

# Daily Chronicle

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 239.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

**THE EVENING BULLETIN**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING  
(Sundays excepted).  
**AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,**  
607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.  
BY THE  
EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.  
GIBSON PEACOCK, PUBLISHER.  
ERNEST G. WALLACE,  
FRANCIS W. WELLS,  
CAMPBELL BRADY, JR.,  
FRANCIS WELLS.

The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 10 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$3 per annum in advance.

**WEDDING INVITATIONS AND VISITING CARDS**  
Printed and delivered by  
W. G. FERRY, Stationer,  
728 Arch street.

**DIED.**  
GODFREY—Suddenly, Jan. 14, 1868, Emma, youngest daughter of J. C. Godfrey.  
Funeral Thursday, January 16, 1868, at 10 A. M., at 1208 M. Street, Philadelphia. Friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the mother, Hamilton street, No. 1208 M., on Thursday morning, 10 o'clock, at ten o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

**DIED.**  
MENDENHALL—On the 13th inst., B. Franklin Mendenhall, aged 60.  
His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1323 Coster street, on Thursday, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock.

**DIED.**  
MORRIS—On the 14th inst., George W. Morris, in the 26th year of his age.  
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**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
**Grand Army of the Republic.**  
**NATIONAL CONVENTION**  
Now in Session,  
S. W. Corner Tenth and Chestnut,  
UP STAIRS.

DIVIDEND—THE MCELHENY OIL COMPANY has declared a Dividend of Two Per Cent, on the 1st of January, 1868. The office, No. 218 Walnut street.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL—The annual meeting of the Contributors to the Women's Hospital of Philadelphia will be held at the Hospital Building, North College avenue and Twenty-second street, on THURSDAY, January 16th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. E. F. HALLWAY, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Great Valley Silver Mining Company will be held at the Company's office, in Coatesville, on THURSDAY, February 4th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of the President, J. D. LANDIS, Secretary.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. W. Corner Tenth and Chestnut streets—New Classes, Singing, Piano, Violin, Organ, &c. Pupils received every day this and next week.

EIGHTH MATINEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1868. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 128 AND 129, 12th Street, Philadelphia. Medical and Surgical Department. All treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor.

**EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.**

**LETTER FROM PARIS.**

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)  
PARIS, New Year's Eve, 1867.—I do not let my letter for the last time under the old year. But the French year now arrives close upon us; every one is rushing about, hurry-scurry, anxious that the important business of to-morrow should be duly put in course of execution, and that bonds and securities should be purchased in time and in haste provided for by times in the morning. There seems to be a brisk retail trade going, if one may judge from the throng in the streets, and the dense crowds which muster and jostle one another round the entrances to the favorite stores. There are some complaints that the grand monde weary of the long-drawn-out festivities and expense of the past summer, are fighting shy of the town, and passing Christmas week in the country, or along the sunny shores of the Mediterranean; and one or two of our most marked American notables are mainly still absent in the latter direction, with the presence of the American fleet and its world-renowned commander add, this winter, unusual attraction. But still, as I lately observed, the American element musters strong, and no small portion of the bustle and movement of to-morrow will be derived from its presence in Paris. American ladies will stop at home to receive the congratulations of the season from their male visitors, the wife and daughter of our minister setting the example, just as it were living in the Fifth Avenue, and gentlemen will and the materials provided them for making a hundred visits in the course of the day, for all the world as though they were on the other side of the Atlantic instead of upon this. We are certainly a wonderful people, we great Yankee nation, and have flooded this continent of Europe, and taken possession of all its choicest localities in a way that is perfectly astonishing even to ourselves!

Amidst all the merriment and festivity which are going on around us, the tones of the discussion in the Chamber on the army bill ring out in harsh discordance with the sound of merriment, organs pealing forth praise to the Prince of Peace, with the voices of children round the Christmas tree, with the greetings of good-will on the advent of another year. What an example has America set to Europe in the arts of war, as well as in those of peace! When she calls forth her sons to battle, it is really the cry that "the country is in danger." *Salvandra est Republica!* The magic word is spoken, and quick as thought her strong battalions shake the earth with their tread. Thousands upon thousands of volunteers flock to her standard, and when all is over, "go back to their homes" (those immortal words spoken in Paris, and never forgotten here), "go back to their homes as quietly as men return from church on a Sunday morning!" How different is the case here; and what cold and almost revolting calculations one hears in the months of marshals and ministers, of how many men for slaughter the population will "stand;" how many the government may venture to drop from their hearths without rousing the people to desperation; how long a man in his prime may be kept from marrying in order that he may be less unwilling to shoot! There is something hardly decent in Marshal Niel's essay on population, and his suggestion whether the army, and the repugnance of the population to fill his ranks, is that there is really no national cause at stake, but only the jealousy of rival princes and governments determined to outdo each other in their hideous and ruinous armaments. There is not a sane man in this country who believes that either Germany, or any other nation in the world, dreams of aggression against France on her own territory. Why, then, think the people, are we to be dragged from our homes, and arrayed against those who will not meddle with us if we leave them alone? Why, indeed; and if the majority in the Chamber really represented the country, instead of only the Government, the fitting answer would not be long forthcoming.

The new bill, however, has now as good as passed the House, with very slight modifications. On Thursday the amendment proposing to reduce the term of service from nine to eight years was rejected by a large majority. But the following day that of the majority of the commission, allowing soldiers of the Reserve to marry during the last three years, instead of two-years, of their service, was carried against the government by a majority of 278 to only 11. This is the only material change made in the proposed measure, and is doubtless intended by the popularists as a sop thrown out to their constituents, very likely with the secret acquiescence of the government, upon a point which it is known deeply stirs the feelings of the rural districts.

The Minister of yesterday announces the elevation of M. Le Play, Chief Commissioner of the Universal Exhibition, to the rank of Senator.

It has been particularly noticed that on Sunday last both the Emperor and the Empress re-

ceived, separately, the Papal Nuncio to long private audiences.

The Cardinal of Bonhoeffer, Archbishop of Rouen, wrote the other day to M. Thiers, to congratulate and thank him for his speech in defense of the temporal power. This induced M. Thiers to call upon the Cardinal. After they had conversed together for some time on the subject in question, M. Thiers said: "Your Eminence, I never pretend to have any Faith; that is a gift I don't possess. But I have always thought that the Catholic organization was a powerful political instrument in the hands of France. And, moreover, having studied history a good deal in my life, I have always remarked that any attempt to swallow the Pope was always followed by a severe fit of indigestion!" And so the Cardinal and the ex-Minister (*arcades ambo*) enjoyed the joke, and shook hands and parted. It is said that the ambitious Cardinal nursed among the articles of his Faith a belief in the possibility of a French Pope!

There is a report that Mlle. Patii (who has just achieved a new success in *Ernani*) will shortly be married to a French nobleman, the Marquis de Caux, in Normandy.

An important law suit will shortly come on before the French Courts, in which the United States Government claims six millions of dollars of Confederate money, lodged in the hands of French ship-builders, for orders never executed. M. Berryer has been engaged by General Dix for the American Government.

**ABYSSINIA.**  
The Anglo-Indian War Contingent hurried to the Front—Transports From Aden for Bombay.

Aden, Jan. 14, 1868.—The Anglo-Indian force known as the Bengal Brigade, destined for service in Abyssinia during the war with King Theodore, is now passing through Aden, and is engaged to embark for the scene of hostilities. Steam transports have been provided for their conveyance to Annesby Bay, and they will be forwarded immediately after their departure. The English transport service, are being hurried off to Bombay for troops to reinforce the army. The authorities here learned that force must be used to free the captives held by the Abyssinian King.

**THE CUBA CABLE.**  
MEXICO.  
Twenty-four Thousand National Troops Embarking for Yucatan—Steamer Georgia.

Veracruz, Jan. 14, 1868.—Our intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 5th inst., states that Generals Porfirio Diaz and Alatorre were embarking twenty-four thousand troops for service in Yucatan.

The steamer Georgia was to leave Vera Cruz for New York via Havana on the 10th inst.

**VENEZUELA.**  
Plan to Assassinate the President Frustrated—Fugitives Comprise a Free Military Movement.

Havana, Jan. 14, 1868.—On the 21st of December a lot of criminals planned the assassination of President Falcon. A lot of iron breast-plates, completely half proof, had been captured. These were intended to be used by the malefactors in carrying out their plans. All of the articles thus captured had been exposed to public view.

President Falcon had written a letter to a member of his Cabinet correcting the report that he was about to name his successor. He pledges his honor as a soldier and gentleman that a free election shall be held.

Generals Arietegua and Sil had left Caracas on July connected with the public service. It is reported that they are going to put down the rebels in Aragua and Carabobo.

**ST. DOMINGO.**  
Another Special Envoy for Washington—A Commission Sent for General Bacz.

Havana, Jan. 14, 1868.—From St. Thomas we have announced that a special commissioner had arrived there from St. Domingo, on his way to Washington. His mission is to offer the Bay of San Domingo still open terms, in which is now in the hands of the United States against the aggressions of the Haytian Government.

A commission had been sent from St. Domingo to bring General Buenaventura Bazoz to the island.

**HAYTI.**  
Symptoms of a Revolution—A French Captain Kills a Custom House Officer.

Havana, Jan. 13.—Our dates from Hayti by the steamer Barcelona are to the 5th inst.

There were symptoms of a great revolution about to break out in favor of General Soloman, who is now in Europe as Envoy Extraordinary to England and France.

At Aux Cayes a French sea captain had killed a Custom House officer. The quarrel arose out of a forcible claim laid by the officer.

**ST. THOMAS.**  
Cholera and Vomito at St. Thomas—Marine Disasters.

Havana, Jan. 13, 1868.—The Spanish steamer Barcelona arrived to-day at Santiago de Cuba, with news that the steamer *Santa Rosa* had been captured by a few soldiers of the garrison band of cholera, and there was quite a panic among the inhabitants in consequence. No case, however, had occurred outside the barracks. The divers engaged on the sinking steamer Columbia had to suspend labor in consequence of the vomito having broken out among them.

Four had died of the disease. The steamer South American lost four passengers by the same scourge while she lay in quarantine. There were one hundred and twenty vessels in port having on board or bound to New York. The United States ship-of-war *Albatross*, also, was in port. She had lost two masts. The ship *Wadel*, from Rio Janeiro for New York, had put into St. Thomas with her masts gone, and her hull in a leaky condition. The ship *Brookman*, coming from Savannah for Liverpool, had been dismasted at sea, but reached St. Thomas. Her cargo was so damaged as to be unsalable.

**PORTO RICO.**  
Relief for the Sufferers by Hurricane—Relief for the Sufferers by Hurricane—Relief for the Sufferers by Hurricane.

Havana, January 14th, 1868.—The latest advices received here from Porto Rico are to the 1st inst.

The total amount of relief received by the sufferers in consequence of the late hurricane and earthquake was \$70,000.

The shocks of earthquake were still active. On Sunday, December 29, one of fifteen seconds' duration was felt at St. John's.

Senor Jose Pereda had petitioned for the privilege to lay a submarine telegraph cable between St. John's and St. Thomas.

**JAMAICA.**  
Dog Tax—Dullness of Trade—Health Good.

Havana, Jan. 14, 1868.—We have dates from Jamaica to the 4th inst. A dog tax had been imposed to aid in making up the deficiency in the budget.

Everything was tranquil throughout the

island; trade was dull and the health of the people good. The people generally looked upon their prospects as good.

**Movements of Admiral Mundy—Relief for Tortola—More Severe Shocks of Earthquake—Relief for Tortola—More Severe Shocks of Earthquake—Relief for Tortola.**

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Vice Admiral George Rodger Mundy, K. C. B., of the British North American Squadron, had arrived at St. Thomas in the iron-clad flagship Royal Alfred, Captain Hon. C. W. Talbot, accompanied by Her Majesty's ships *Sphinx* and *Fawn*. The Admiral thought it unsafe to remain at St. Thomas.

On his way to St. Thomas he had put into Tortola and distributed the relief money raised by special subscription. It amounted to \$10,000.

The cholera reports are still very exaggerated, owing no doubt to the contest going on between the Superintendent of the island and the health officer, Comd'r. H. C. Thomas. If the weather was hot and rainy, there had been great many squalls, and on the 3d instant severe shocks of earthquake were again felt.

The building all being of stone were consolidated, and the position at least temporarily permitting the safe open spaces in the city.

**MARTINIQUE.**  
Probability of a Free Port at Martinique.

HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1868.—It has been seriously ascertained that the French Cabinet is seriously considering the policy of making the port of Martinique a free port, and an evident intention is to compete with St. Thomas. If the United States delays much longer in making known what changes are to be made as regards commerce and regulations in the new administration of St. Thomas.

**BELEIZE.**  
Ravages of Cholera Among the Negroes.

HAVANA, January 11, 1868.—The British Consul at this port has news from Belize to December 28.

Cholera had broken out among the negroes, and the deaths amounted to seven a day.

**CUBA.**  
American Consul at Havana Sworn In.

HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1868.—Mr. De la Reintrie, our new Consul, has returned to this city from Matanzas, whither he had repaired to take the oath of office before the American Consul at that port.

**Grand Funeral Pageant in Honor of**  
HAVANA, Jan. 13, 1868.—The funeral of the late Comd'r. O'Reilly at the Church of San Juan was a gorgeous pageant. The cortege comprised one hundred carriages, besides quite a large military escort. The music on the solemn occasion was grand.

**CRIME.**  
THE NEW YORK BANK ROBBERY.

Additional Particulars.  
Theft of the New York Herald.

Theft of the New York Herald, obtained by the police authorities, was, that a gentleman in some manner connected with that institution rushed into the New York Herald office yesterday morning, in a state of great nervous excitement, and inquiring for Superintendent Kennedy, was ushered into his presence, when he informed that he had just received a letter from certain books during the previous week, which had discovered a fearful discrepancy in the accounts of Mr. Leverich, the second teller.

President Falcon had written a letter to a member of his Cabinet correcting the report that he was about to name his successor. He pledges his honor as a soldier and gentleman that a free election shall be held.

Generals Arietegua and Sil had left Caracas on July connected with the public service. It is reported that they are going to put down the rebels in Aragua and Carabobo.

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**DISASTERS.**  
**ACCIDENT IN BALTIMORE.**  
Fall of the Floors of a Refinery—One Man Killed.

[From the Baltimore American, 14th.]  
On Monday night, about 9 1/2 o'clock, there occurred at the Maryland Sugar Refinery, on Duquesne street, a most extraordinary accident, a casualty which may result in the death of one of the workmen; Casper Rusk, besides severely sending two others named Philip Werner and Charles Wilson, that he fell from the eighth floor of the central building, on which was placed two large iron tanks, each weighing about three tons, and capable of containing 1,000 gallons of molasses, suddenly sprung, causing the joists to fall out of the recesses of the west wall. One half of this floor with the heavy tanks was precipitated on the seventh, and then successively on the other floors, carrying with it the clarifying vessels, twenty-four in number, with the necessary appliances, until it reached the story where it rested. Rusk was on one of the upper floors, and with it was carried below, being completely covered by the fragments of the floor, etc. At six o'clock this morning he was alive, and in answer to the inquiries of his fellow-workmen, stated that his feet were caught in a pile of lumber and that he was unable to move.

As subsequently he made no response to the calls of the men, it is apprehended that he had perished. The bodies were badly scalded about the arms by the heated steam. They were removed to their homes and received medical attendance. Within the last twelve months the refinery had been enlarged by the erection of a new building with additional machinery, introducing all the latest improvements. The work appeared to have been done in the most solid and substantial manner. The machinery does not appear to have been seriously injured, and the loss of sugar is not great. The walls are not in the slightest degree injured. The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained, but it was doubtless owing to some hidden defect in the building.

**MUSICAL.**  
CARL WOLFFSOHN'S SECOND BEETHOVEN MATINEE is announced on Friday afternoon, when he will have the assistance of Mr. Theo. Habermann, who will sing for the first time two songs by Schubert, from *Die Schwanenlied*.