

# Daily Chronicle

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**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

**MURDERS AT SEA.**  
An Englishman Murders Two of his  
Ship's Officers and is Himself Killed  
by an American.

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

### LETTER FROM PARIS.

**Prorogation of the Corps Legislatif.**  
Causes of the Emperor's Action.  
Financial Matters—Paris Described.  
Everybody at the Watering Places.  
Prince Napoleon's Tour—The Wine  
Crop.

(Correspondence of the Philad. Daily Evening Bulletin.)  
Paris, Friday, July 31, 1868.—At the close of the sitting on the 28th instant, the President of the Corps Legislatif read the imperial decree of prorogation, and the Chamber finally broke up for the season of 1868. Although every member knew that this was to be the case, and rejoiced to get away at last from such a burning oven as Paris has been for the past two months, yet it was felt that the dismissal was somewhat abrupt, and seemed to say how glad both ministers and Emperor were to get rid of those who claim at least to be in some sort the representative of the people. The Chamber had just voted the new loan of 429 millions, reduced, as mentioned, by an amendment of the Commission, accepted at last by the Council of State. And then, scarcely had the money been paid, when, quick, presto, the toe of the imperial boot is applied to the fundamental portion of the Imperial Constitution, and universal suffrage and all connected with it is sent about his business. I don't mean to say that these were the actual sentiments of the Chamber; but some how or other the termination of the Legislative session wore the above look, and seemed to show how little love was lost between the parties about to separate. M. de Morny, who was celebrated for his courtesy and tact, used to put a better appearance upon matters by generally addressing a neat little farewell speech to the Deputies before dismissing them, in which he would praise (very much) in the tone of a schoolmaster addressing his boys before the holidays) the zeal and devotion displayed by the Chamber for the Emperor and his Government—sometimes even condescending to mention the country as well—and conclude by urging them to carry the same admirable sentiments with them among their constituents, and bring them back again for use next session. But on this occasion the close of the session has had an unduly late period, and the Budget, the Mexican Indemnity and the Loan, protracted to a shameful vote, very little real regard to the public interests. The last vote of the session, indeed, is worth just one moment's explanation, by way of illustrating one point in the working of the Imperial Constitution. All bills are first sent by the government to the Council of State, and presented by the latter to the Chamber, which then refers them to a Commission. When the latter makes an amendment, it proposes it to the Council of State; and if that body agrees to it, well and good, there is then no difficulty. But if it does not, and the difference is referred to the House, the latter cannot adopt the amendment of its own Commission, but is allowed no choice but to throw out the whole bill. Thus, when the Commission on the Loan proposed, at first, to reduce the 440 millions demanded to 411 millions, and the Council of State would not consent, the only course the Chamber could have adopted to support its commission would have been to have to have thrown out the entire loan; it could not have reduced the 411 millions only. The government resented the Chamber not having the courage to proceed to such a course, and thus practically gave its votes through the Council of State. In this way it is that the Commission was obliged to compromise, and agree to a loan of 429 millions, instead of 411. And then, having acquiesced all it could out of the Legislature, the government dismisses the Assembly without even so much as thanking it. The session began on the 18th of November, 1867, and closed on the 28th of July, 1868, the longest period since the re-establishment of the Empire.

The dispersion of the Chambers, the desolation it may be called, of Paris has become complete. Fortunately for the few who are still left behind the intense heat has suddenly diminished, and clouds of rain have succeeded to skies which for weeks have been like a furnace. Crowned heads and ministers are now dispersing themselves in every watering-place of Europe. The Empress of the French is almost the only one who remains stationary, or almost so, at Fontainebleau. Her Majesty came into town two days ago to preside at a last Council of Ministers, before the general break-up; and is now, I fancy, expecting a "flying call" of a few hours from her sister Victoria of England, who is soon to land at Cherbourg, and pass by Paris on her way to Lucerne. The visit, however, will be strictly private, and unaccompanied by any external demonstrations. The Parisian bourgeoisie are preparing for their fête of the 15th of August, which they are likely to have all to themselves this year; for even the few strangers whom it still attracts to its now almost worn-out festivities are, like every one else, eager to seek cooler retreats than the streets of Paris.

The government here was recently accused of an intention of making the elections of deputies depend upon a relative, instead of an absolute majority of votes, as hitherto required. The Minister of State denied this the other day in the Chamber. But I have good reason to believe that such an intention was really meditated, though it may have been since abandoned. Very often now it happens that the "government candidate" has two opponents, who together poll more votes than he does. On the second ballot one opposition candidate withdraws, and his voters then poll for the other, who thus almost sure to be elected. It is the apprehension of this result being general at the next elections which gives the government so much anxiety, and it is to prevent it that it has been so long in coming to the polls.

I believe there is no foundation whatever for the rumors of a pretended alliance, more than what exists at present, between the governments of France, Belgium and Holland.

The Prince-Napoleon, who has returned from his tour in the East, is now coasting in his yacht along the shores of Algeria and Tunis, and is said to be about to proceed to Spain to give some wholesome imperial advice to "our Cousin Isabella." whose treaties, the Emperor fears, may end in placing a son of Louis Philippe on the throne. The Emperor feels, also; that such a result would be hailed with satisfaction by most people—except himself. Just as I write the above I learn that Prince Napoleon has landed from his yacht at St. Nazaire and come on to Paris.

The accounts of the wine crop in Burgundy

### The Marriage of Adolina Fatti.

The *Evening Herald* furnishes the following particulars of the marriage, which took place July 30, in London:

The long-talked-of event in the musical circles of Europe has at length taken place—there is no longer any doubt of it. The bride, Adolina Fatti, daughter of the Marquis de Cantu, the favorite of the Emperor of the French, and aide-camp of the Empress, as director of the Court of St. Sulpice in Rome, the bridegroom, Henri de Roger de La Morte, a French nobleman, and in the civil contract, the publication of the above took place at the Mairie of the 9th arrondissement in Paris. Here is a copy of the publication thereof:—  
"Caluzac, Marquis de Cantu, Comte de Comte et de Demoiselle Eugenie de Vaux, acqueritienne du Duc de Valmy, de la rue de Valenciennes, Marie Fatti, propriétaire, fille de M. Salvatore Fatti et de Marie Marzetta. Le contrat de mariage est passé devant M. de La Morte, notaire en France, à Paris, le 30 juillet 1868." The legal status being thus established in the French capital, the domicile of the Marquis then came the exigencies of English and French law with reference to the contract. The first installment of the forms required was effected last Monday, at the French Consulate in London. His Grace the Duke of Manchester and M. de Cantu were present, and the contract for Adolina Fatti, and the Prince de Cantu, and M. de Roger, the Secretary of the French Embassy, officiated as "witnesses" for the French law; this contract is binding, and in regard to the marriage of the bride with the Duke of Manchester, the religious service was therefore performed yesterday at the Royal Chapel, Clapham Park Road. Although as much ceremony as possible, the marriage of a popular prima donna could not take place without its own complications. The ceremony was completely filled, and an immense crowd collected at the exterior, unable to penetrate into the edifice. Shortly after 11 o'clock the bridal procession went to the altar. The bride, dressed in a white muslin dress, with light ribbons, and wearing a crown of pearls, was escorted by her father, M. de Cantu, and the bridegroom, M. de Roger. The bride wore a white satin dress with a very long train, trimmed only with a small fringe. With Brussels lace, and with the crown, the bride's hair was decorated with the hair of the bridegroom, and the uniform of the bridegroom was a white muslin dress, with light ribbons, and wearing a crown of pearls. The ceremony was completed by the giving of the small coin, and the bride and groom were united by the exchange of the two rings. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father, M. de Cantu, and the bridegroom, M. de Roger, and the ceremony was completed by the giving of the small coin, and the bride and groom were united by the exchange of the two rings. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father, M. de Cantu, and the bridegroom, M. de Roger, and the ceremony was completed by the giving of the small coin, and the bride and groom were united by the exchange of the two rings.

The Queen's Speech.

At the time of the prorogation of the British Parliament, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to read Her Majesty's speech, as follows:—  
*My Lords and Gentlemen, it is my duty to be enabled to release you from your labors and to offer you my acknowledgments for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your parliamentary duties.*

My relations with foreign Powers remain friendly and satisfactory. I have no reason to apprehend that the European situation, in its present state, offers any cause of concern to this country. I am directed to convey to you the assurance of my sympathy and of my prayers for the well-being of your country.

I feel sure that you will share in my satisfaction at the success of the expedition which has been directed against the rebel forces of the Emperor of Mexico, and in the successful termination of the expedition. I am directed to convey to you the assurance of my sympathy and of my prayers for the well-being of your country.

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and bear Macon and Lyons, are magnificent. The vines, say the local journals, "literally lie beneath the weight of the grapes." The vineyards of Beaujolais appear to be particularly favored, and there the fruit has already attained its full size, and begins to ripen. The proprietors are in the highest spirits, and expect a splendid yield, both as to quantity and quality. As a season as a whole, I may mention that a muskmelon was purchased for a friend, the other day, in the Paris Central Market, weighing 44 pounds, and measuring 4 feet 2 inches in circumference. The Emperor of Russia and his family are at Kielzings; the King of Prussia at Ems; the King and Queen of Belgium at Spa. All royalty is bent on amusement and recreation. The Emperor Napoleon seems to be giving himself a complete holiday at Plombières, and is reported in excellent health. He walks daily about the place, stopping to talk to anybody; sometimes to the Cure, sometimes the Mayor, sometimes a flower girl (especially if the latter be pretty), and in fact he is to be seen upon making himself generally agreeable to all classes of his subjects.

### Our London Correspondent.

The London Correspondent of the *Herald*, under date of July 31, furnishes the following:  
—Mr. Lorking G. Meade, Jr., of Florence, has just passed through on his way to the United States. He has sent on a very nicely conceived design for the Lincoln Monument, at Springfield, which has attracted a great deal of attention among the artists in Italy. His design will doubtless receive from the Committee on Designs the attention it greatly merits. He is to be seen in Switzerland. The fact that Her Majesty the Queen will spend some time there has turned the tide of travel in that direction. The lines of travel are crowded, and the hotels are overflowing. The bulk of American tourists are already among the mountains and lakes of the glorious republic, and all Switzerland hears the metaphysical ring of the popular means of travel. It is a bad time for people of moderate means to try to follow among the popular places of recreation. The land is so rapacious to the Swiss and American tourists as so easily as is denied that it is almost impossible for an ordinary traveler to escape open robbery from these Swiss hotels. A new guide-book should be written, or the old ones corrected, each year. Otherwise nothing can be done to correct present evils in the travelers' world.

The *Herald* has been particularly gratified to receive from the London Correspondent a copy of the London Correspondent's report on the late visit of the Emperor and Empress of Russia to England. The report is a most interesting and valuable contribution to our knowledge of the Emperor's visit, and is well worth perusal.

time rendered unnecessary the exercise of the extraordinary powers. I rejoice to learn that no person is now detained under the provisions of the act for the suspension of the habeas corpus, and that no prisoner awaits trial in violation of an offence connected with the Fenian conspiracy.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.* I have to thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,* I have had much satisfaction in giving my assent to a series of measures completing the great work of the amendment of the representation of the people in Parliament, which has engaged your attention for two sessions.

I have seen with satisfaction that the time necessarily occupied by this comprehensive subject has been commensurate with other questions of great public interest, and I have gladly given my sanction to bills for the better government of public schools, the regulation of the maintenance of the law relating to the maintenance of electric telegraphs by the Postmaster General; and to several important measures tending to the improvement of the law, and of the civil and criminal procedure in Scotland.

By the appointment of a Comptroller-in-Chief in the War Office a considerable reform in army administration has been commenced, which, combining at home and abroad the various departments of military supply under one authority, will result in greater economy and efficiency both in peace and in war.

It is my intention to dissolve the present Parliament at the earliest date that will enable my people to reap the benefit of the extended session of representation which the wisdom of Parliament has provided for them. I look with entire confidence to their proving themselves worthy of the high privilege which they have been so happily afforded.

The London Correspondent writes that the Queen is to be crowned at the Albert Memorial in London. The coronation will be a most magnificent and costly affair, and will attract a vast number of tourists to the British capital.

### THE AMERICAN LEGION FOR THE POPE.—A General's Reply to the American Bishops.

Paris, July 30, 1868.—To the Editor of the *N. Y. Herald*:—

It is a great pleasure to me to receive from you a copy of the general's reply to the American Bishops, in which you have so ably and so judiciously set forth the reasons which justify the position of the American Legion for the Pope.

I am glad to see that you have so fully and so ably set forth the reasons which justify the position of the American Legion for the Pope, and I am sure that your readers will be fully satisfied with the reply.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
CARROLL TREVIS.

Mr. Lorking G. Meade, Jr., of Florence, has just passed through on his way to the United States. He has sent on a very nicely conceived design for the Lincoln Monument, at Springfield, which has attracted a great deal of attention among the artists in Italy. His design will doubtless receive from the Committee on Designs the attention it greatly merits. He is to be seen in Switzerland. The fact that Her Majesty the Queen will spend some time there has turned the tide of travel in that direction. The lines of travel are crowded, and the hotels are overflowing. The bulk of American tourists are already among the mountains and lakes of the glorious republic, and all Switzerland hears the metaphysical ring of the popular means of travel. It is a bad time for people of moderate means to try to follow among the popular places of recreation. The land is so rapacious to the Swiss and American tourists as so easily as is denied that it is almost impossible for an ordinary traveler to escape open robbery from these Swiss hotels. A new guide-book should be written, or the old ones corrected, each year. Otherwise nothing can be done to correct present evils in the travelers' world.

### FOES IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The *Moscow Gazette* has lately published a series of articles which in my opinion look upon the civil service in far too great for the safety of the empire. In the last of these articles it is stated that the number of Poles in the Russian army is 30 per cent. of the officers are of Polish origin, and the proportion of Poles in the various arms of the service is as follows:—Infantry, 23.5 per cent.; cavalry, 15.7 per cent.; reserve cavalry, 32.5 per cent.; field artillery, 21.6 per cent.; engineering, 20.8 per cent.; and engineers, 22.2 per cent.

### OBITUARY.

Adah Isaacs Menken, the actress to whose example may be traced the origin of the nude drama, died in Paris yesterday. In the latter part of her life she was a devotee of the nude drama, and she was the first to introduce it into Paris. She was a very talented actress, and she was a very beautiful woman. She was born in New York, and she died in Paris.

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### FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Says the Boston Gazette:—In an old number of the *Curly Day* we find the following poem by the late Charles G. Halpin. This was long before the advent of "Millie O'Reilly," and the verses were published under the signature of "Charles Broadbent."

In early days ere Common Sense  
And Genius had in anger parted,  
They made to friendship some pretence,  
Through each (Heaven knows) diversely  
heared.

To hunt for mushrooms once they went,  
Through nibbled sheepwalks straying onward,  
Sense with his dull eyes earthward bent,  
While Genius shot his glance seaward.

Away they go, on Roll the hours,  
And Genius holds the day-god egged,  
Sense with his dull eyes earthward bent,  
While Genius shot his glance seaward.

Ed. Forrest is in Boston.  
—Queen Victoria's chief cook gets \$3,600.  
—A Providence lover married a damsel in court rather than stand her breach of promise suit.  
—When a little love leads to marriage, it may be said that love makes a man.

—The first passenger horse railroad in Paterson, N. J., is under way.  
—Volves are ravaging the sheep folds of Houlton, Me.  
—Two thousand people walked in the funeral procession of F. R. Spaulding, at Louisville.  
—Thornton's Walden Pond has become a haunt of picketers.  
—Mary Clemmer Ames says Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln is a "ghostly corpse in clay."  
—George Sigkill, an opera singer once well known in this country, died lately near Milan.  
—Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt has been stricken with paralysis.  
—A desirable place for hot weather—the temple of Isis.  
—Apprenticeship to the Bonds—"Help us, Cassius, or we will help ourselves."  
—The New York Herald rejoices that the French government prohibits its circulation in that country.  
—The Queen has decorated a drummer and a private with the Victoria cross, for gallantry in the assault upon Magdala.  
—The only leading cities in the Union which have no quarto dailies are Washington, Boston and Baltimore.  
—Mrs. Lincoln, having abandoned her project for a new building, will spend the remainder of the summer at Crosson Springs.  
—On the same day Peoria, Ill., had a riot, a robbery, an elopement, a suicide and several funerals.  
—Geo. Chattanooga reports have made a bet on the election, in which the doctor is to eat a fall-grown rat fried in butter.  
—Mrs. John Tyler, now in Washington, is the only widow of a President on whom Congress has not conferred the franking privilege.  
—The Prince of Wales seems infatuated with Schneider. The "infatuation" began and was notorious in Paris.  
—A punning aviator wishes to know if living on the Isle of Wight made Alfred Tennyson a wight.  
—The Chinese giant Chang, eight and a half feet high, is one of the sensations of the London streets. Changhigli would be a good name for him.  
—In Nevada, a contemplative Digger Indian sat watching a party of base ball players, who seemed to him to be working very hard. He turned to one of them, he asked: "How much you get one day?"  
—Flies are all dying in Nashville, and it is remarked that the manner of their dying is similar to that which has been observed several times before the coming of a sweeping and terrible epidemic.  
—The Geneva (N. Y.) Courier says:—"An inspection held in this village last Saturday of the motto of ex-President Pierce, with a steel plate engraving, was offered, and the highest and only bid that could be obtained was one cent, and only sum it was struck off."  
—Mr. Murray will shortly bring out a history, by Earl Stanhope, of the reign of Queen Anne under the Peace of Utrecht, which will be a continuation of the character of the famous Lord Stanhope's history and the beginning of Lord Stanhope's (Lord Mahon's) New Orleans.