Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXII.-NO. 39.

THE EVENING BULLETIN The Academy of Fine Arts Second Article on the Sculpture.

.(Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,
GOT Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, TASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS, The Bolletin is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 38 per annum.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20-#5

DIED.

CANBY.—At Wilm'ngton, Delaware, on the morning of the 23d instant, Elizabeth, relict of the late James Canby, in the 88th year of her age.

lier relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to leave the residence of her som, Samuel Canby, No. 1401 Market street, at 8 o'clock, on Third-day, the 38th instant, without further notice.

EVANS.—On the morning of the 25th instant, Thomas Evans, in the 71st year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

11ENDERSON.—At Hyeres, France, on the 3d of May, 1993, Delia Aiden, wife of Henry Henderson, Eq., of Germantown, Pa.

HINKLE.—On the 21st inst., J. Frank Hinkle, in the 13th year of his age.

year of his age.

The rolatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, John Childs, 700 North Eighth street, on Tuerday, 26th instant, at 30 clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 23d instant, at his residence, on Forty-sixth street, near Darby Roaft, West Philadelphia, James M. Smith, aged 63 years.

EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO DAY THE LIGHT is shades of Spring Poplins for the Fashionable Walking

Steel Colored Poplins. Mode Colored Poplins. Bismarck Exact Shade SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL. WILLIAM W. ALLEN,

Agent and Attorney for The Traveler's Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

HAS REMOVED

407 Walnut Street

THE FORBEST BUILDING,

No. 117 S. Fourth Street. Life and Accident Policies combined, or either separate.

mylf m w 13t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE FENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13th, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,—in pursuance of resolittions adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated
Meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege
of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under
such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-dive
Fur Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their
respective interests as they stand registered on the books
of the Company, May 20th, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full chare, and those holding more Shares
than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and
after May 10th, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing
will cease on the 30th day of July, 1865.

The installments on account of the new Shares shall
be paid in cash, as follows:

Twenty-five For Cent. at the time of subscription.

before the 30th day of July, 1668.

Twenty-five Fer Cent. on or before the 18th day of piper. 1868. Twenty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of

June, 1609.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 18th day of December, 1909, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be desired or full shares. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAtion, No. 1210 Chestnut street. Regular monthly
meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Escay by Mr. GEORGE A. CRIDER.
Subject for discussion—What can the Christian people.
of this city do to secure the enforcement of the Sunday
Laws?
Delegates to be elected at the Christian people.

Laws:
Delegates to be elected to the Detroit Convention.
The public are invited.

GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY DIRECTORY is for sale at the following places, viz.:

Directory Office, 30 South Fifth street.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., Booksellers, 715 Market street. Philadelphia Local Express Co., 625 Chestaut street. William Mann, Stationer, 33 South Fourth street, and James Hogan & Co., Stationers, Fourth and Walnut, myst 12trp)

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA STEAM-SHIP D CR COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at No.53 North Seventh atreet, on MONDAY, June 1st, 1888, at 50 clock P. M. WILLIAM DENNIS,

my25-645

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—LECTURE AT THE Academy of Music, on Sunlisht, with Brilliant Experiments, by Professor Henry Morton, SATURDAY EVENING, May 230, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to all parts of the House, for sale at the Franklin Institute, No. 15 South Seventh street. Seats reserved without extra charge, Members' tickets admit to the Lecture, but do not charge. Members tickets admit to the Lecture, but do not secure reserved seats.

MY 16745

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520

Lombard street, Dispensary Department,—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL,
No. 15 South Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and spimal diseases and bodily defermities treated. Apply daily
ap15 3mrp.;

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE E. HUNTER, Paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 618 Jayne street.

POLITICAL NOTICES. FOURTEENTH WARD ASSOCIATION.—BOY'S in Blue, Soldiers and Sailors residing in this Ward, regardless of party, who shouldered a musket or drew a sabre in defence of our Union in the late rebellion, are invited to assemble at SPRING GARDEN HALL, TO-NIGHT,

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. an making preparations for STREWING WITH FLOWERS.
The Graves of our Comrades who fell during the War.

W. J. MACKEY. Fourteenth Ward Associati A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOciation of the Sixth Division, Twenty-second Ward, will be held TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, May Both, at 8 o'clock, at Town Hall, Germantown.

ENOUH TAYLOR, President.

JAMES BYRAN, JR., Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS. See Sixth Page for Additional Amusements.

See Sixth Page for Additional American
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
GRAND
COMBINATION MATINEE
IN AUD OF THE
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND,
BATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 30.
TICKETS (INCLUDING REBERVED SEATS), \$1 00.
To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, \$24 Chestnut my 25-215.

A Helic from Vicksburg.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal of May 23.] The nomination of General Grant for Presi dent reminded one of his old soldiers, yesterday, of a relie of the old Vicksburg campaign, which he brought to this office. It is a copy of the dast edition of the Vicksburg Daily Citizen, run off before the fall of that stronghold. The following to one of its items: lowing is one of its items:
"On Dir.—That the great Ulysses—the Yankee

Generalissimo, surnamed Grant—has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburg on Saturday next, and celebrating the Fourth of July by a grand dinner, and so forth. When asked if he would invite Gen. Jo. Johnson to join, he said, No, for fear there will be a row at the table. Ulysses must get into the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is first catch the

This sheet bears the date of July 2, 1863, and on the fourth Grant did dine in Vicksburg. This sheet is about one and a half feet in width, by two feet in length, and is printed on the blank side of wall paper. In its musty columns we find the following significant announcement: "Old Grimes is dead."

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1868.

As only a fortnight remains for viewing the fine collection at the Academy of Arts, and as the good public of Philadelphia still comprises a stray individual or so who has not yet appreciated his privilege of examining the progress of modern art in its freshest bouquet, we will continue our interrupted notices of the works in detail, hoping to increase the public interest in this capital exhibition. There is a little knot of French pictures, for instance, probably never to be exposed again, which is of the utmost importance to all who would study out the modern method. But we must to-day take up a dropped stitch, and confine ourselves to a single thread of observation; we noticed recently the Bailly marbles-let us see what else we can find in the Sculpture Gal-

We have little pleasure in contemplating the model for the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, by Mr. Billings; this dreary cone of meagre and inanimate figures is calculated to increase the natural ennui with which one inevitably contemplates the whole subject of Puritan ascendancy in this land. Mr. Swayne's design for a Lincoln statue is even worse: "with malice toward none, with charity for all," we are compelled to reject this study of some jaded shoemaker who endeavors to straighten himself up with the aid of bracing influences from a Sunday coat. One of the best portraits of Lincoln we have ever seen, however, is included in the present exhibition. It is the bust by Sarah Ames. It needed a woman's pliant sympathy to appreciate some of the qualities of that tender spirit, which was after all strongest on its more feminine side. Mrs. Ames has presented us with a face destined to live long in the memories of those who see it: the breadth of contemplation. the formation of a deliberate purpose which crystallizes over the stagnation of a profound fatigue, and the solemnity of goodness bereft of hope, are what one sees in this chastened and fated face; Mrs. Ames has done her country a service in committing to the white immortality of stone those rock-like principles for which he wrought, and the pure mood in which he died.

The only monumental model worth any attention is that contributed by Mr. A. E. Harnisch. It is intended for a Lincoln subject. We hope it will never be adopted-we should be sorry to have it fall into the maw of any of the hungry and not over-nice committees who are ravaging the country for similar models. We hope the best-laid and most inevitable plans for Lincoln Monuments may persistently fail until the artist arises capable of embodying the originality, the wildness, the rude, new-world dignity of the subject. Harnisch's design is one of the eternal, fade, Italian things. But it is filled with strength. The groups which take the place of those figures usually called "Captives" in monumental architecture - the Slavery Freedom, &c .- for all they are Michael Angelesque exaggerations, every onefor all that Indian, negro and ploneer are each pure Greek-are inflated with a magnificent breath of energy and life. They swirl around the base of the monument, with snake-like contortions of their mighty limbs, in a muelstrom of passion and strength. It would be a rare thing if youth of Harnisch's years and education were capable of the anatomy, the science requisite for these tremendous figures when magnified to the proportions of colossi; we mean no unkindness in asserting our conviction that he is not. And as we have said, we are not so easily placable as to be contented with even the best of the Italic designs for the first very great American monument. We would be far better pleased with something like the mighty rudeness of the shaft on Bunker Hill, in attending the day when an American genius shall arise with a combination of Indian, and negroid, and trapper keenness in his spirit, to build to heaven the memory of the second measureless American man.

But Harnisch, we confess, boy as he is, is the sole Philadelphia sculptor in whom we detect the glimmer of a divine spark. It may be a peculiar penchant of our own, but we generally feel, when standing before a work of his, as if in the presence of something all individual and creative. The "Cupid," when first produced as the initial performance of a lad, struck everybody by the sweet, sensuous abandon of its attitude. The anatomy was full of faults-here bony, there flabby. The "Power of Music," exhibited this year, represents a youth with feet the shape of bricks; but on the other hand, what a caressing, airy, spiritual pose! No wonder the beast erouches, charmed and touched, when the musicchild makes his bed in its velvet fur, and canopies its ear with the shaken vibrations of falling sound shed by his lyre. It is a rare statuette, so far as purpose and conception go. All that is wanted for the young sculptor is an education

commensurate with his genius. The "Appeal of Naramattah" is a failure, just in proportion as it is ambitious. This crawling white woman is an overdrawn figure, designed in the manner of Etty, and strongly imbued with hat artist's "Mercy Interceding." The chief beside her is neither scornful nor repentant;—he thinks of nothing but blowing out his chest and getting up a pose before the footlights. The baby has a good head, skillfully made half Indian, half Caucasian; but its little shoulder is that of a fat adolescent; and the girdle is represented as cutting into the substance of its ribs. Everything by Mr. Harnisch shows an impatience of finish: only half of Mrs. Narramattah's face is complete. In his portrait of Mr. Mullen, the nose looks like false nose, it is so rudely battered into shape in

the upper part. Mr. Harnisch is young; and, we believe, studies as much as they will give him time for. We recommend him to cultivate his very genuine sense of beauty, leave intricate anatomical figures until he is older, and avoid groups from Cooper.

A NEW YORK VIEW OF THE SOUTH BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. NEW YORK, May 23 .- I was glad to read in late numbers of the EVENING BULLETIN the articles relating to the removal of the coal tracks from Broad street, south of Chestnut. That result, so long contended for by the true friends of improvements in the southern portion of your beautiful city, is most gratifying. It has been a great anomaly, in my mind, since I first visited Philadelphia in 1858, that the citizens of that city, so inthat the citizens of that city, so in-telligent and thoughtful in most matters relating to the growth and prosperity of her commercial interests, should permit the existence of the coal track nuisance On South Broad, street, for one hour, when, by their removal, every! foot of pro-perty from Chestnut street to the Baltimore depot would be doubled in value. Those tracks and the coal traffic in the street have always been the one great hindrance to Broad to the growth and prosperity of her commercial interests, should permit the existence of the coal interests, should permit the existence of the coal track nuisance on South Broad street, for one track nuisance on South Broad street, for one hour, when, by their removal, every foot of property from Chestnut street to the Baltimore depot would be doubled in value. Those tracks and the coal traffic in the street have always been the one great hindrance to Broad street being the most magnificent street on the provened, and a good deal of injury was street being the most magnificent street on the powered, and a good deal of injury was

continent. The sites of the coal-sheds and mise-rable old rookeries along each side of Broad street would have been occupied by the splendid one person is said to have been wounded, but street would have been occupied by the splendid residences that now surround Rittenhouse Square, if the nulsance had been removed twenty years ago, and to-day Broad street would have been built up as elegantly from Chestnut street nearly to League Island as it is north of Chest-

Now that the nuisance is abated, your citizens should lose no time in paving the street in the most substantial and approved manner from most substantial and approved manner from League Island to Germantown, and extend the Boulevard through the centro, the whole distance, and lay wide stone sidewalks. By doing that, Philadelphia will become the most attractive city to live in in America, and she will soon divide with New York the honor of attracting the men of fortune and culture from all parts of the country, to plant there the homes for themselves and their posterity.

Your railroad and commercial men ought to join hands and make the grand termini of the

Your railroad and commercial men ought to join hands and make the grand termini of the railroads on the lower end of the peninsula, and build up the line of the Delaware and the Schuylkill for a couple of miles above League Island with magnificent granite piers and docks to accommodate the ships, and the result will be that in a few years South Philadelphia will become the Birmingham of America. The chipping, railroal, coal, iron and manufacturing interests will all be centred there. With that accomplished, Broad street improved, as suggested, to accommedate the fashion and intelligence of your city, and your citizens will need no more to indulge in petty quarrels with New York, engendered by jealousy. The two cities can then go on improving, expanding and developing, each in its peculiar sphere, and each entertaining for the other that pleasant admiration experienced by two charming sisters, the one a blonde and the other a brunette, both queenly, but in style so different as not to excite one pang of jealousy in the breast of either.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

An Interview with Pius IX—Appearance of the Holy Father—Interesting Details.

A correspondent of the Evenement Illustré, who was admitted some days since to an audience of the Pope, gives in a letter from Rome to that journal some interesting details about the Holy

father. He says:
'The Pope is pretty tall and stout, without being obese. The furniture of his private room is a square table, with two chairs and angarmatically with two chairs and angarmatically with two chairs and angarmatically with the contract and is a square table, with two chairs and angarm-chair for himself. The room is very small, with a low ceiling, no curtains, and the walls covered with paper of the cheapest sort. Those of the grand official rooms are covered with slik. His bed-room has yellow curtains, no carpet, and a prick floor, with a little bedstead of iron without curtains. He is very neat in his person; his bands, which are half covered with white mitcens, are particularly attended to. He rises at 6 o'clock, shaves himself, and says his mass in a little private chapel, and then hears another. At 8 o'clock he takes a small cup of chocolate, and at 8.30 he receives his Ministers. cancellate, and at 8.30 he receives his similaria-cardinal Autonelli comes every day to the Vati-can, and when prevented from doing so the Under Secretary of State, Monsignor Marini, takes his place. The other days of the week the other functionaries in their turn transact business with him. At 10.30 the Ministers withdraw. The audiences then begin and are not over till 1. At 2 o'clock the Pope dines in his private apartand it always ends with a sweatmeat of which all Italians are fond. From 2.30 to 3 he takes his siesta, at 3 he reads his Breviary, and at 5.30 goes out for a drive in a carriage with four horses, accompanied only by two young priests. If the weather permits he alignts and walks in the most retired part of the city; nevertheless, he is followed by upwards of two thousand persons, who walk after him in silence. When it rains His Holiness proceeds to the galleries of the Vatican when the visitors have retired. He is a great lover of antiques, as proved by the researches and restorations he is continually making. On his return home, at 6 o'clock the audiences recommence and last till 10 at night, when he retires to sup. He goes to bed at 11, and the next day goes through the same routine. Though advanced in years, he sings very well, and, what is quite unknown even to many Romans, plays well on the violincello. When I was received with my companion, the When I was received with my companion, the chamberlain plucked me by the sleeve to make me kneel. The Pope, perceiving the movement, spared us the genuflexion, and made us approach the table at which he was sitting. 'So, then,' his Holiness said, 'you are two journalists, friends, yoing together to Naples?' He spoke about Naples, and asked us how we liked Rome, adding that people found themselves very free during their stay. He then took two photographic liketheir stay. He then took two photographic like-nesses of himself, one for each of us, and with a ely emile said, 'I am going to write something for the journalists,' and, in a firm hand, traced

these words: 'Diligite veritatem, filiam Dei;' after which he held out his hand to us. His affa bility is extreme. He speaks French with as much accent as Rossini, and the impression he produced on me was that of a pleasant and tranquil old man who appears to be but little occu-pled with external matters."

The Pope and the Mentana Wounded The Royal Guard. [From the London Shipping Gazette of May II.]
The Pope has recently reviewed the Papal soldiers wounded at Mealana. They were accompanied by some Sisters of Charity, who have displayed much zeal in collecting contributions for the alleviation of the sufferers in the different for the alleviation of the sunderes in the ainterent hospitals. The Pope, addressing the soldiers, said: "My dear children, the Pope thanks you! You have fought like brave men, and have given him great marks of your devotion. -In iact, what greater mark of devotion can a friend give than to give his life for his friend? devotion can a friend give than to give his life for his irtend? You have valiantly defended the scause of right, justice and truth. When you return to your families take them the blessing of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, who gives it to you with all the tenderness of his heart. "A Pontifical Aldershot is being established on the lofty plain nearly at the summit of the Alban Hill, which from having once been occupied by the great Carthaginian general is still called "II Campo di Annibale." The life of the Papal Zeuaves is by no means albring. They are up at 5.30 A. M. and have luring. They are up at 5.30 A. M. and have to be in their barrack by 8.30 P. M. Their food consists of somewhat scanty rations of bread for breakfast, and beans for dinner, so that service in the Papal army has the additional merit of being a perpetual fast. Their pay is 11/1d. a day, and those who enlist for not longer than six months have to pay 60f. for the privilege of serving His Holiness. The number of British Zouaves is under 200, exclusive of the 180 Canadlaus. The Pontifical government has contracted for 10,000 Remington rifles, of which half are to be made in

England and half in Belgium. "No Popery" Riots at Ashton. On Sunday, the 10th of May, the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne was the scene of great rioting and disturbance, arising out of the spirit engendered between the English Protestants and gendered between the English Protestants and Irish Romanists by the lectures of the well-known Mr. Murphy. A junction of processions from Dukinfield, Stalybridge, and Ashton having been formed, two of the principal Irish quarters of Ashton were attacked, and a good deal of furniture was destroyed in the houses of the residents. As may be supposed, all this was not accomplished without some severe fighting, in which many people were badly hurt. In the evening St. Omer's Catholic chapel and school were attacked by the

one person is said to have seen wounded, but no lives were lost. The magistrates were assembled, and the borough and county police were reinforced as soon as possible by special constables, but it was not till a late hour that order was restored. Many arrests were made, and the orisoners were taken before the magistrates yester-day, but only to be remanded while evidence could be obtained against the principal offenders. On the following day, a notice was posted on the walls, under the authority of the Mayor and magistrates, stating that the Riot act had been read, and warning the inhabitants of the consc-

quences that might follow from any renewal of the disturbances.

A despatch dated on the afternoon of the 11th A despatch dated on the atternoon of the 11th says: "Great excitement still continues, and a large number of special constables are being sworn, to be in readiness for any further breaches et the peace. The military authorities at the barracks have been communicated with, and, should the civil power be unable to cope with any disturbance that may arise, the soldiers will be called out. About half-past ten this morning a great crowd assembled near St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, and a few entered. The police were quickly on the spot, and succeeded in quelling the rising disturbance.

Beath of an English Diver. For some days past, says the London Daily News of May 8th, Derby and the neighborhood has been placarded with startling announcements that Mr. Worthington, the "Star Diver of the World," would exhibit on the river Derwent, at Derby, yesterday afternoon, and two following days. Among other facts he was announced to jump from a height of one hundred and twenty feet into the river. The entertainment was announced to commence at 2.20, in a field on the banks of the Derwent, between Derby and Durbanks of the Derwent, between Derby and Dur-ley grove. The performer, a young man of about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, ap-peared on the ground at the appointed time, dressed in a bathing coatume, and commenced performing a series of feats under the water, in-cluding drinking milk from a bottle, peeling and eating an orange, blowing a trumpet, etc. He eating an orange, blowing a trumpet, etc. He also threw a lad into the water and rescued him.

The exhibition was to close with the high leap into the water, and Worthington ascended the

scaffold about quarter past four After remaining some minutes in making the necessary preparations, he put himself into position for diving, and jumped into the river. In his progress downward, he made three evolutions of his body, and a medical man on the body remarked to any after the hydrogenesis. on the bank remarked to some of the bystander that he was a dead man. Worthington fell heavily on the top of the water, on his side, and at once sank to the bottom of the river. The people seemed to expect that he would rise to the surface, as was his custom, and some minutes clapsed before any efforts were made to recover the body. At last Mr. Smith, of Little Eaton, dived into the water, and after several unsuccessful efforts, succeeded in bringing the lifeless body of Worthington to the surface. Four medical men, Drs. Topham, Jamieson, Fant and Iliffe, who had been witcessing his performances, promptly attended him on his being brought to the bank in a boat, and every means were used to resuscitate him, but without success, as life was extinct, the opinion being that he died from concussion while diving. There was a large attendance, both of ladles and gentlemen, and the excitement was of the most intense described in the second of the continuous description. cription, indeed caused quite a gloom in the town. The body was taken into the tent used by the de-cessed for the purpose of dressing, and was short-ly afterwards removed to his lodgings. His mother and two brothers were present, and were the painful spectators of his untimely death. Great praise is due to Mr. Smith for his exertions to find the body. The height of the jump was about ninety feet.

FRANCE. Visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Or-leans...The Emperor's Speech. The Moniteur of May 11 contains an account of the visit of the Emperor and Empress to Orleans on the previous day. Directly after their arrival they proceeded to the cathedral, where they were received by Mgr. Dupanloup, the bishop, at the head of his clergy. They then inspected the Agricultural Exhibition, and distributed the prizes. At the railway atatributed the prizes. At the railway sta-tion the Mayor of Orleans made a speech to their Majesties, in which, after recall-ing the past glories of the city, he said that although Orleans was now a place of industhat although Orleans was now a place of industry and commerce, loving peace and appreciating its benefits, yet if France, "strong in her right and jealous of her honor," were compelled to draw the sword, the inhabitants of Orleans would be found worthy of their ancestors. "In reply, the Emperor said: "I accepted your invitation with pleasure, because I am always happy to find myself again in the midst of a city which, while religiouly maintaining such glorious memories and patriotic sentiments, devotes itself with ardor to the struggles of labor and initself with ardor to the struggles of labor and in-dustry. I was desirous to ascertain for myself your progress, and to encourage it, convinced that smid the general tranquillity of Europe it may be developed with confidence. I thank you

for the sentiments you express toward the Empress, my son, and myself."

At the entrance of the cathedral the Bishop of Orleans addressed their majestics. He made hold to say, he observed, that in all France the Emperor had never visited a city mere noble, more Christian or more French. Twice it had been the last rampart of the country against foreign invasion. Paris, which he named with respect, had allowed her gates to be forced acveral times by the foreigner—Orleans never. It had not only been the rampart but the heart of France; and the inhabitants of Orleans were still same amid the confusion of men and things. In Orleans, more, perhaps, than in any other part of the empire, his majesty would feel that France, when her spirit is closely examined, is, and wishes to be, the very Christian nation, and and wishes to be, the very Christian nation, and that patriotism and faith have always constituted her honor and fortune since Charlemague. In conclusion, the bishop, addressing the Empress, referred to the maternal joy she must feel at the religious ceremony in which the Prince Imperial had recently taken part.

In reply the Emperor said: "I am much touched by the noble words which you have just addressed to me. It is on this snot that we can

addressed to me. It is on this spot that we can dwell with delight upon how much religious faith and true patriotism can effect for the safety and grandeur of a country. In this city was produced one of the most wonderful facts of history. duced one of the most wonderful facts of history, and the river which shows beneath your walls was formerly one of the ramparts of our independence in the same manner as it protected, in less distant times, the heroic remnants of our grand armies. The Empress and myself, in coming to share in the popular festivities of Orleans, were desirous first to kneel within that ancient Basilica, and surrounded by the grand remembrances of the past, to ask the Almighty His protection for the future. I thank you, Monseigneur, I thank your clergy, for the prayers seigneur, I thank your clergy, for the prayers you address to Heaven for the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and myself."

SIRGULAR AFFAIR IN SAVANNAH. An Army Officer Shot by his Mother-in-

An Army Officer Shot by his Mother-in-Law.

[From the Savannah News of the 224.]

About nine o'clock yesterday morning Lieuten-ant Charles E. Moore, Quartermaster, on duty at this post, was shot by Mrs. E. H. Mason, while passing the corner of York street lane and Bull

It appears that Mrs. Mason, imagining that she had some wrongs to avenge, has been for some time past watching for an opportunity to shoot the Lieutenant. Knowing that he would leave his boarding place. Pavillion House, in the morning to go to his office, she waited for him at leave his boarding place, Paylillon House, in the morning to go to his office, she waited for him at the corner of South Broad and Bull streets. When he came up she drew a pistol and fired, the shot taking effect in the left side of the neck of her victim. He turned into the lane, down which is the left side of the neck of her victim. He turned into the lane, down which is the lane, down

he ran to Drayton street, and, turning up that, contined his flight to Liberty street, where he fell. He was taken up and carried into the Barracks, and his wound attended to. All along the lane and up Drayton street his course was marked by blood, and in many places the sides of houses were also marked, showing where he from weak-ness, had fallen against them.

Mrs. Mason, after firing the shot, attempted to shoot again, but failed to recook the revolver, with which the shooting was done. She, after this, walked to the residence of General Ander-son, Chief of Police, but not finding him in, went son. Unier of Police, but not inding him in, went to the office of Justice Verdery, and, addressing him in an excited manner, said: "Justice, I have shot Mr. Moore," to which the Justice responded, "Oh, no, you are jesting." She replied: "I have shot him, and have come to deliver myself up to the civil authorities." She stated that she wanted him to commit her in order that the case should go before the civil authorities. She then should go before the civil authorities. She then became calmer, and gave the facts connected with the affair, whereupon she was committed to

with the affair, whereupon she was committed to jail to await the issue of the injury.

About eighteen months age Lieutenant Moore married Miss Stella Mason (daughter of Mrs. Mason), who is well known in theatrical circles.

As above stated the Lieutenant was taken to military Barracks and cared for. An attempt was made by the Surgeon to probe for the ball, but the feeble condition of the sufferer prevented. but the feeble condition of the sufferer prevented it. The ball is supposed to be lodged near the palate—the missile, about the size of a large pea, having entered from behind, and ranged forward towards that place. Lieut Moore's wife soon heard of his misfortune and came and nursed him. During the whole day he laid in a critical condition, but about half-past eight o'clock last wight there was a change for the better and night there was a change for the better, and hopes were entertained of his recovery.

He had not the most remote idea of the inten-

tion of Mrs. Mason when she accosted him, and says that he was wounded without being in the least aware that he was in danger.

THE CANADIAN SOARE.

Thirty Thousand Fenians to Make Au-other Raid Over the Border-Ener-getic Movements to Repei Them. [From the Hamilton (Ont.) Times, May 21.]

A Fenian invasion upon a gigantic scale is maturing, and a blow will shortly be struck which will require the loyal devotion of young and old, displayed in gallant conduct before a desperate foe, to repel, and it is well that the people should know and be prepared for the emershould know and be prepared for the emergency. Notwithstanding the ridicule indulged against this persistent enemy of the peace of the country, Fenianism is now more formidable in the neighboring country than at any former period, abundantly supplied with arms and war material, including artillery, of the best description, and embraces a large body of well-drilled and desperate fellows, officered by men of skill and experience drawn from the armies of the late rebellion. The work will be serious and bloody, and no good is to be gained by ridiculing or underrating the resources of the enemy, as nothing will avert the struggle upon our soll save prompt and energetic interference on save prompt and energetic interference on the part of the American Government. We understand the degrading political in-fluences at work in that country, under which the Fenian organization has been perwhich the Fenian organization has been gor-mitted to prepare openly for warfare upon a friendly people, and there is a faint hope that effective interference will be made from that quarter before actual hostillites are inaugurated, and some of the best blood of our people has been spilled. Our Government are fully apprised of the impending danger, and are now quietly but energetically engaged in making every preparation for the reception of the enemy, with a determination to render his visit brief and disas trous to a degree that will prevent a repetition during the present generation. Despatches were yesterday sent from Ottawa to intercept the Himalaya and the Montreal steamer, which sailed this week for England with the Sixtleth Rifles and the Seventeenth regiment on board, and it is expected that they will be boarded off Father Point and ordered back. The government will also take immediate possession of the railways and ateamers, and full control of the telegraph lines through the Dominion. The gun-boats on the lakes are to be manned by sailors boars on the lakes are to be manned by saliors from her majesty's ships, one of which has already arrived at Quebec, and a detachment of one hundred men are now on the way up from Montreal. The Fenians design crossing the lines with a force thirty thousand strong, and have a large reserve ready to move when a foothold is gained. The movement to the frontier, it is believed, is already quietly progressing. The attack is expected at two points, somewhere between Prescott and Montreal, and on the Niagara frontier, the arms and munitions being already stored the arms and munitions being already stored convenient to those localities, the work of transporting them having been going on all Winter. The grand concentration at Buffalo is likely to take place under the subterfuge of a great Fenian National Fair, which is announced to open in that city on Monday next, and continue for two weeks. Simultaneously a grand convention is called at Cleveland, where the no-

ing. Most of the frontier cities are at present swarming with Fenians.

It is expected that the plan of procedure at Buffalo will be, under cover of the so-styled fair, to make a rush on Fort Porter, which is at preto make a rush on Fort Porter, which is at present garrisoned by only one or two companies of United States soldiers, and take possession. The Fort commands the entrance to Niagara River, and under cover of its guns the Fenians will then cross in steamers and barges to Fort Erie. Other bodies will cooperate from Erie and Cleveland, and the grand blow will be struck at Fort Erie. There is the best of authority for believing in the truth of this as the thority for believing in the truth of this as the programme laid out, and which we shall see inaugurated within the next few days. In the meantime we trust our people will be inspired with a calm determination to do their duty when the crisis is upon us, and the conflict will be brief.

torious Jacmel prisoners are at present sojourn-

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, May 25.—A number of politicians of the city met on Saturday evening at the Fifth Avenus Hotel, for the purpose of concerting measures for presenting Chief Justice Chase to the coming Democratic Convention as their candidate for the Presidency. A. Oakey Hall presided. It was resolved to prepare a circular to be distributed among leading Democratic politicians and editors, setting forth the claims of Mr. Chase upon the Democratic party, and the objects to be attained by his nomination. A. Oakey Hall and Messrs. Symes and Austin were appointed a committee to prepare such a circular. A meeting will be held this evening at No. 13 Harrison street to advocate the claims of the Hon. George H. Fendleton as the Democratic candidate George H. Fendleton as the Democratic candidate

A disastrous fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the freight office of the Neptune Steam Propeller Company, by which the steam propeller Oceanus, valued at \$250,000, with a cargo valued at \$50,000, was totally destroyed. The pier (No. 27) and sheds adjoining were also burned, causing a loss of \$60,000. The propeller Metis was damaged to the extent of \$10,000, and the propellers Electra and Thetis \$1,000 each. Several firemen were injured during the fire, and two policemen A disastrous fire broke out yesterday afternoon were injured during the fire, and two policemen had a narrow escape from death. The total loss is estimated at \$500,000.

A fellow giving as his name Henry Clay Jen A fellow giving as his name Henry Chay Jenkins, was arrested yesterday, charged by a down-tewn merchant with an attempt to obtain money from him by the black-mailing process. Jenkins threatened to expose the moral turpitude of the proposed victim. It would seem, however, he got hold of the wrong man this time, and succeeded only, in laying a trap for himself, which he has quietly dropped into. He has been committed for trial.

committed for trial.

burglary was not discovered till caylight you terday morning. No trace of the this yes has yet

FACTS AND PANCILS.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

-Madame Rosa sails for California pext week. -Round-toed boots are going out of fashion.
Toadies, however, are still around. -The Chief of the Berlin Police is a adying

the police system of Paris. -Cincinnati is organizing a "Skatorial Academy," with a capital of \$50,000. -Biddeford, Me., has 30,000 dogs. It should be called Bit-eford.

-A skilful pickpocket always taxes things casy. Judges in Canada can hereafter, sentence

boys guilty of larceny to be whipped instead of mprisoned. Canada retrogrades. -Mr. T. Hughes (Tom Brown) is incapacitated for parliamentary or private business by a severe attack of illness.

—Mme. George Sand has dramatized her "Petite Fadette," and it is to be brought out at the Opera Comique. -A firm in North Brookfield, Mass., employ

five hundred and fifty boot makers, to whom they pay \$1,400 a day. —"Wales" encourages the ritualists by pre-senting a pair of altar candlesticks to Sandringham Church.

—Paris is to have a sensational paper to be called *Le Pilori*, to be printed in red ink. It has a long list of contributors of some eminence. —A tiger died in his cage in a traveling menagerie at Detroit, last week, at the rare old age of

-Jealousylcaused an Indiana woman to throw herself in front of a railway train. Probably she felt she must cling to ties of some kind. -How did Noah preserve honey bees during the flood? In the arc-hives of the old world, of

course. —A New York paper notices that a certain musical conductor of that city has a new baton. Our car conductors frequently get a bat-on the

-The Rochester jail now boasts of three Spanish prisoners; one of them is of the nobility. Don Frederick Lopez is his name, and defrauding the revenue is his crime. -George Washington Francis, a colored boy

who formerly lived in Bridgeport, is now "his imperial highness," in Hayti, being a cousin of President Geffrard. -Six thousand editors want to exchange with the Revolution, says an exchange, but it isn't so, for there are not more than 6,000 papers in the

-Among the betters on the impeachment trial. George Wilkes, William Swinton, and E. P. Spofford, of Newburyport, were most conspicuous. All the betters are worse just now. —A man in Belfast, Mc. has obtained a judg-ment of \$1,488 against a dealer for selling him a

horse that was unsound, and not of the pedigree The treasurer of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston reports \$3,000 as the net pro-ceeds of the late festival. These are regarded as the sweetest notes produced by the performers. —General Emory will deliver the oration, and General Halpine the poem at the dedication of the Soldiers' monument at Doylestown, on the

-The latest invention is said to be ink made from India rubber. It has been suggested that writers inclined to "stretch a story" will make use of the article.

-lt is said that the increase of cholera in India is owing to the destruction of the crocodiles by These animals used to eat the corpses that were thrown into the Ganges. —A Pittsfield homeopathist has done a business of \$140,000 in 25 years' distributing 1,080,000 pills in his travels of 200,000 miles. He is a kind of a peripatetic pillory.

—Plug tobacco packed in peanuts and apples is the latest device to defraud the revenue. This fraud has been discovered at Norfolk, Va. Of course it afforded matter for gossip to the quid -A woman of Versailles has been convicted of

the murder of her husband by stabbing him with an awl, gouging out his eyes and throwing him into a horse-pond. She laughed heartily, and called it "drollery." —A penitent on his death-bed recently sent one dollar to a man in Swanton, Vt., to pay for half a pint of brandy, with sugar, stolen twenty years ago. Poverty and poor health were the causes

...The French have recently adopted on their railroads what they call the *chasse pierre*, a sort of "cowcatcher," to prevent people from committing suicide by throwing themselves before the

locomotives. —The British West India Islands are said to receive about 350,000 barrels of flour yearly, on an average of years, from the United States, being more than four-fifths of all that is imported into the islands.

-The New York Commercial Advertiser reports that in consequence of the high rents in New York, the Herald's corps of European correspondents have taken rooms in Brooklyn for

-A magnificent ball was given in Paris, recently, by the Countess Pourtales, for the pur-pose of introducing the fashion of short ball dresses. Trails are considered by the Countess Poor-tails for nice dresses.

—In Russia, by a recent ukase, all persons are required to salute the police and to remain uncovered when addressed by any member of the force. A severe penalty is attached to a violation of these orders. It is to be hoped that Mayor Mc-Michael will not bring us to this state of things. -A French naturalist asserts that the trunks of trees are always flattened in the northerly and southerly direction, and expand in an east

and west place, and these facts he connects directly with the movements in rotation of the -Adolphus-admired for his scatiment-"Good-night beloved—may the drowsy-god soon wrap that beauteous form in golden alumber— may delicious dreams hover o'er thy couch!" Emily—his betrothed, somewhat matter-of-fact—Good-night. Be sure you turn the gas off, put

your boots out, and-don't snore." -Plumbago, or graphite, the material now used in manufacturing lead pencils, is obtained from a mountain in Siberia—the deposit in Cumberland, England, which was used at first, hav-ing been exhausted. The present source of sup-ply has only been made use of since 1866, and it

is estimated that it cannot be exhausted in a thousand years. So scribblars need not be alarmed for a while yet. —The ancient organ in use in St. John's Episcopal Church in Portsmouth, N. H., was built in 1643, in York, England, and with the cathedral organ in the same city was saved by Fairfax from the fury of the Roundheads when every other organ in the Kingdom was destroyed. The cathedral organ has since been burned, so that this is the only relic of English music before Cromwell. It was brought to Boston after the restoration, and since then has moved twice, to Newburyport and to its present abiding place.

-Another reader of Dickens has made his appearance. The Court Journal of May 2d says:
"Ont Friday week, Mr. Henry F. Dickens, a son "On Briday week, Mr. Henry E. Dickens, ar son of our great novellat, made his debut as a public reader, in company with Mr. Boach Smith, at Strood, in Kent. He and Mr. Roach Smith, read alternately for three hours; Mr. Dickens from the works of his father, Mr. Smith from Macaulay's "Lays," and from the dramas of Cumberland and Macaulay At the place the Macaulay Englands.

Morton. At the close the Mayor of Rochester moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Rosch Smith and Mr. Dickens, whose efforts had been so successfully devoted toward forming a parochial landing library." The editor utters not a word of opinion as to Mr. Dickens's ability as a reader.