

Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1868.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
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607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
AT THE EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION,
GIBSON PEACOCK, EDITOR.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
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The Bulletin is carried to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per copy, payable to the carrier, or 25 per annum.
IN VITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &c.,
executed in a superior manner by
DICKA, RESIDING AT 2707 N. 2d ST.

MARRIED.
NICHOLSON—By the Rev. Dr. H. H. H. on the 19th of February, 1868, at the residence of the groom, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Dr. H. H. H., Leonard L. Nicholson to Sofia, daughter of James L. H. H. of Charles County, Maryland.

DIED.
ARTHUR—On February 23rd, Loretta Booth, daughter of Mrs. J. and Rebecca A. Arthur, aged 3 years, 3 months and 11 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday next, at 10 A. M. To proceed to the residence, near Newmarket Station, P. H. R. on Friday afternoon, at 11 o'clock, and on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence, No. 612 North Front Street, Henry Deringer, aged 92 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,
Thursday Evening, February 27,
at 8 o'clock.
Subject—THE PUBLIC HAPPINESS.
The lecture will be given at the Academy, Thirtieth Street, and at the Academy, Thirtieth Street.

From Joppa to the Jordan.
Lecture on the subject will be given by the Rev. Mr. J. H. H. at the Academy, Thirtieth Street, on Thursday evening, February 27, at 8 o'clock.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
GOLDEN GLOBE SOCIETY
will be held on Friday evening, February 20th, 1868, at the Academy, Thirtieth Street, at 8 o'clock.

THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.
The Postmaster General, Mr. S. P. H. H., has the honor to inform you that the Post Office at New York will be closed on Saturday, February 27th, 1868, in consequence of the illness of the Postmaster General.

NEWSPAPER BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WRITS,
paper, &c., bought by
No. 613 JAYNE STREET.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.
LETTER FROM PARIS.

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.—I will begin my letter by alluding to a growing feeling, the existence of which has been certified to me from various quarters, and with an authority which demands a certain degree of attention. It is to the effect that a strong revulsion of opinion is taking place in France in favor of the Orleans family. I am aware that it is nothing less than treason to breathe such a sentiment. But, nevertheless, I am here to deal with facts rather than principles; and I believe that in point of fact "Orleansism" is in very real "flocking" in the market, though it is much more difficult to appreciate to what precise extent and importance this is the case. The cause of this reaction is of much easier appreciation. It lies simply in the gross mistakes committed by the present régime (and especially those committed in America); and in the exhibition of weak and vague uncertainty and almost drivelling into which the consciousness of those mistakes has thrown it. "The Emperor," said a well-informed observer to me the other day, "lost his old prestige, and is now leading respect." There is an impression abroad that he has no longer a policy of his own; that he has fallen into the hands of his wife and of a coterie composed of Fleury and other not much respected individuals, who do and will by making him what is more dangerous than anything else in a country like France, an object of ridicule. These things are, I assure you, both plainly asserted and believed by men whose opinions and judgment are entitled to the greatest weight. Discontent and humor are, in Paris itself, the prevalent feelings; and the late attempt at reaction by a selfish majority in the Chamber has brought down resentment and contempt upon the entire imperial system. The state of the finances has literally disgusted all prudent and sensible men, and completely alienated them from the government and driven them into opposition. Curiously enough, the returning favor of Orleansism seems to be partly traceable to the conduct and policy (much criticised at the time) pursued by the Orleans Princes during the rebellion at home—America, and the people and institutions of the United States, seem of late (as you would observe from my account, of what was passing in the Chamber) to have been more than ever brought before the eyes of the French people. Now the grossest of all mistakes committed by the Emperor was his personal policy, or rather short-sighted impolicy, in the Mexican expedition, to say nothing of his subsequent tampering with England on the subject of intervention, in order to get himself out of the scrape into which he had fallen. Now, it is scarcely possible to overlook, and the French people have not overlooked, the striking contrast exhibited between the conduct of the Emperor and the Orleans Princes, as regards American affairs; nor to fall to see how far superior the foresight and policy of the one has been to those of the other. Had we had the Orleans, they say, we should have had no Mexican expedi-

tion, no Mexican loans; we should have had no ill-feeling with the American people, our old allies; nor have been compelled to give up disgracefully what we have foolishly. Many other reflections were made as to the restricted budgets and limited armaments of the constitutional monarchy compared with the hopeless extravagance and bloated military expansion of the Empire and "personal government." Not to dwell longer on his subject (though it is a very grave and serious one), there can be no doubt that, as is certain to be the case, one party is rapidly making capital out of the mistakes of the other; and that unless the imperial policy proves more clear-sighted and fortunate than it has been of late years, it may find itself suddenly checked from a quarter whence it least anticipates serious resistance.

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The London *Times* says that Disraeli has won the popular favor in England who obtained such office solely by the exhibition of personal ability in Parliament and the Cabinet, and who won it despite of the disadvantages of birth, education and "personal government." Not to dwell longer on his subject (though it is a very grave and serious one), there can be no doubt that, as is certain to be the case, one party is rapidly making capital out of the mistakes of the other; and that unless the imperial policy proves more clear-sighted and fortunate than it has been of late years, it may find itself suddenly checked from a quarter whence it least anticipates serious resistance.

I alluded in my last to the election in the Department du Nord, and the large majority there obtained by the Government candidate over the opposition candidate. I find, however, that the success of the former was more owing to his being the candidate of the clergy than that of the Administration. He inscribed on his banner "defense of the Papacy," and so rallied to him the entire clergy and Catholic party. The latter openly claim the victory to themselves, saying that, but for them, the Government would have been beaten, and that they would not have supported a "mere Government candidate." These declarations certainly modify the significance of the result, and explain perhaps the absence of M. Rouleau respecting the Chamber.

The constant appeals made to American example in the Chamber during the discussion of the Press Bill have elicited a notice from an American pen. The *Constitutionalist* publishes a long article on the condition of the press in the United States, written, I understand, by Mr. Henry Wyckoff, of New York. The contents far exceed my limits, but the gist of them is that the institutions and practices of one country cannot be too absolutely transplanted into another; and also that the United States Government know how to keep newspapers in order when it is necessary—witness the suspension and suppression of journals during the civil war. These views, of course, suited the *Constitutionalist*, which was only too glad to find an apostle in a quarter where it perhaps least hoped to make such a discovery.

The Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysees, has just been devoted to a singular purpose. The Government have rented it to the Hippic, or Horsebreeding Society of France; and it is now in the hands of a multitude of carpenters and decorators who are converting it into stabling for five or six hundred horses, and arranging the greater force in an engine whose wheels are on rails, instead of a common road. The inventor proposes, therefore, for heavy baggage trains, an engine whose wheels shall run on a prepared road between the rails, while those of the wagons it draws shall run upon the latter. The invention is declared to be "practical," and to have the advantage of enabling an engine to climb up almost any ascent. The French are extremely fond of the idea of applying steam to road-work. Here, in the streets of Paris, you may see everywhere the huge steam rollers, snorting along through the avenues and crushing rather than minding the force of the machine. At the paper manufacturers of the celebrated-publishers, Messrs. Firmin-Didot, a regular goods train, composed of a locomotive and two wagons, carrying some fifty or sixty thousand pounds weight, runs daily from the mills to the adjacent railway station, at a rate of five or six miles per hour, passing through a village on its way and going up and down hill without difficulty.

ENGLAND.
Disraeli's Accession to the Premiership
—A Political Revolution and Deep Excitement—Opinions of the People—Comments of the Press—March Towards Good Government and Democracy—The Derby Line of Opinion—The Derby Line of Opinion—The Derby Line of Opinion.

Queen's Honor, London, February 23, 1868.—The resignation of the Premiership of Great Britain by Earl Derby, and the accession of the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli to that office, with the canvass of the Cabinet changes which are likely to ensue from these events, engage the attention of the clubs, the extra-Parliamentary political clubs and people to an extent scarcely equalled in the history of any of the previous official crises of the country.

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The Cabinet change and ministerial prospects are discussed here in the city papers this morning. All the journals speak in the highest terms of praise of the talents of the new Prime Minister.

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