LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Friday, April 30, 1869.—As I mentioned in my last world probably be the case, the three fêtes are fixed for the 23d and 26th of May. An Imperial decree dissolves the Chamber, preparatory to that event, and now universal surfeage, or what passes for such in France, is called upon once more to declare the "will of the nation." If I may trust what I hear of the reports sent in by the Prefects, there can be little doubt as to the result. From almost every side these zealous functionaries report their electoral colleges to be "safe," and the moment chosen favorable to the Government. The local administrations have been prodigal of promises of the public moneys, and have bought over whole districts by these means. A liberal opposition candidate will creep in here and there by chance, but the Emperor may feel pretty sure of having at least a loyal Chamber to hail the majority of the future Napoleon IV., which important epoch will be reached before the term has expired for which the approaching legislature is about to be elected. Beginning with the celebration of the centenary of Napoleon I., and ending with the arrival at his majority of a Napoleon IV., the period may certainly be designated as a Napoleonic era, and, if it terminates successfully, as a long step made toward the consolidation of the Fourth Dynasty. But Napoleon III. is sixty-two, and shows strong symptoms of wear and tear. Many things happen in France in the course of six years. Public opinion is broad enough on a great pace. Who shall say what we may be celebrating here in Paris, when America is celebrating her centenary of 1776?

It seems after all to be considered as not impossible that the imperial family may visit Corsica this year, at some period, though it is difficult to predict exactly when. The Empress is understood to have been greatly urged (on invitation from the Viceroy of Egypt) to come here next month on a visit to the Tuileries, and Queen Victoria is hoped to be present at the opening of the Isthmus of Suez, in October, and if fancy her Imperial Majesty will hardly make two excursions on the Mediterranean during the same summer. After the opening of the Isthmus, the Emperor is expected to visit Jerusalem with her son, a journey which, as is well known, she has long contemplated. The Emperor is still very much occupied with his troops, reviving and distributing rewards. The other day he went down to the camp at St. Maur, taking with him, as the papers say, his son, a nephew, not ribbons and crosses, but a score or two of *pâtés de foie gras* and a dozen hampers of champagne, with which he feasted the officers at a pic-nic.

The imperial government cannot be said to be fortunate in the official organs which it forms with the daily press. The disruption of its old and long-standing alliance with the *Moniteur* was not without some occurrence, as it extinguished one of the most ancient souvenirs of the First Empire; and has, moreover, substituted for the journal *Officiel*, one of the worst conducted and most uninteresting newspapers published in Paris for a publication which was in every respect a most favorable reverse of the above description. The *Journal Officiel* is simply a dumping ground for both its patrons and publishers, in form and matter, being infamously printed, and worse edited, on the worst of paper. Yet the proprietors are, I understand, as dissatisfied with their bargain with the Government, as the subscribing public is with what it receives for its money; and I should not be at all surprised if the whole affair fell to pieces. M. Rouher's name to an untimely end, just as another "official" journal has done, and the fate of which has led me to make the above remarks. A newspaper called the *Rendard* was started some six months ago, and is the most singular event of the public, and the still greater disgust of all its correspondents, although without name, subscribers, or subscribers, was at once endowed with the profitable privilege of publishing all the official advertisements of Paris and the Department of the Seine. Those supplied by the requirements of Baron Haussmann and the Hôtel de Ville alone must form a very considerable emolument. I was curious enough to make some inquiries into the matter, and I believe I trace the origin of the *Rendard* to the Minister of Public Worship, M. Baroche, who, having made some time ago the strange declaration in the Chamber, in reply to M. Ollivier's speech on the Ecclesiastic Council, that the vast majority of the French Bishops and clergy were not ultramontane, but in full sympathy with their principles, was determined to establish a paper to sustain what he had stated. So he started the *Rendard* as a brilliant organ, with a M. Wallon as manager, who, besides being a staunch Gallican and Imperialist himself, possessed the additional qualification of being a thorough English-hater, and he abused our neighbors and *fâchées*, as long as his paper lasted. At the same time, the Minister procured the publication of the official advertisements for his new paper, a privilege which, of course, ought only to have been bestowed upon a journal of general repute and extended circulation. But the latter only shows how little more official patronage can do for a newspaper unless it can command the patronage and favors of the public as well. The other day a serious defalcation of about £8,000 and a half was discovered in the accounts of the cashier of the Union Insurance Company, and when the matter came to be investigated, a sum of nearly a million of the missing fund was traced to the office of the *Rendard*. The chief editor has been arrested and lodged in prison, and when he was brought up for examination, it appeared that the above million, as well as other moneys, had all been expended or was asserted to be so, in the production of the hundred and odd numbers which make up the sum of the existence of this highly favored "official journal." The *Rendard* has now ceased to appear, and its editor awaits his trial in prison. The affair has been another scandal to government patronage, and has made no small noise in official quarters, which is my reason for mentioning it.

One of the gayest fêtes which have marked the close of the season took place a few days ago in the Jardin Mabille hall of the Grand Hotel, and may be said to have been under American patronage; at least, it was through that patronage for nearly all its splendor and success, and the profit derived from it. The object was a French charity, the education of young females in trades and professions. But at the solicitation of ladies of the highest rank in France, our American society associated themselves with the undertaking, and achieved for it and themselves a brilliant triumph. With the aid of such powerful artillerists among the lady patronesses as Mrs. Parnell, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Albert Galatin, Mrs. Curtis, and others, the twenty-franc tickets were soon all disposed of, and there was a glorious display of American rank, fashion, and beauty of person and toilette. The splendid hall was never perhaps so magnificently filled, and the performance was worthy of the audience; for, after a play of Molière, so admirably acted, Patti warbled gracefully and gracefully, in her own character of Mme. La Marquise de Caux, in company with Tamberlik, while a splendid ball wound up such an eventful evening as all brought desired they had rarely spent, even in Paris.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' ANNIVERSARY.

[Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, May 11, 1869.—The regular weekly meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club was held this afternoon at Cooper Institute, Alderman Ely in the chair. The attendance was large, many practical farmers being present. The various topics brought forward for consideration were discussed with great animation.

DEEP AND SHALLOW PLOUGHING.

John B. Walker, of Dubuque, Iowa, asked the opinion of the Club in regard to the planting of pear trees and grape-vines, also, as to the effect of iron filings on the soil.

Dr. Trimble, of Newark, N. J., said that the only effect of iron in the soil was to impart a very cool temperature to the soil, and referred to the little fine color to fruit, and referred to the fruits of the ring mature. He said that the rich colors of fruit and flowers were derived from the atmosphere, and not the soil. Mention was made of hyacinths reared in a glass as an example.

J. W. Gregory spoke of blacksmith's sparks as manure, and the rich color imparted to pears by their use.

Mr. A. S. Fuller, speaking of deep plowing, said that the custom of filling holes with stones before planting originated in Europe, where there is much stoniness, and has been handed down to us like many other superstitious ideas. The depth of plowing should be determined by the character of the soil.

RAINS PLANT.

A letter was read from Frank A. Fowler, of California, asking for information in regard to the Rains or Castor plant of Java, and the means of obtaining cuttings and seeds.

Mr. Gregory said that a plant could be seen at the office of the Adams Express, consisting of twenty-four canes growing in a tub, the height of the canes being from three to four feet. It was planted in Louisiana during the month of March, and in that State could have attained the height of nine or ten feet. There are two kinds of castor, of cotton. The superior quality can be obtained of Mr. Barkmer, of New Orleans. An inferior quality is called China grass. It was raised formerly in England.

SAPPER IN CHICKENS.

Several members replied to the question of S. D. Dubrow, of New Jersey, "What will cure pepes in chickens?"

S. Edwards Todd assumed that the disease was caused by worms in the throat, and recommended the insertion of a bristle of a tooth brush.

Dr. Sauter thought it was partly due to inbreeding, and he applied the same remedy to chicken as human throats. Lunar caustic or nitrate of silver plus once sound and throat to save a great many chickens.

Mr. Lyman recommended sweet oil mixed with black pepper to be applied with a feather swab two or three times. Melted tallow was a still answer.

Mr. Thompson, of Staten Island, recommended putting young chickens on different ground from old ones, and feeding them with wheat, cracked corn and crushed corn instead of Indian meal, considering these measures preventive, which is better than cure.

SWEET POTATOES.

Letters were read from Charles P. Thatcher, of Illinois, and H. W. Tingle, of Kansas City, with reference to the protection of sweet potato and the bedding of sweet potatoes, the question being asked whether the tubes should be covered or uncovered.

A gentleman from Pensacola, Ala., advocated a covering of two or three inches of soil without covering.

HOGS IN FRAM.

A long discussion ensued on the cause and prevention of hogs in pens.

Col. Harris, of the Ohio *Farmer*, made some interesting remarks in regard to the raising of clover in Southern and Central Ohio.

As cosy on Agricultural Education and how to obtain it will be read at the next meeting by R. H. Williams, also a paper on Agricultural Chemistry, by Mr. Waitney. Adjourned.

Pension Bureau.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued the following circular:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11. The act of July 27, 1868, provides as follows:

SECTION 6. That all pensions which have been granted in consequence of deed occurring from disease contracted or wounds received since March 4, 1861, or any hereafter be granted, shall commence from the discharge or from the death of the person on whose account the pension has been or shall hereafter be granted, provided the application for such pension has been or shall hereafter be filed with the Commissioner of Pensions within two years after the right thereunto shall have accrued, except that applications by or in behalf of minor persons or children of deceased soldiers of age may be filed after the expiration of the said five years if previously thereto they were without guardians or other proper legal representatives.

Sec. 7. That immediately upon the passage of this act, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions to give public notice of the contents of the foregoing section, particularly at the offices of the several pension agencies, and upon any application or other use for or on behalf of any person entitled to the benefit of its provisions, or upon any notification that such person is entitled, to pay or cause to be paid to him all the arrears of pension as he may be entitled to, under the provisions of said section, and to claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for the arrears of pension under this act, or prosecuting claims.

Application for arrears under the foregoing section, should be made by the claimant, who should forward to this office a letter in words as follows, viz: "I hereby certify that I have not employed the attention of attorneys and claimants is called to the penitentiary language of the last clause of section 7:

Turk Commissioner of Pensions:

Sir: Believing that I am entitled to arrears of pension from the date of the death (or discharge as the case may be) of ——— of ——— company ——— regiment ——— volunteers. Case No. ——— (Here give certificate No. ——). I hereby return my present pension certificate, with the request that a new certificate for said arrears may be issued to me, and sent to my postoffice address (signature of claimant). If the claimant signed by mark X, cases in which applications covering the points above set forth have been forwarded, compliance with the above form will be no required.

[Signed] H. A. VAN AMMONS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

John Phœnix and Jefferson Davis.

When Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War, he issued circulars to all the army officers, asking of them specifications for a new uniform. Phœnix, who was an excellent draftsman, set to work and produced a design. He made no great change in the uniform, but he proposed revolutionizing the entire system of modern tactics by an iron hook. This hook was to be attached to the back of every soldier's pants. It applied to every arm of the service, cavalry, infantry and artillery. He illustrated its use by series of well executed designs. He quoted high medical authority, proving its advantages in a sanitary point of view. The heavy knapsack, he argued, induced a stooping position and a very great contraction of the chest. But hung on a hook by a strap connecting with the shoulder, it would brace the body back and expand the chest. The cavalry thus were to be rendered more secure in their seats, hooked to a ring in the saddle. All the commissioned officers were to carry a light twenty-foot pole, with a ring attached to the end. This was to be used during an engagement in drawing the wounded back into the ranks. He illustrated a terrific battle, the generals and colonels being thus occupied, running about hauling sluggers back to the ranks. Davis was rather unheard of ways digging equitable on the value of his hook. Jefferson Davis was enraged. His dignity was wounded and the service insulted. He instantly made out an order directing Phœnix to be court-martialed for contempt. Mercy was made aware of Phœnix's transaction, as well as the cloud hanging over his head. He locked over the heads of his regiment, their back toward him, drawn up in line, knapsacks, blankets, tents, and all manner of camp equipage, pending from each soldier on the hook. Mercy broke down. Said he to David: "It's no use to court-martial this man. The matter will be made public; the laugh will settle entirely on us, and besides, a man who has the inventive ingenuity here displayed, as well as this faculty of design, illy-directed though it be, is too valuable to the service to be trifled with." John Phœnix was not brought to grief, and David's anger was at length sufficiently mollified for him to enjoy the joke. It does not appear, however, that they adopted Phœnix's plan.

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ELEGANT STORE, 1002 ARCH ST.,

Are now selling first-class FURNITURE at very reduced prices. mh8 3mrp

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FURNITURE,

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FIRST CLASS FURNITURE

At Moderate Prices.

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Established 1844.

GEO. J. HENKELS,

CABINET MAKER,

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RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

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Silver Watches,	Portmonnies,
Fine Jewelry,	Suspenders,
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Price for families, offices, etc., for 1869:

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10 " "	75 " "
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Large consumers at wholesale prices.

Orders may be left at the office, or any of the following depots, viz.: Depots for the receipt of ice, North Pennsylvania Railroad and Market street, Willow street, Twenty-second and Market streets, Ridge avenue and Willow street, Twenty-second and Spring Garden streets, Twenty-fifth and Ridge avenue, and Pine street wharf, Schuylkill.

Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

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Samples of finished work may be seen at my store.

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IT DOES NOT PACK AT ALL;

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