Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 302.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOUK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, ERNEST C. WALLACE, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, QASPERBOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS, The BULLETIS is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum. ONE OUNCE OF GOLD WILL BE GIVEN FOR every onner of adulteration found in B. T. BAB-BITT'B LION COVEYEE. This Coffee is reasted, ground and seales bernetically under latters patent from the United States Government. All the arons is saved, and the coffee presents a rich, gloray supearance. Every family should use it, as it is fifteen to twenty per centratronger than other pure coffee. One can in everytwenty contains a Gae Dollar Greenback. For adle everywhere. If your grocer does not keep this Coffee, and will not get it for you, send your orders direct to B. T. BABSIT, Now. 44, 63, 63, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 78 Washington street, New York, or HEMBY C. KELLOGG, B. W. corner Water and Chestaut atreets, Philadelphia.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES. &c., executed in a superior manner by DREKA, 1683 CHESTNUT STREET. feso-tis

MARRIED.

BROWER.—WHITNEY.—On the 25th inst., by the Rev. B. F. Barrett, Mr. Bleomfield Brewer, of New York, to Miss Buc C. Whitney, of this city.

COA.—AllTEMEN.—On the 25th instant, at the Broad Street Bashist Church, by Rev. P. B. Henson, D. D.. Mr. Justice Cox, Jr., of Philadelphia, to Miss Amelia E. Altemus, of Germastown.

GILL.—MACK.—OB Saturday, March 14, at the Theresa Church, in New Orleans, by the Rev. Pathor Kenney, Mr. William Gill. of Fhiladelphia, to Miss Frances Mack, of Pensacola, Florida.

ANDERSON.—On the 26th inst., William J. Anderson, son of aloxander and the late Ann Anderson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully avited to attend the inneral, from the residence of his father, 604 South Third street, without further notice, en Bunday aftersoon, at 2 e/clock.

BUTLER.—On the morning of the 28th instant, E. H. Butter, in the 5th year of his age.

BUNATH.—At Germantown, suddenly, on the evening of friday, March 27th, Jarver A. Donath, Esq.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

LEWIS.—On the 28th instant after a painful and protracted illness, Lizzie W., whe of Jabez S. Lowis, in the 3th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of ner hasband, No. 16 Marssilles Place. Fifteenth, above Buttonwood, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cometery.

ROTHWELL.—in the ovening of 28th inst., Edward M. Rothwell, in the 35th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, Decatur Lodge No. 23. I. O. O. P., and Philadelphia Typegraphical Society, are respectfully invited to attend his tuneral, from the residence of his nucle, Israel Amile. No. 1018 Ellaworth etreet, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Philan-Exropic Burial Ground.

LARZEL-RE.—On the 23th inst., Rebecca A., reliet of the late Judge Jobn Larzelere, in her 80th year.

Funeral from her law residence, Main attent Burling. Jon. N. J., Monday, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

**HAW.—On the 28th het., Mabel, youngest daughter of Rev. Chas D. and Mary Shaw

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully lavited to attend the funeral, from her parente' residence in Wilmington, Del., on Monday, at 3 P. M.

Bill Solv.—On the 28th het., Mabel, youngest daughter of Rev. Chas D. and Mary Shaw

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully lavited to attend the funeral, from her parente' residence, in Wilmington, Del., on Monday, at 3 P. M.

Bill Solv.—On the 28th het., Male, youngest daughter of his my la

EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO DAY THE LIGHT E shades of Spring Popling for the Fashionable Walking Steel Colored Poplins, Mode Colored Poplins, Bismarck Exact Shade.

BELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. Nathaniel Colver, Of Richmond, Va.,

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets, TO MORROW, at 10% A. M.,

In behalf of the Education of Colored Baptist Ministers. Acv. J. D. FULTON, of Boston, President of the National Theological Institute, will also particlyate in the exercises.

Bav. J. F. McCLELLAND WILL PERACH IN ARCH Street M. E. Church, Broad and Arch streets, on Senday morning, at 10% o'clock, and in the evening at 7%.* WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SE venteenth and Filbert streets, Roy. Mr. Bridell will greach stabbath morning and afternoon.

WILL PREACH BADDATH MORNING and afternoon.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut, will be open as usual to-merrow evening at 7% octock.

LEV. JAMES SEAL WILL PREACH IN TRIV. ity M. E. Church, Eighth street, above Race, TO-MORED W (Sunday) at 10% A. M. Preaching at 7% F. M.

OLD SPRUCE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.
D. D. Pastor; proaching at 10%, A. M., and 7%, P. M. Baptism in evening. CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LO cust street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching to morrow merning and evening, by Rev. J. Allen Maxwell, of South Grange, N. J.

Senti Grange, N. J.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOCIETY
for promoting Christianity among the Juws, will
hold its anniversary in the Church of the Epiphany,
to-morrow evening. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Watson. it* FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASH-ington Squam.—The Rev. C. A. Alken, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will preach to-morrow at 10% A. M. and 41. M.

AP. M. It NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Broad and Green streets.—Rev. W. Radeliffe, of West Philadelphia, will preach in this Church to-morrow. Service at 10% A. M., and 7% P. M. Sabbath-echool at Jo'clock. Strangers welcome. It. CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., Coates street, below Fourth. Rev. Dr. Allen, of Old Pion Street, will preach at 10% A.M. Preaching by the Pastor, James Y. Mitchell, at 7½ o'clock!P. M. Subject—"Changes." Scats free. Public invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—SER-vice every Banday evening in the lecture room of Tabor Presbyterian Church, Eighteenth, below Christian atreet, entrance on Montrore street, at 745 o'cloom. Ser-mon to-morrow evening by Rev. Snyder B. Simes. 115 CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, MORGAN'S
Hall, Camden, N. J.-On Sunday, March 23, the
Rov. W. V. Kelley, A. B., Pastor, will preach morning
and evening. Morning service at 10%. Evening service
at 7%.

FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Fifth and Buttonwood streets. Rev. A. J. Sag. Paster. Services temorrow at 16% A. M. and 7% P. M. Rev. J. D. Fullon, of Trement Temple, Boston, will preach THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSION for the Support of the Grand in the Alexanders

for the Support of the Gospel in the Almshouse will be held on MONDAY EVENING, March 50th, in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square. Addressee by the Rey. Dr. Reed, Dr. Dwight and others. THE NIGHT OF AGONY IN GETHBBMANK.
Twelfth sermen of series by Rev. Dr. March. on
Night Scenes in the Bible, to morrow, Sunday evening, at
7% o'clock, in Clinten Street Church, Tenth, below
Bpruce. All persons cordially invited to attend. THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF the Church of the Crucifixion will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity on Sunday evening, at 7% o'clock. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Doctors Ilare and Rudder and the Rev. Phillips Brooks. A Collection will be taken up in aid of the Mission.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rev. R. H. ALLEN, D. D.,

Of "Old Pine Street Church," will deliver a

AT MUSICUTURE

AT MUSICAL FIND HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, March list.
Subject—Observations and Experiences in the Southwest.
Tickets can be obtained at Presbyterian Book Store,
1334 Chestnut street; Ashmead's, 724 Chostnut street, and
at the Door the night of the Lecture,

mh25 Gtrp2

mn35 urps

HOWARD HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR Arbitotrs to this Institution will be held on Monday evening, 40th inst., at 3 o'clock F. M., at the Hospital, Nos. 1358 and 1559 Lembard street. W. J. MCELROY, man 3 street. mhts strp*

St. MARYS HOSPITAL, KENSINGTON.

Accidents received if brought within 24 hours

Attending Physician for March, Dr. C. Percy La Reche,

La Spruce.

Attending Surgeon, A. D. Hell, 1823 Spruce. mh28-3trp*

Attending Surgeon, A. D. Hall, 1623 Spruce. mh28-strpe—
GEORGH ENSER, BREWER, OF THE GITTY
of Philadelphia, State of Pennyivania, has in
sompliance with the act of General Assembly, approved
abe fourth day of April, 1868, providing against a wrongsul detention and appropriation of Barrels and other vessuls belonging to him, filed in the effice of the Prothonecary of Common Picas, a description of marks, by which
als barrels and other vessels are known.
Ho claims as his proporty all vessels marked:
"Ucorgo Enace"—branded on the head or bettem, or en
oth, of cach vessel.

GEORGE ENSER.

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL TELEGRAPH.

OFFICES:

The public are respectfully informed that, Telegrams may be rent from one part of the city to another, from any of the subjoined Stations, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M.—Sundays excepted. The rates, both for remniscion and delivery of the same, being Ten [10] and Fifficen [15] Cants for a message of Ten [10] Words. Trees. NO Ventrue charges for Delivers.

337 All there Others receive Telegrams for any part of North America; also, where there is a Telegraph Station, and many of them are supplied with additional wires running direct to New York. Saltimore, Washington, Boston, Fittaburgh, and other important places, thus affording the same facilities for the prompt transaction of businers as at the Principal Office, B. E. Cor. Third and Chestnut streets.

Several more Stations will soon be added.

West Phila.—Market street, west of Thirty-first and Market streets. tration of the Louvre is in anguish.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL TELEGRAPH.

streets.
West Phila.—West Choster R. R. Office, Thirty-first and Chest, sts.
West Philadelphia—Avenue Drove Yard, near Heston-

West Philaselphia—Avenue Drove Yard, near Hestonville.

Gray's Ferry Road and U. S. Arsenal.

Mantua—Union Drove Yard Hetel.

Frankford—Main street, near Fost Office.

Germantewn—in the Railroad Depot.

Gibon's Point—Gray's Ferry—Greenwich Point.

Palladelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad

Depot—Broad and Washington and Baltimore Railroad

Depot—Broad and Washington avenue.

Kensington Depot—Front and Harrison Streets.

East Kensington—No. 1003 Beach Street, near Laurel.

Ninth and Green Breetz—in Freight Depot.

Southwark—No. 502 Washington Avenue.

Gerrard Houses—Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

La Pierre House—Broad Street, below Chestnut.

Bingham House—Eleventh and Market Streets.

Merchants' Hotel—Fourth Street, below Arch.

North Broad Street—No. 231, below Vine.

Fairmount—No. 2924 Hamilton street.

Market street—Ne. 181, between Front and Becond.

Delaware Avenue Market—foot of Dock street.

Merchants' Exchange—Third and Wainnt streets.

Southeast Corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

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Montheast corner of Third and Chestnut streets:

Mortheast Corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

Mannfacturers, &c., having telegraphic connection with
the Principal Office. Third and Chestnut streets: Morris,

Wheeler & Co., William Sellers & Co., Merrick & Sons.

Union League, M. Baird & Co.

Thomas Dolan, K. A.

Bouder & Co., Birmingham & Co.

The Garden of the House of Retuge, held on the

Bouder & Co., Birmingham & Co.

AT A STATED MEETING OF THE BOARD of Managers of the House of Refuge, held on the 26th day of March, 1828, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimeually adopted, viz.:

Whereas, The Supromo Disposer of all things has, in His wise Providence, withdrawn from this world our beloved it had and associate, THOMAS EARP, who for upwards of forty years zealously devoted himself to promote the welfare of the House of Hefure, having performed the duties of a member of the Building Committee and Committee on the Chapels, Indenturing Committee and Committee on Discipline and Economy, of Treasurer, Chairman of the Board of Managers, of Vico President and Posteat, which last office he filled at the time of his death; and

President, which last office he filled at the time of his death; and Whereas. The managers decire to record their high estimation of their departed colleague; therefore.

Nevotee, That in the dead of Thomas Earp the House of Refuge has lost a long tried, judicious and unwavering friend; the managers a venerable and cherished ascociate, and the community a clitzen distinguished for his public spirit, his high integrity and benevolence, and for the uniform counters of his manners.

Nevoteo, That a committee of, three be appointed to convey to the lamily of Mr. Earp the sincere sympathy of this Board for the loss they have sustained. Messrs, listelay, ogden and Farnum were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the Managers will attend Mr. Earp's funeral.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published.

Extract from the minutes.] M. TROUTMAN, Sec.

ARMORY COMPANY A. FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, GRAY RESERVES.
The Corps will assemble at the Armory, Broad and Race streets, TO MORROW (Sunday) at 2% o'clock P. M., full dress, white gloves, and side arms, to attend the funeral of our late fellow-member, E. M. ROTHWELL.

By order.

Capt. JAMES D. KEYSER. C. H. Duhring, First Sergeant. 1t* Le CTURES ON BOTANY.—MISS RODLEY'S Second Spring Course of twelve illustrated Lectures en Botany, will begin in the new Lecture Room of the Polyter Inic College, Market, west of Seventeenth

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medi-al treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, mb31-limp No. 613 Jayne street.

The "Benivieni Bust." Visitors to the Rensissance Section of the Louvre

museum are attracted by a life-like bust, occupy-

ing a post, or pedestal, of honor in the centre of

the room, between the two Sciavoni of Michel-

Argelo. The bust is of life-size, in terracotta,

and represents a half-querulous, half-grim old

man, attired in the simple Florentine bonnet and

scholar's gown, and twisting his head and his

eyes to the right with a life-like interrogative ex-

pression. Behind the shoulders, rudely scratched

into the substance of the clay, one may spell out

the name Benivieni, in antique letters. No one can

pass that pedestal without pausing a moment to

ask what this quaint media val Italian is demanding

so testily of his stars, or his fates, or his muse.

Nevertheless archaic as is the subject of the

work, doubts have always prevailed in art-circles

as to its authenticity. It has been remarked that the head, though full of antique expression, has

not precisely the trick of modeling of the fif-

teenth century. The identity is rather one of

sympathy and intelligence than of downright

technical manner. As some of Browning's medi-

eval poems are more mediaval than the age they

depict, so of this now famous head; we see in

it-that is to say, we all clearly see since

the question is finally settled—the self-conscious,

too-elever antiquarian study of a modern archie-

ologist. Nevertheless, the minute cutting of the

wrinkles in the hollow cheeks, the separate at-

tention given to the sparse locks, the treatment

of the corners of the eyes and lips, are strangely

plausible and carry back the thought to the ages

of exact portraiture, and the drawings of Hol-

bein, Dürer, and the Bellini. But artists point

questioningly to the eyes, treated with comma-

shaped intaglios for the pupils, a very modern

The antiquarians, who are not artists, were set

in commotion by the arrival of this treasure at

Paris. M. de Nolivos, an antiquary of distinction,

had purchased it for seven thousand francs from

a Signor Freppa, art-merchant, and boasted

perfect, so alive, so infused with the shrewd con-

scientiousness of early Florentine art. The name

upon the back fixed the original of the portrait

as that of Gerome Benivieni, poet, and friend of

Savonarola. Upon the dispersion of the de

Nolivos collection, it was bought in his private

capacity by the Comte de Nieuerkerke, who is

Minister of the Emperor's Household and of the

Fine Arts, and placed conspicuously in his resi-

dence at the Tuileries. Finally, the Count parted

But, since the days of Quixotte, and before,

antiquarians have been called upon from time to

Bastianini is a hardworking bust-maker of

Florence. Joseph Bonianti is a poor, honest

manufacturer of tobacco in the same city. And the bust is a portrait of Bonianti, the tobacconist, made by Bastianini, stamped by him with an

ancient name, and worked into the antiquity-

market in a perfectly illegitimate and Bromma

gem manner.
The secret was popped by a jealous fellow-

sculptor, one Cesarini, who upon the excitement created over Europe by the wonderful terracotta, came forward and declared that he had watched Bastfanini modeling at it; and that the resemblance to poor Bonianti was perfectly obvious to

And now at last Bastlanini, the sham-antique

maker, unable to kill off the tobacconist, and

the whole tobacco-trade of Florence.

time to "stand and deliver" their illusions.

with his terracotta to the Louvre.

everywhere of his invaluable bargain. Nothing in terracotta had come down to our century so

"gag" of pictorial sculpture.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH

Tuckerman on Hamilton the Painter. We find in Tuckerman's recent book of art biography and criticism the following friendly sketch of our inspired landscape painter:

"James Hamilton, well-known as the spirited illustrator of Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition, came to the United States, from Ireland, in infancy. to the United States, from Ireland, in infancy. His first experiments were in water colors; landscapes, especially coast scenes in oil, soon engaged his pencil. Being enthusiastic and assiduous, he gained rapidly in the estimation of critics and lovers of art in Philadelphia, where he was established as a marine painter. Fond of contrast and effect, he excelled in sea fights; his "Capture of the Serapis" and "Old Ironsides" gained no little commendation. The former picture has been vividly described by one of the artist's riends:

"The capture of the Serapis is, of course, the brilliant historic achievement of John Paul Jones, in the war of 1812. The picture represents a lovely, placid summer night; a full moon floats amid a mass of cumulous clouds; there is just a ripple on the sea in which the moonlight glints and sparkles; in the distance groups of shipping and the outline of the English coast loom with and the outline of the English coast loom with a soft, shadowy vagueness; all the accessories are in profoundest repose. Into this solemn hush of night, this intense calm, he has flung the roar and crash and carnage of that terrible seatragedy. The two vessels are side by side in deadliest grapple. The flames from the burning Bonne Homme Richard, red and ghastly as if with the blood of the dead below, twirl and coil about the masts and rigging, and stream far up into the heaven, staining the white radiance of the night. Wild figures rush across the decks, the flash of the guns gleams fierce and vindictive through the darker flames of the conflagration, and, reflected in the water bethe confisgration, and, reflected in the water be neath, wreathes a distorted repetition of the lurid scene. Nothing could be finer or more dramatic scene. Nothing could be finer or more dramatic than the contrast of sentiment here. The deadly struggle of human passion below imparts to the moonlight an added pitying tenderness, as it were, and the moonlight in turn enhances the awfulness of the tragedy. In this picture the human element is active. Nature is passive. In the 'Old Ironsides' this arrangement is reversed. The subject is taken from the following lines in Dr. Holmes' poem of the same title:

Dr. Holmes' poem of the same title:
'O, better that her shattered hulk
Should sink beneath the wave; Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,
And there should be ker grave.
Nall to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the god of storms—

The lightning and the gale!' The lightning and the gale!"
"Among the other best-known pictures of Hamilton are: "An Egyptian Susset," "Wreeked Hopes," "A Moonlight Scene near Venice," a number of subjects from the Arabian Nights, and a weird picture illustrative of Cpleridge's Ancient Mariner. From the contrast of subjects, it is evident that the scope of this artist ranges from the most serenely imaginative to the wildest natural scenes. His atyle is bold and free; he does not aim at high finish; he is the reverse of literal, and aims to give emhe is the reverse of literal, and alms to give em-phatically his own feeling and sense of a subject. He is best known for his illustrations of Dr. Kane's book, of which Blackwood's Magazine says.—The engravings of Dr. Kane's book are eminently happy, the production of a man who is a real poet in art, and invest the whole work with a halo of romance mysterious as the effects of light in these northern regions, and which could scarcely have been produced by the power

of words." Mrs. Kemble's seventh Boading. Last night at Concert Hall, the largest audience of the season assembled to hear Mrs. Kemble read The Merchant of Venuce. The usual number of strangely inconsiderate and self-sacrificing people lugged their volumes of Shakespeare along with them, and sat following the reader line upon line, wholly oblivious of the fact that they were missing the best portion of the entertainment. Mrs. Kemble must have puzzled and bewildered these people not a little, for she cut the drama unsparingly, thus giving them further occasion for distracting their attention from her personations. But the play was pruned judiciously. She retained all of the sweet poetry, and there is much of it, despite the anomalies, incongruities and impossibilities which cluster about the plot and the text, and notwithstanding the harsh and cruel character of Shylock, Of Mrs. Kemble's presentation of the play nothing need be said in detail. Any further praise of her genius and skill would be superfluous. The entertainment was fully as good as any that have preceded it, and the familiarity of play-goers with the drams itself made perceptible the fact that Mrs. Kemble's reading of certain passages differs widely from that of other Shakespearian scholars. This was especially observable in the case of Portia's noble appeal, beginning "The quality of mercy is not strained." The reader departed in a great measure from the conventional method of speaking this, and her rendition seemed to be satisfactory and just. This afternoon the series closes with Hamlet. It is understood, however. that Mrs. Kemble will return in May and road several of the plays omitted during her present

engagement EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

FROM BERLIN. The Mission of Prince Napoleon— Business and Pleasure Sequestration-Denmark and Germany-The

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. BERLIN, March 11, 1868.—The mission of Prince Napoleon is still the subject of the most varied comments. There is reason for believing that his visit to Berlin has really a political significance. We cannot now know the exact nature of the work in which he is engaged, but enough has transpired to enable us to see that the Emperor Napoleon meditates, or says he meditates, move in the East, and that he desires to ascertain what would be the views of this government in the event of his attempting to realize his designs. The Prince makes no definite proposals, but only announces a general intention and requests a reply in the same indefinite vein. However obscure his communications may be, they have force by his giving people to understand that according to the answer given he may be instructed to continue his journey either to Vienna or to St. Petersburg. A mission of such shadowy outlines must, of course, give birth to an infinity of rumors. In one of the reports concerning the Prince's visit here, published by some of the Berlin papers, he is represented as having mentioned the re-establishment of Petand as an infallible means of compelling the acquiescence of Russia in any Eastern changes, should she exhibit a contractivities. It is almost needless to say that we are not very solemnly called on to believe all this. The Polish papers of Cracow and Posen warn against believing in the seductive to ascertain what would be the views of this gov-

perhaps even vain of the noise he has started, writes a note to M. Lequesne, which settles the matter. He declares that the work is his own, and is unique, having been modeled and not cast; but, anticipating question, he had taken the precaution to mould the face after the baking, and retains this duplicate mask 'at your service if you choose to come and see it." The Adminisregiments drills and sham lights. There seems not to be the least objection to giving him an ineight into all the mysteries of the needle-gun, and he has even been taken to the model foundry of the Ordnance Department, where were made the new cannon of the Prussian army. His mornings are taken up in sight-casting in the most approved touristartle, and his army. His mornings are taken up in sightsecting in the most approved tourist style, and his
evenings are given to visits, dinners, etc. In addition to the usual festivities in the royal-palace,
the Prince has been given entertainments by the
French and English Ambassadors, and Count
Redern, the Grand Chamberlain of the Court.
The property of King George is being sequestrated, his palaces at Hanover and Herrenhausen
having been placed under the scal of the Royal
Commissioners. No sequestration has as yet
been possible in the case of Count Platen, the
hereditary estates of his family being exclusively
claimed by his father and elder brother. The
Count is in some personal danger. His extradition will probably be demanded from Austria,
under an agreement providing for the giving up under an agreement providing for the giving up of political offenders. This agreement, strangely enough, was made about thirty years ago by legitimist statesmen for the prevention of demagogues from either country taking refuge in the other.

When the navy estimates were recently discussed in the Damish Lower House, all the speakers based their arguments on hopes of a future war of retailation against Germany. It is thought that this will surely be cited by this Government as an excuse for not ceding a por-tion of Schleswig, as stipulated at Prague.

The Execution of Maximilian. The following is a translation from the official paper of the Mexican Government of February

ultimo: [Diplomatic Correspondence on Maximillan's Execution.]
"We are informed that Mr. Romero has in print, and is about to publish, the correspondence of the Mexican Legation at Washington with the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic and the State Department of the United States, on the capture trial and execution of Don Fernand Maximilian, of Hapsburg, which will make a volume of three or four hundred pages in

quarto.

We insert here the following preface to said correspondence:

correspondence:

Interpolation.

The execution of Mr. Frenand Maximilian has been, without doubt, one of the most notable events of the present time; not only because it was a just chastisement that fell on one of those persons who, by their origin and position, consider themselves in this world entitled to impunity, but also because it defied the most powerful nations of Occidental Europe. The impression this event made abroad can scarcely be imagined here. The consequences that have followed, and will follow it, have been and will be also of the greatest importance. portance.

pertance.
Scarcely had this memorable event taken place when several of the foreign Governments hastened to publish the diplomatic correspondence of their chanceries on this subject. The execution took place on the 19th of June, 1867, and on the 8th of July the United States Congress saked the President, Andrew Johnson, for any correspondence the American Government might have bearing on this grave subject. It was sent to the State Department on was sent to the State Department on the 18th, and published soon after by Con-gress. Notwithstanding the importance of this event, which was greater for Mexico than for any other nation, including France and Austria, no other official publication has been made hitherto on it than the very incomplete one contained in a number of the official paper of 8an Luis Potosi, which was issued on the of same day of the execution, and a memorandum of Maximilian's counsel, which presents only one side of the question not very favorable to the cause of Mexico. Maximilian's complete trial, which ought to have been published on the week following the execution, has not come to light yet. The whole world anxiously awaits the presentation of our own view of the question. The honor and good name of the Republic are

interested at the same time that we should do this as soon as possible.

Wishing to co-operate on my part to obtain this end, I have compiled from my correspondence, as Minister of the Republic at Washington, Low in the Department of Foreign Affairs, the part that refers to Maximilian's execution, as to the effect it produced in the United States and to the effect it produced in the United States and Europe, and the consequences that might have arisen from it. This correspondence contains some interesting facts, which I think better to make public, and which tend to a better understanding of the wise policy that the Cabinet at Washington has followed in our affairs. I have translated also the principal documents that the United States Government published on this subject, some of which are of the highest interest.

I, therefore, offer all this information to my fellow-citizens, animated by the sincerest desire fellow-citizens, animated by the sincerest desire to present the facts as they really are, believing that they will not be ill received, now that we may view this event from its historical bearing and with the impartiality that the lapse of several months gives.

months gives.

As the incident of the arrival at Vera Cruz of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna on July of 1867 is related to it, I will have to insert soveral documents bearing on the question, reserving to myself the right of publishing afterward, in a separate volume, all the others that refer to it, as my belief is that its importance requires that it should be done so for the benefit of the country.

M. Romero.

Mexico, Feb. 12, 1868.

The Russian Intrigue Against Turkey
—Reduction of the Imperial Army.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 29th of February, says:—The whole Russian press and certain other journals affect to feel commiseration for the fate of the Ottoman empire, which they represent as a great nation standing in need only of good ministers and honest public servants. This is the repetition of the story of the mote and the beam. On the other hand, they praise highly the Shah of Persia's government and the administration of the country. If the Eastern world is to be regenerated the work, they say, can only be begun at Teheran. At the same time, and as a corollary to all this, the report is spread that the Sultan is furious with the Shah, that he is contemplating the expulsion from the Ottoman contemplating the expulsion from the Ottoman territory of such Persian subjects as are within it, and the number of these even is given as com-prising forty theusand families who would by this measure be thrown back into their own country and the adjoining deserts. Here you see the object of these schemes, which are continually increasing in dimension. Compelled by the energetic attitude of the three Powers to let the Rouman, Bulgarian, Servian and Candiote questions alone, the concoctors of these disputes are laboring to get up a Turko-Persian quarrel. Should a conflict arise between those two empires—and in the present state of matters this is not impossible—the Ottoman Power in European Turkey would receive thereby so terrible a shock that a few bands of adventurers, skillfully led, would suffice to bring about a catastrophe which is complacently regarded as being indefinitely postponed. Thus, until further informed, the

postponed. Thus, until further informed, the understanding is that everything is for the best in Roumania and Servia.

The General Correspondence of Vienna, has the following: In virtue of a supreme decision of the 18th of February. 1. The military bands except those of the infantry regiments are abolished from the 31st of March. 2. All the squadrons of eavalry are reduced to 98 men each. 3. The artillery ammunition wagons are suppressed, and will consequently no longer require horses. 4. The engineer and pioneer companies are reduced, the former by ten men and the latter by five. 5. On the other hand the Sixth

equadron is re-established in the regiments of dragoons, bearing the numbers of 1 to 7 and 9 to 12. The restoration of these squadrons is not to lead to any advancement for the officers. Other important retreechments are to be expected

shortly in the army budget.

The recent marriage of the Archduke Henry of Austria with Mile. Hoffmann, the actress, suggests the following reflections to the Augsburg Gazette:—Before his marriage the Archduke asked Gazette:—Before his marriage the Archduke asked to be relieved of his command as general of a division at Brunn. Now that he is married he has been deprived, first of his coloneley of the Sixty-third infantry, which has been given to Prince Louis, of Bayaria, husband of the Archduchess Maria Theresa; finally, his resignation as Lieutenant-General has been accepted, and he has now no military position whatever. When, formerly, the Archduke Stephen fell into disgrace he retained his military rank and his regiment. Possibly this affair may give rise to a teries of interesting questions. For instance, the marriage contracted by the Archduke Heary is null according to the domestic law of the Imperial family, because it has been entered into without the assent of the Emperor, and yet it is valid in the eyes of the Church. The question, too, may be asked, in what form shall the wife of the Archduke be addressed, since, evidently, she has not become Archduchees and cannot bear the name of her husband; and, on the other hand, neither special appellation nor titles have been hered upon the archeduches and cannot bear the heatoned upon the archeduches and cannot bear the name of her husband; and, on the other hand, neither special appellation nor titles have been heatoned upon the archeduches and cannot hear the name of her husband; and, on the other hand, neither special appellation nor titles have been neither special appellation nor titles have been bestowed upon her."

The Kuk-Kiux Kian—Secret Societies Denounced—Governor Brownlow's Manifesto Against the "Kuk-Kiux Kian,"

From the Knexville (Tenn.) Whig—Brownlow—Radical—March 2x.)

That there is in Tennessee such an organization as the one above-named no doubt can be entertained. It is true the conservative press and party attempt to ridicule the idea, and to denounce and stormatize as weak and over-credudenounce and stigmatize as weak and over-credu-lous those who believe in the existence of the Kuk-Klux Klan; yet does such ridicule disprove their existence? Does it disarm them of murderous intent and wicked purpose? Can the rebel and conservative press whistle high-handed murder and terrorism down the wind? Will derision and? sneers give us back to life the pale victims of their fiendish wickedness? Yes, the Kuklux Klans exist. They are known Yee, the Kuklux Klans exist. They are known to be formidable in Middle and West Tennessee. Their murderous, bushwacking conduct in the counties of Dyer, Lincoln and Rutherford are now matters of history. Their organizations have not appeared in force in many points in East Tennesse, but they are evidently organizing. As they burrow in darkness and skulk behind mysterious names and forms, they may think to escape detection, and even to clude suspicion. Yet they are observed, and their movements more known than themselves imagine. Who make known than themselves imagine. Who make up these organizations? They are rebels and conservatives—men who fought in the ranks and conservatives—men who fought in the ranks of the rebel armies during the war, and those who then sympathized with them, but who, through sheer cowardice, gaye the battle-field a wide berth. Those conservatives fully sympathize with "the lost cause" now. They work for it, vote for it when they can, plan for it, and now, at last, go into Kuklux Klans, to help by law-lawless violence, rlot and murder, what can no longer be kept alive by fair, legitimate methods. What are their objects? Precisely the objects that have animated the whole rebel crew, from Jeff. Davis down to the vertest pimp that huzzahed for the rebellion all along during the war. They hate loyalty, and the men who uphold and embody it. Loyalty in black or white is so odious to them, and especially in black men, that they to them, and especially in black men, that they cannot refrain from venting their hell-inspired malignity upon them. They seek to compass their objects by intimidating colored men, and by wreaking vengeance upon white radicals. Their objects are the overthrow of loyalty, which they leathe and hate hy many and avery they loathe and hate, by any and every means, whether right or wrong, lawful or unlawful, honorable or despicable, true or false, and more generally by the latter than the former. Union men, leaguers, beware of them; watch them; spot them. In nearly every county you have strength sufficient to make yourselves terrible to these midnight assassing and lawless desperadoes, and o visit swift and signal punishment on those flends in human form who may break the peace of the country and mob and terrify honest, inno-cent citizens, and if in any case you lack the numbers or the means to do this there are more than a million swords ready to be unsheathed to avenge your tail or to facilitate your victory. Especially in East Tennessee are you numerous and strong enough to hold the situation. Our counsel once for all is that whenever these vile miscreants make their appearance among us, mounted, booted and spurred, and however disguised, let the white and colored radicals meet them promptly, and in the spirit of their own lawless missio , and disperse them, and if need require this in dispersing hem, exterminate them. At all events, and at whatever cost, let these inhuman scoundrels learn that in East Tennessee at least they will

not be allowed to carry forward this cowardly, miserably sneaking kind of warfare. We speak earnestly because the occasion demands it. But we are calm—we were never more so. Desperate cases require desperate remedies. If the Kuklux Klans attempt to run riot over our law, order and the public safety by these mid-night raids, in disguise and darkness, then let force be met and punished by superior force. Pull off their visors and expose their faces and their foul crimes at once to the light of the sun and to the gaze of merited scorn of an indignant, outraged public.

To prevent any misunderstanding as to the authorship of this article, we append our name. THE SENIOR EDITOR

The Connecticut Child Murder.

The Hudson (N. Y.) Register of March 23d contains the following additional developments concerning the brutal murder of a child in Canaan, Conn., and the arrest of a Mr. and Mrs. Brown, in Hartford, charged with committing the deed. They are now in jail in Hudson,

the deed. They are now in jail in Hudson, awaiting trial.

On Saturday last a man went to the jail in this city and asked that he might be allowed to see Mr. and Mrs. Brown, the parties now awaiting trial, charged with being the perpetrators of the Canaan child murder. This privilege was accorded the stranger, who gave his name as William Hickey, and asserted that he had been sent from Connecticut. By Brown's half brother to from Connecticut by Brown's half brother to make a statement which was regarded as of great importance. After some effort Mr. Hickey was induced to tell the story, which was in substance as follows:

as follows:

Hickey, with another man—both painters by
trade—were in Canaan the day Angle Brown was
killed or died. They were inquiring for work, and
it being noticed that Hickey was a Frenchman they were referred to Brown. They went to Brown's house in the evening and inquired for him; but Hickey says that he was told by a little girl who came to the door that both Mr. and Mrs. Brown had gone away. From Cansan Hickey and his companion went to Vermont; and after and his companion went to Vermont; and after the lapse of several months he brought up a few days since in Connecticut, where he fell—in with Brown's half brother, heard the story of the sup-posed murder, told his own story and then came to this city.

Hickey, we learn, has had interviews with the Browns' counsel and the District Attorney; but

nothing of any importance was clicited further than given above. This statement of Hickey agrees with what Brown told one of our officers agrees with what Brown told one of our officers at the time of his arrest, which was detailed to to us this morning by the officer to whom it was told. Brown said he could prove by two men that he was absent from the house, and that the girl was seen by them during his absence.

Hickey was rather a suspicious looking character, and while at the jail was kept under strict surveillance by the officers.

In Hamilton, Canada, they have a police specially charged to "rarefy dogs." The City of Baltimore proposes to build a new City Hall, to cost a million of dollars.

FACTS AND PANCIES.

An attempt is to be made to unite the Episcopal and Presbyterian bodies in Ireland.

Like Porto Rico, the streets are in a "shock-ing" condition.—N. Y. Express. —John Brougham is giving his "Pocahonias" at the Howard Athenaum, Boston.

-Mrs. Ben. Wade discountenances "hugging" dances." Perhaps Ben don't dance. -Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal are playing at the New Orleans Varieties. -It will cost \$1,059,076 to run Boston this

—Miss Olive Logan is to deliver her "Stage-Struck" at Pike's Music Hall, Cincinnati.

—Chicago wholesale merchants propose se abandon the "drummer" system. -The death is announced of Lord Byron, successor in that title of the poet, and a retired admiral of the British navy, at the age of 78.

-Buffalo harbor is to have a breakwater which will require twenty-seven thousand cords of stone and cost three million dollars. -Elder Knapp is reviving San Francisco. His discourses are less suggestive of repose apparent-

ly than his name. —A grand niece of Benedict Arneld is said-to-be now employed as a lady clerk in one of the Executive Departments in Washington. -The editor of an English newspaper offers to take an apprentice to the art of the pen and solve sors for a consideration.

The Salt Lake Saints are debating who shall officiate at the beliews of the new organ in the Tabernacle. Brigham is a good blower. -Moral Chicago is petitioning the City Council to prohibit the running of street cars on Sam-

-Punch speaks of Mr. Bandmann, who is now playing in London, as a "clever German actor, who appears to have learned his English in Ireland."

Father Ignatius has been preaching in London "exclusively to males." Probably for the reason that the male sex need more preaching to

-The Shelbyville (Tenn.) Union, mindful probably of the spiritual wants of its readers, co-

-The Oxford University Eight, who declined a challenge from Harvard, were recently beaten in a serub race by a "scratch" eight, selected from he various colleges. -The British expedition to Abyssinia has dis-

covered a "Happy Valley," almost the counterpart of that in which Dr. Johnson immured Prince Rasselas. -An Edinburgh newspaper contains the foi-

lowing singular "personal" advertisement:
"Young lady wanted, about seventeen or
eighteen, to go to a ball on the 14th." —A critic says that Brignoli's new symphony is "a sound of the sea." It was a sounding of the C that made Brignoli's fortune in the first place. -Chicago Post.

The Second Adventists talk of building a Theological Seminary at Waterbury. Vt. But what's the use, if the world is immediately coming to an end?

—A manager in London advertises the engagement of "the only lady in the world who performs the most difficult feats of Leetard on the flying traneze." -Among the contributions to the annual exhi-

bition of paintings in Paris this Spring, will be some twenty or thirty pictures of the "Last Hours and Death of the Emperor Maximilian." —A Little Lay.—Bachelor at Breakfast—Dear-me, Susan, that's a very small egg! Susan—Yes, air, it is—but it was only laid this morning, air!

—They are swelling the livers of hares, now, in Europe, instead of the livers of geese, to make the celebrated pates de foie gras. How would a "Welsh rabbit" answer? All good livers may smile at the inquiry.—N. Y. Sunday Times. —There are those who make a trade of restor-ing old and damaged paintings and specimens of

sculpture. Is it matter for regret or rejoleing that none of these can restore the statu quo ante bellum?—[N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

—It is interesting to hear that the Hon. the Maharajah Murza Vizeram Gujaputty Raj Münos-Sooltan Bahadoor of Wizianagram, K. C. S. I., has paid for a drinking fountain in Hyde Park. We hope he won't put his name upon it. —It has been stated on positive authority that John C. Breckinridge is living in New York in disguise, and under an assumed name, and has been there for nearly a year. Villains nearly

always have an alias. —The Chicago Journal suggests that if Mr. Dickens does not visit that city, it is fair to presume that the coarse manners of some mombers

of the press have had more to do with it than -A niece of Horace Greeley is making a sensation in European musical circles. She played before Liszt and he embraced her, which was complimentary to the young lady and pleasant for

the maestro. -A San Franciscan, hungry and out of work, tried to kill himself by cutting a vein in a warm bath, but failed from ignorance of anatomy. Re. Probably he failed because the warm bath had no

been formed in Syracuse to build a steam tug, and apply it to a new plan for towing on the Econal. The tug is to low canal boats in rains.

-Steam towing is hereafter to be tried upon

The "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" has taken the Roman world by storm, and the other day the Pope remarked, "What a pity that I am the only Sovereign in Europe who can't go and see this 'Grand Duchess!' The Pope is getting worldly, we far worldly, we fear. -In Buffalo, on Thursday night last, a thice attempted to steal from the drawer in a butcher's shop. The butcher caught the thief while his hand was in the drawer, and selving a cleaver, took off a portion of the man's cheek, and then chopped off the left arm at the elbow joint.

—A religious newspaper says that "such a revival as has not been witnessed since 1832 is now
prevailing in Connecticut. Multitudes of hardened sinners are confessing the evil of their
ways, and bringing forth fruits meet for repentnnce." We may therefore reasonably expect a
large Republican majority in the next election. Arge republican majority in the next election.

—Archduke Henry of Austria, who violated what was thought to be princely propriety, by marrying Mile. Hoffman, the actress, has lost his command and a large part of his revenue in consequence, and the Bishop who granted the dispensation has been severely reprimanded.

-Mr. Schwabe, a German astronomer, has dis-—Mr. Schwabe, a derman astronomer, has un-covered greenish belts, which appear and dis-appear periodically, in the moon. Those belts, he thinks, indicate vegetation. If this be estab-lished it will afford presumptive evidence of the moon's habitability, or it may prove conclu-sively that the moon is after all, made of green.

cheese.

The French papers announce that the Marquis de Gallifet, who had been dismissed the army on account of his duel with Prince Achille Murat, has been restored to the service with higher rank than he before held; and it is antically the higher than the before held; and it is antically the higher than the before held; and it is antically the highest him the h pated that his antagonist, who had voluntarily withdrawn from the army before the duel took place, will also be permitted to resume his former position.

—One is reminded of "Very Hard Cash" on reading that an English surgeon has been proceduted for taking charge of lunatics without the necessary certificates, upon the discovery that one lady whom he was paid for taking care of was kept at work cleaning boots and knives in his house, and that a gentleman by whose friends the was paid £120 a year, was confined through the winter in a back kitchen, with a rotter matters and no covering but a bit of old carpot. He was fined £200 and six months imprise ment. One is reminded of "Very Hard Cash" on