETIN Fires have been much more numerous than at PUBLISHED EVENING any former like period; and hence the more alarming conviction that the causes of danger have most materially increased.

It would be vain to expect it to be possible, either in past times or in the present, to continue and Insurance Business with a revenue approaching to half a million sterling without the occurrence of losses of large magnitude from time to time. All that the utmost skill or care can aim at is to endeavor to lessen the probability of their occurrence so frequently as to interfere with the average prosperity of the enterprise, applying the test over a series of years.

It may further be affirmed that a lengthened experience in these matters would show that these periods of excessive claims are not times of unmixed evil. They rather lead to a wholesome and useful discipline of the too-sanguine and inexperienced in the business of Insurance. These requently led away by a temporary lull in the average of casualties, injure, by the adoption of inadequate premiums, not only their own establishments, but likewise those of others who would fain have been considered. fain have been governed by more matured considerations. It is, therefore, of no small importance to be able to announce that the disease is at length working its own cure. The conductors of the great Insurance companies of the Kingdom have, with few and minor exceptions, determined to enforce by their examples the deductions of wise, cautious and long-acquired experience, and needful but moderate increase of premium has

The improvement of rates shown to have been happily obtained is, of course, of too re-cent a date to have had much influence yet on the revenue or profit of the Company. It is however, a metter of satisfaction to announce that, independently of this new advantage, to the regarded cospectively, the operations of the past six method this of the present year have been productive of fair amount of profit. This favorable chang has very properly had its influence in the determination of the Directors in their recommendation of the amount of Dividend and Bonus to be declared at this Meeting. LHE BRANCH.

The present aspect and future prospects of the Life Branch remain as promising as ever, and it is confidently believed that the measures to be announced on this occasion will lead to its increased permanent prosperity.

The report of the last year exhibited the pro-

gress of the Company by grouping the Sums Asured into Four quinquennial periods, showing 1st period of 5 years to 1849 a total sum Assured

of ... £ 272,796
2d " " 1854 " 733,408
3d " " 1859 " 1,655,678
ith " " 1864 " 3,439,215
Two years have now extrined of a fresh win Two years have now expired of a fresh quin-quential period, and it cannot but be deemed in those years (1865 and 1866), assurances have been effected to the extent of £1,748,571, being nore than the entire five years to the 3d period, viz., to 1859 inclusive.

It can be shown that in those same two years

the standard of eligibility has been strictly main-ained, as 774 Lives have been declined in the period for no less an aggregate Sum Assured than £418.975 12s. 3d.

These figures should not be passed over unheeded, since they indicate clearly the caution still exercised in accepting Lives, and they form

the weightiest argument to induce good Lives to select a Company which gives to its Assurers an entire body of copartners with the best prospects of longerity.

The Directors would again refer to the estimate

in the last Actuarial Report of a probable increase to the Life and Annuity Funds of One Million Sterling in 10 years, or of £100,000 annually dur-ing that period. The actual increase to those Funds in the past year is.....£124,165 7s. 5d.

DIVIDEND AND BONES.

The Directors propose to the Proprietors that a Dividend be declared of 3s. per Share and a Bonus f 4s. per Share, together 7s. per Share, free of

The considerations which have induced the Directors to propose a continuance of the same Dividend and Bonus for the present year have been partly anticipated in a preceding paragraph

It is true that the payment of the Dividend will exhaust the amount remaining at the credit of Profit and Loss standing at the end of the year 806; as, however, it can be accomplished with out encroaching on the amount of Reserv hich will stand as before at the sum of £116,915 s. 10d., it has been considered consistent with ropriety to continue the same amount rathe han declare a reduced sum on one occasion which, from the present somewhat improved aspect of the accounts, might possibly not be deemed needful again. Looking at the heavy losses throughout the entire year visiting all parts of the world, and hardly sparing me Insurance Establishment in this or any other country, it was not anticipated (until the actavorable features than expected) that the Divi dend could be paid out of Profit and Loss, leaving the Reserve to stand at the amount at which stood in the preceding year. There will, more-over, remain a sum of about £40,000, since added to the credit of Profit and Less on account of the rofits of the present year.
The Proprietors will not fail to draw the follow-

ng inevitable conclusions from a review of the whole subject:

1stly—That if the adverse experience of the past two years had been carried on to the same ex-tent during the six months of the present year. it must have resulted in the declaration argely-reduced Dividend, extending through and possibly far beyond the period which marked the continuance of such disasters.

ndly—That the uniform resistance made by the Directors in times past to the declaration of any Dividend likely to be reduced in time to come, is now shown to be in entire accordance

with the true government of an Insurance Com pany; and rdly—That any future periods of prosperity, when they arrive, should primarily be used to accumulate such a Reserve Fund as will give at least a high degree of probability that any fu-ture Dividends declare by the Directors shall be

declared permanently continued. These are the axioms which fixed themselves on the minds of the first projectors of the Royal Insurance Company, as self-evident truths, in their efforts to work out the problem of good management which was then given them to demonstrate. They have been consistently kept in the past and present Directors of the in view by the past and present Directors of the Company; and it will doubtless be considered by the Sharcholders in accordance with their present interests and future expectations of prosperity, that they should be continuously and inflexibly CHARLES TURNER, Chairman.

August 8th, 1867.

Mr. Dove also read the various statements of

MARTYRS TO CARELESSNESS .-- If all the teeth that have been ruined by neglect could be strung together, they would reach thrice round the world. There may have been some excuse for this havoe in days gone by, when there was no absolute safeguard against dental decay in existence, but there is no apology for it now. Fra-GRANT SOZODONT, the world-renowned antiseptic dentifrice, as certainly protects the teeth against decay, as oil prevents steel from rusting, or

water arrests the progress of fire. THE Evening Post tells us that carbolic acid, used by means of a saturated cloth hung up in a room, will effectually drive away flies and mosquitoes, and that the experiment has

been successfully tried. SAMUEL S. FETHERSTON & Co.,

. China and Glass Store, 270 South Second street. Balls, parties, suppers, pic-nics, etc., furnished with all kinds of Glass, China, and other ware, at the lowest prices, by S. S. Fetherston & Co., 270

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Napoleon's New "Reform." The mountain has brought forth a mouse

FRANCE.

What has been for a week announced as a declaration of new policy, possibly an affirmation of the 19th-of-January decrees in respect to the press and public meetings, turns out to be a measure of administration in respect to parish roads. The Emperor has addressed the following letter to M. de Lavalette, the Minister of the Interior:
"CAMP OF CHALONS, Aug. 15.—Monsieur le
Ministre: You are aware what importance I
attach to the prempt completion of our means
of communication. I consider them one of the

surest ways of increasing the strength and riches of France, for everywhere the number and good condition of the roads are one of the most certain signs of the advanced state of the civilization of peoples.
"I have already given instructions to the Minister of Public Works to pursue the examination and prepare the concession of new lines of railway: He will, at the same time, seek the means of improving our canals and the navigation of our rivers, which are modifying counterpoises to railroad monopoly. But our efforts must not be confined to this alone. The Agricultural Com-

mission has demonstrated in an evident manner that the construction of a complete network of parish roads is an essential condition of the prosperity of the country and of the well-being of those rural populations who have always shown me so much devotion. Preoccupied with the realization of this project. I had instructed you to examine, in concert with the Minister of Finance, a series of measures which might permit of our terminating within ten years the network of parish roads by the triple concurrence of the Communes, the Departments and the State. Besides this, desirous of facilitating in the case of the Communes the means of participating in the expense, I had requested you to prepare for the creation of a special fund destined to advance them the necessary sums by means of loans granted at a moderate rate, and repayable at long provides.

"I approve the note which you have addressed to me, and the principle which serves it as a basis. But as, before presenting to the Legisla-tive Body any definitive resolutions, there are several important questions to examine, I beg you to prepare complete and precise elements of information. The deliberations of the Muniof mormation. The denogrations of the Muni-cipal Councils will evidently require to be the point of departure of this labor. But I desire that, in the investigation, which is about to be opened, a large part may be left to the members of those departmental assemblies with whose patriotism and devotion I am acquainted, and whose concurrence I know will not fail me.
"I rely upon the enlightened zeal and the

energetic activity which you have shown since I placed you at the head of the Department of the placed you at the head of the Department of the Interior to rapidly bring to a termination this administrative investigation, and to lay before the legislative body, at its next sitting, a bill which may insure the execution of the work the realization of which I have greatly at heart. "Hereon, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping. NAPOLEON." M. de Lavalette has published a report, dated the 16th inst., relative to the execution of the measure proposed in the above letter, and a ministerial decree convoking the Municipal Councils during the first ten days in September, in order to revise the classification of parish roads. The Minister has also addressed a circular to the Prefects concerning the application cular to the Prefects concerning the application

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Prim's Movement in the Provinces. Paris (August 19) Correspondence of the London Times. Although the report that General Prim had entered Spain has been contradicted and is apparently unfounded, the Paris Liberte nevertheless insists that an insurrection has by this time broken out in that country. We still await telegraphic confirmation of the Liberte's conviction; but there would certainly be nothing by this We still surprising in its proving true. The tyranny and gross misrule of successive governments, and especially of the present one, have long been ripening a revolution. And this is the season of the year when such things generally break out south of the Pyrenees. The last attempt—that of Prim-was made in winter, and turned out a ignal failure, not from want of sympathy on the part of the people, but because many who ere to have taken a prominent part in were either lukewarm or cowed and roken down at the last moment. broken down Since then the atrocitics committed—the wholesale shootings and transportations and innumerable acts of injustice and oppression—have exas-perated the nation to such a point that it is diffialt to believe the summer will end without an outbreak. No man, nowever aloof he may keep from politics, is safe from prison and even worse, and from such a general state of personal in security the nation is eager to escape. This it can only do at the price of rebellion, which we may reasonably expect to prove the most serious that has occurred in Spain since the death of Ferdi-

nand.

This time it is not the overthrow of the Cabinet, but that of the dynasty that will be aimed at, and doubtless achieved. The days of the reign of the "innocent Isabel," as it was the fashion to call her in her infancy, may be looked upon as num-hered. The difference of views not long ago ex-isting upon that head among the members of the liberal party has given way under re-peated persecution, and the cry will no longer be "Down with the Minister and long live the Queen," but "Away with them all!" The most knotty point to consider is, who shall succeed her. The idea of an Iberian emsnan succeed her. In the dea of an Inernan empire, long cherished by a considerable party in Spain, has become less and less practicable. The Portuguese are naturally little inclined to a union, which for them would be absorption; their union, which for them would be absorption; their King, notwithstanding his good qualities, is hardly the stamp of man to smooth away, by his personal energy and sagacity, the difficulties in the way of so great a scheme; it will probably be necessary to look elsewhere. Pretenders will not be wanting, A French legitimist paper has just indulged in a glowing panegyric of the chief of the younger branch, Don Carlos de Bourbon, whose high qualities and noble intentions it younger. of the younger branch. Don Carlos de Bourbon, whose high qualities and noble intentions it vannts as peculiarly adapting him to grace a crown and insure his country happiness. Many will probably think, however, that it will not be worth while to expel the reigning Bourbon in order to put another of the same family in her place. Such may be expected to be the feeling in Spain, where the name of Don Carlos is painfully associated with long wars and much misery. It is ciated with long wars and much misery. It is difficult to suppose that if a revolution occurs in Spain its leaders will be unprepared with a substitute for the power they design to overthrow. That the throne of the present sovereign is highly incomes dwift not of a doubt test. highly insecure admits not of a doubt to any who are acquainted with the present state of things in Spain.

BRITISH REFORM.

John Bright on Vote by Ballot—The Future Work of the League, The following letter has recently been received by Mr. E. Beales, the President of the Reform League, in reply to the announcement that the League would use its organization, con-sisting of four hundred and thirty branches, for the purposes of registration, educating the people in the use of the vote, and promoting the return to the next Parliament of members pledged to advanced liberal principles.

FROM JOHN BRIGHT.

My Dear Mr. Beales.—I am glad to see that it is not intended to discontinue the organization and labors of the Reform League, although so great a step has been gained in the extension of the suffrage. On that branch of the question of reform I presume you will not feel it necessary now to agitate further, so far as the boroughs are concerned.

But the concession of a wide franchise is most incomplete so long as security at the ballot is denied. As a machinery for conducting elections without disorder, the arrangement of the ballot is perfect, and if on that ground only, it should be adopted. But there is a higher ground on which all reformers should insist upon it. The more wide the suffrage, the more there are of men in humble circumstances who are admitted to in humble circumstances who are admitted to the exercise of political rights, the more clearly is it necessary that the shelter of the ballot should be granted. I am confident it would lessen expenses at elections, greatly diminish corruption, and destroy the odious system of in-timidation which now so extensively prevails, and that it would make the Honge of Commons and that it would make the House of Commons a more complete representation of the opinions and wishes of the electoral body. I have a very strong conviction on this subject, and I hope all our friends throughout the country will accept the ballot as the next great question for which, in connection with Parliamentary reform, they ought to contend. Without this safeguard, there can be no escape from corruption and and that it would make the House of Commons ought to contend. Without this safeguard, there can be no escape from corruption and oppression at elections, and our political contests will still remain what they now are, a discredit to us as a free and intelligent people. If the Reform League and Reform Union will make the ballot their next work, they must soon succeed. I need not tell you that I shall heartily join them in their labors for this great end. I hope the friends of the ballot—those who care for freedom and morality in the working of our representative system—will provide the needful representative system—will provide the needful funds to enable you to move on with an increasways sincerely yours, John Bright. Edmond Beales, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT\_HIS RECEP-TION IN EUROPE.

His Visit to Prussia-Enthusiastic Reception—Honors to Mrs. Admiral Farragut—The Grand Ovation by the Town of Stettin—Prussia Vieing with Bussia in Honoring the American [Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP FRANKLIN, OFF KRONSTADT, ST. PETTESBURG, Russia, August 15, 1867.—Before giving an account of the first reception of the United States squadron and Admiral Farragut, off Kronstadt, by the Russian authorities, your correspondent will refer briefly to the reception of the Frolic at Stettin-on-the-Oder by the land and marine officers of Prussia. The Frolie, on the way from Cherbourg to Kronstadts put in at Stettin, Prussia, to take on board Mrs. Admiral Farragut and party, who had come overland, through Cologne, up the Rhine, and Berlin from Paris. The appearance of the Frolic at Stettin was the first visitation of an American ship to Prussian water ters, and the greatest curiosity was manifested on the part of the Prussians. At first there was a kind of hesitation about the progress of the ship up the Oder on the part of the Prussians, who were taken completely by surprise at the first appearance of an American armed ship steaming so far inland. As the kind intention of the Frolic was manifested, the hesitation of the Pruswas manifested, the hesitation of the Prussians gave way to curiosity, then unbounded courtesy, then enthusiasm, which went on increasing amid shouting, rejoicing, firing of cannens, and bands of music, till one grand, wild, and spontaneous ovation from land and shore welcomed the Frolic in Prussian waters. As the Frolic approached Stettin, the shore batteries pealed forth the national salute to America, and on all sides was run up the American flor. The on all sides was run up the American flag. The people througed the shore in crowds, while the Prussian garrison was marched out and stood at parade rest, to welcome the Frolic's arrival. The newspapers came out with extra editions, announcing the ship's arrival and the Prussian commander came on board welcoming the ship's arrival. On the morning of the 11th, the people, nobility, officers and ladies came throughng on board, and during the day about fifteen thousand people looked over the Frolic with the greatest curiosity and admiration. On the arrival dries to convey them to the shiprrussian authorities furnished magnificent carriages to convey them to the ship. The people througed the carriage, throwing bouquets and shouting "America" from the railroad to the Frolic's boat where Prussian bands, and elegantly dressed aids-de-camp, accompanied the ladies on board. Once on board, the grand salvos of artillery burst out from the shore and every house-top, and every available space of ground on either side of the Oder was thronged with peoon either side of the Oder was thronged with peo-ple, waving American colors and shouting Ame-rica! The steamers carrying the American flag now pushed out from the shore with bands play-ing American airs, and thronged with officers and nobility, who accompanied the Frolic to Swine-mide, where a grand ball was improvised in honor of the American ship. No one can ac-count for the vast enthusiasm of the Prussians, unless it came politically, through the command

unless it came politically through the command It would be apropos to mention the fact, that the Frolic was one of the Clyde-built steamers, fitted out in England as a blockade-runner for the Rebels. She was captured by our fleet off Charleston during the war. Her original name in England was the "Lord Clyde," and her Rebel

name was "A. E. Vance." United States Flag-ship Franklin, KROSSAMT, RUSSIA, August 15, 1867.—The flag-ship Franklin, with Admiral Farragut, arrived off Kronstadt on the evening of the 10th. The squadron arrived in Russian waters without invitation or announcement. Our squadron found here the Norwegian and Swedish fleets, which have been waiting some time for a reception by the Grand Duke Constantine. On the arrival of the American squadron, the Grand Duke Constantine was absent from St. Petersburg, and was to remain ab-sent for ten days. The Czar Alexander was also on a visit to the Crimea for the benefit of his health. Rear-Admiral Lessofsky was the highest officer of the Russian Government at St. Petersburg. On telegraphing our arrival, the Grand Duke immediately returned to do honor to the American Admiral and the American squadron. The arrival of the squadron has been with the most delicate courtesies on the part of

the Russian authorities.

As the flag of Admiral Farragut came into view beyond Kronstadt, before, even, we had saluted the Russian colors (a custom always observed among Europeaus), the fleet and Kronstadt bat-teries fired the Admiral's salute of 17 guns. Before we could finish answering the 17 guns, the Russians belched forth the National salute of 21 guns from fleet and shore, with the American flag at the fore-mast head, and waving from the flag-staff of Kronstadt. As the American flagship e up the Russian fleet meet us with rigging amid the wildest shouts manned Russian three times three, and salvos of artillery from the cannons of Kronstadt, Admiral Lessof ky came on board immediately, offering the hos-pitalities of Russia and welcoming the Admiral in the warmest manner. Sunday, the 11th, was a quiet day, but on Monday Admiral Farragut received the Russian officers, giving them a lunch on the flagship. On the 13th the civil authorities of St. Petersburg, the Mayor, &c., paid a state visit to the fleet, offering the hospitalities and freedom of St. Petersburg to the American fleet.

on the 14th, Admiral Farragut paid his first visit to St. Petersburg, where he was received with his staff by Gen. Clay, who met him at the landing with carriages, and conveyed him to the rooms of the American minister, where a collation was partaken of, the Russians toasted, speeches made, and arrangements made for the reception of our officers by the Grand Duke Constantine, which takes place this afternoon, and the facts of which I shall write in my letter this evening. Mrs. Farragut is the guest of this evening. Mrs. Farragut is the guest of Madam Lessofsky at Kronstadt.

As yet the ceremonies have been the common As yet the ceremonies have been the common ceremonies attending the arrival of a distinguished Admiral, heightened by the fact that he is an American. The Winter Palace and ahrines of the churches have been threwn open to the inspection of our officers, who have througed St. Petersburg, in citizen's dress, during the last two days. Every one is engaged in sight-eeing, purchasing malachite mementoes, and doing St. Petersburg privately, before the official reception. PRINCE ALFRED, OF ENGLAND, AT

Arrival at Rio Janeiro of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Rio Janeiro, August 1, 1867.—The general news here is the arrival of Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, in his ship the Galatea. The Royal Captain was saluted by the ships-of-war and the latteries on his arrival with twenty-one same capiain was sainted by the ships-of-war and the batteries on his arrival, with twenty-one guns—his royal standard flying at the main. The Admiral went on board the Prince's ship, contrary, perhaps, to regulation; but the royal standard supersedes all things. Be this as it may, the royal duke came on shore, where he was received by the Conde d'Eu, who took him to his honse, where he was received that to his house, where he was entertained that evening at an excellent soirce. The Monday after, his Royal Highness was entertained at a ball given by the British residents, who treated him right royally. He left the next day for the Cape of Good Hope, on his voyage round the

The Prince is described—for I have not seen him—as a young man of the Georgian stamp.
Now, I have never seen any of the Georges, as I
was too young when in England to see the last namely, George the Fourth. He may be, how ever, a good-looking young man. At any rate it is to be hoped that when he gets to the Cape of Good Hope he will have sufficiently sowed his wild oats not to propose to serve out "old Grey"—the Governor when he was last there by stuffing a lot of stones in the old gentleman's bed, "old Grey," being then Governor of the Cape, for which prank young Master Alfred and a brother midshipman were sent on board, with a request not to send them on shore again. Alfred is a captain now, and, perhaps, will behave better.
On the 18th the Prince and the Count d'Eu

visited the naval arsenal and examined the five ironelads which are now building, and the dry dock at Cobras Island. In the afternoon his Majesty the Emperor visited the Prace on board the frigate. On the following morning Mr. Thornton, her Britaunic Majesty's Minister at this Court, gave a grand ball in honor of the Prince, at which their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and the Count and Countess d'Eu, were present, besides the Ministers of State, many officers of the army and Brazilian and Coraign residents. The navy and Brazilian and foreign residents. The imperial family and the Prince only retired between two and three o'clock in the morning. FOn the 20th the Prince dined with the Emperor at the palace of St. Christopher. The Ministers of State, Mr. Thornton and the English, French and American Admirals were also honored with invitations. On the night of the 22d the British residents of Rio de Janeiro offered his Royal High-ness a splendid ball at the magnificent rooms of the Casino. The Imperial family ho-nored the ball with their presence. His Royal Highness twice danced the Scotch reel—the first time with Mrs. Thornton, and the second with Mrs. Gunning. The Prince retired at half-past three o'clock in the morning, and the Imperial family immediately after, amid enthusiastic cheers. The ball broke up at four o'clock. On the morning of the 23d ult. the Galatea left for the Cape of Good Hope.

Suicide of an American in England. Washington, September 1, 1867.—Our Consul at London has sent the following to the State

United States Consulate London, August 17, 1867.—Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State. Sin: On the 10th instant a police officer from Richmond, about fifteen miles from this having the appearance of being an American, whom from several circumstances believed to be an American citizen had that morning committed suicide by shooting himself at the Roebuck Hotel, Richmond. On his statement of the case I thought it advisable to investigate the case as fa as remaining facts would permit. I accordingly sent Deputy Munu to be present at the inquest, to see if the man could be identified, and repor to me fully all the known facts of the case. herewith inclose his report. The little money found about him was applied to bearing in part the expenses of his funeral. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

F. H. Morse, Consul. On the 10th of August, 1867, an inquest was held at the Roebuck Hotel, Richmond, Surry, near London, England, on the body of a gentleman, name unknown. He was about fifty years of age, five feet eight inches high, large Roman nose, high forchead, bald head, very intellectual countenance, face clean shaved, and was dressed in a check tweed suit. He arrived at the hotel on the 7th of August, remained there that day and night, and on the following after noon, after dinner, asked for writing materials After grumbling at the ink and pens he wrote on a slip of paper and paid his bill. Near half past nine o'clock at night he complained to the waiter of a severe headache, asked for a light, and went up stairs to his bed-room. Half an hour afterwards a report was heard, and, on ascertaining the cause thereof, it was discouthat he had shot himself in the water-cest. was found still living, and was removed to a bed room. On an examination by a surgeon his skull was found to be fractured and partially blown away. He remained insensible until death occurred, which was about two hours after wards. On bring searched a paper was found in his trousers pocket, on which the following was This for my friends in New York:—I feel my old

fit will be on me sharp, but I will disappoint the beggar (or buffer, written very indistinctly) this time. He won't find old John Robinson, I guess." There was also found in his bag and upon his person the following: Six half sovereigns, gold; three half-crowns, silver; two three-penny pieces, silver; three and a half pence, copper; a purse with a card with "Mr. J. Robinson" on it; a scarf, with a card with "Mr. J. Robinson" on it; a scarf, the bag named above, a very small leather cloth bag, pistol, single barrel, maker's name, Rielly & Co., Oxford street, London; powder-flask, two leaden bullets, some percussion caps, a white kid glove (cut up), a pair of old-fashioned spectacles and case, and a silk umbrella. There were no other marks on the lines execut the spectacles and case, and a SIK umbreha. Increwere no other marks on the linen, except the initials "J. R.," written very faintly on his pocket handkerchief. The paper written on was part of the sheet supplied to him at the hotel. His conversation with the landlord and some visitors in the coffee room seemed to indicate that he was an American citizen. The verdict of the coronals into was "temporary insanity." ner's jury was "temporary insanity." POWER OF IMAGINATION. - A box supposed

to contain a dead body was recently for-warded from Boston to Halifax, by the Eastern Express Company. Such boxes often emit an unpleasant smell, and when this particular one reached Portland the odor was so offensive a teamster would not load the box into his wagon. The Company were anxious to get it away, as the police were urging the immediate removal of an article which was endangering the health of the people in the city. A second teamster was sent down, and was so affected by the smell that he became sick and giddy, discharged freely from his stomach and would have staggered over the wharf had he not been caught by those standing by.

After a few more had detected a "strong smell," it was decided that the box should be opened. This was done, and a very handsomely carved Indian figure in wood was disclosed to the gaze of the crestfallen teamsterseverything about it as clean and sweet as new planed board. It was intended as a sign for some enterprising tobacconist.

.The last lineal descendant of the last Irish King is working in Liverpool as a stone mason. We have met the l. d. ourself, in many places and under numerous names.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The Madman is the name of a new Neapolistic journal.

-The colored men of St. Lou's have no ninated one of their number for alderman. -Marshall, the painter of Lincoln's portrait, is now engaged on a likeness of Grant.

—Pud Diggs is to be hung in September. Pud s a Kentucky guerilla. —The Indians, in attacking a fort, tie their corses, strip themselves naked, and fight on foot

—A new comic paper is reported in London for the 2d of September. It is to be called Banter.

—Jesse D. Bright is named for the Speakership of the Kentucky House of Representatives. Religious troubles and the loss of some table clothe caused a St. Louis woman to kill herself

with arsenic. There are five patent egg-batching machines in this country. Why don't somebody now invent patent eggs?

They have a clam-bake poet down in Rhode Island, who sings of clams, and compares man, after he cats clams, to a pumpkin in the sun. -The closing exercises of a prayer meeting, in Indiana, Sunday evening, consisted in beating to death a man by the name of Funk.

-The English coal mines increased their preduction last year some three and one-half mil-

—John Wesley's autograph letters scolding his wife brought a large price at a recent sale in London. They are capital models for unhappy husbands.

—The Paris ladies have a club where they can smoke, play cards and billiards, and take their petit verre. Husbands are forbidden in the sacred -The Germans in San Francisco are forming

a company to encourage emigration of their countrymen to Walrussia to engage in the fishing A New Haven clergyman has given up preaching and learned the carpenter's trade; at the latter he can make a living, at the former he

—A London paper shys that a coroner's jury has condemned the atmosphere of the underground railway, declaring that it accelerated the

leath of a passenger. -An alligator has been captured in the harbor of Baltimore. The question among Baltimoreans is, how did it get there? Probably through the

alley-gate. —A posthumous work by Mendelssohn, composed in 1826, and called the "Trompeten Ouverture," hitherto unknown to the musical world, has been published.

-Faro fleeced a Chicago gambler out of \$5,000 last week, an onnce of laudanum sent him part way to another world, and a stomach pump brought him back to this.

Jonathan Young, of Paris, Ill., tied a terrapin behind him, on horseback, to carry home from the field. The terrapin fretted the horse, and the latter threw Mr. Young, who died of his injuries next day. -Among the attractions of the White Moun

Among the attractions of the white mountains a young lady mentions "a nice young man to help you up the steep places and eat lunch with you on the summit." What has the nice young man to say? -General Prim informed Isabella by a private

etter, that she would be held "personally responsible" for any further executions of members of the Liberal party, and that "Liberal blood would be avenged in Bourbon blood." -Beecher wrote to Swinton praising

"Twelve Decisive Battles," comparing Napier's Peninsular War with it to the disadvantage of the English book, spelling crystal with an "h," and saying of the book "whose influence."—N.
1. World. -An agent of one of the illustrated Police

—An agent of one of the mustrated route Gazettes came to Bellevue, Iowa, last week, for a photograph of the young lady whose unfortunate marriage with a swindler, on first sight, has been lately chronicled, but the stern parent knocked him. the fellow down, and a big brother kicked him out of doors. -A curious marriage took place in London: a blonde-haired young man of twenty-one married a much more blonde-haired and blunc-haired lady of sixty-five. At the conclusion of the ceremony she turned to him and said tenderly, "You won't bear me any malice for this, will you?" What a

commencement! -Dr. Day, the Superintendent of the Bingham-—Dr. Day, the Superintendent of the Binghamton Incbriate Asylum, says, in confutation of the current slander about the prevalence of drunkenness among women, that in four mouths he has had only eight applications from women for admission. And these elements we mostly victims of opium, and mostly from Canada.

-The old French soldier who declined to allow the Emperor Napoleon L to pass the line at Ettingen, died a short time ago of old age. In 1862, the French government discovered that the brave old fellow was still alive. He had been so poor that he often went to bed hungry. Marshal McMahon gave him a pension and the Legion

—The death of Maximilian is now being per-formed at Milan. Maximilian falls in love with the wife of Juarez, and the two lovers adore each other in spite of obstacles. The Empress Car tottal is sent to Europe, so as not to interfere with the intrigues of the Emperor. Juarez swears vengeance. He shuts up his wife in a nunnery, and lays siege to Queretaro.

—The following memorandum was picked up by one of the editorial force of the New York Express:—"Skeleton skirt for wife; Godfrey's cordial for baby; No. 9 shoes for Matilda; nursing bottle No.2; a gallon of whisky; pink sancer and powder for Miss Jones; one Testament; bor-rowed of Smith \$12; send for bread and beefsteak at 12 M.; meet Julia at 5 P. M. -In Detroit, a nine selected from the report-

ers is to play a match at base ball with a nine selected from the police force. The Detroit Tribune states that the following rules will be ob-Ladies admitted free, gentlemen for nothing. and children at half price

Munching peanuts strictly prohibited. Any person caught applauding good play will be put off the grounds.
Silence, long continued, not allowed under any circumstances. Ladies will please not observe the umpire except through opera glasses.
Catching fly fouls or fowls flying in order.
That is incident to the game.
Any player hitting a Miss will be severely

Players "stealing" a base will be arrested on the spot.
Policemen will wear muzzies. In case of there being a "storm" of applause, umbrellas will be furnished the players. Spectators leaving the ground to "see a man," will be required to take the players alongs: None of the contestants will be allowed to pay for anything to drink.

man running the bases who is likely to be put out will be allowed to "slide." Two detectives will be furnished to look for In case a player catches a fly on his nose and knows it, anyoody can klas him for his mother:

No nonsense permitted.

In one of Doct. Ayres's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefit on mankind than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficent influence. He reely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—

Wrightsville (Pa.) Star.