

LETTER FROM PARIS.

THE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN EUROPE progresses very slowly, so that since I last wrote you events of little importance have taken place; there have been changes of Ministry which have given us an insight as to what is going on in the political world.

The transmission of Venice will soon take place, and the Venetians will soon be called upon to vote as to whether they wish to be annexed to Italy or to form a republic.

Herr von Mensdorf will retain his portfolio of Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Benedetti, our Ambassador at Berlin, has been named Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and will be named Ambassador at Constantinople, in place of Monsieur de Moustier, at present representative of France at the Ottoman Porte.

Monsieur de Metternich, whose departure from Paris has been so often announced, is still in the French capital, and represents the Emperor of Austria at the court of the Tuileries.

France, Austria, and Hungary. There is no doubt that the cessation of Venice has been the means of a rapprochement between Paris and Vienna, which the arrogance and ambition of Prussia will draw closer together every day.

We hear that, in consequence of the good advice given to the Emperor of Austria by the Cabinet of the Tuileries, the policy of that monarch towards Hungary is getting more liberal, and a Magyar ministry, under the presidency of Count Belledy, will be formed, and the Hungarian Diet will meet at about the beginning of October.

The reform movement in England is being followed with the utmost interest in France. The meeting in Birmingham, which was attended by thousands, and the speeches made by Messrs. Bright and Denham, called forth loud acclamations from the hearers. It would appear as if the Derby Ministry were not in a very healthy state.

The agitation in England is rather on the increase than on the decrease. A monster meeting at Manchester is announced to take place in the month of October.

Prussia is now setting everything in order. It is calculated that the war will have cost the country two millions of thalers. The contributions levied on those countries which opposed Bismarck amount to one hundred and seventy millions, and will have to be borne by Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden. It has not yet been settled what Saxony and Hesse-Darmstadt will have to pay as a war indemnity.

The free city of Frankfort has already paid seven millions of florins.

Bismarck seems to have made a pretty penny by the war. The Cabinet of the Tuileries has met with very great disappointment, and the French press is unanimous in calling out for the Emperor to put a stop to the ambition of the Prussian Premier.

Many of our writers urge the necessity of reclaiming the frontiers of the Rhine, and the departments which formerly belonged to France in 1813. It will perhaps not be without interest to state what those provinces were:—

1st. Belgium.—Comprising the two Netherlands, capital, Antwerp; La Lys, capital, Bruges; Tennes, capital, Mons; Sambre and Meuse, capital, Namur; The Meuse inferior, capital, Maestricht; La Dyle, capital, Brussels; The Scheldt, capital, Ghent; L'Ourlbe, capital, Liege; Les Forets, capital, Luxembourg; The mouth of the Rhine, capital, Boiss-le-Duc.

2d. Holland.—Comprising the mouth of the Meuse, capital, La Haye; The Zuydersee, Amsterdan; The Yssel, Upper Arnhem; The mouth of the Yssel, Leewarden; Ems, eastern, Groningen.

3d. Rheinla Prussia.—Comprising La Sarre, Trèves; Le Mont Couronne, Mayence; Rhine and Moselle, Coblenz; The Roer, Aix-la-Chapelle.

4th. Switzerland.—Comprising the Lemane, Geneva; The Simplon, Stion.

The Imperialist Sentiments. The Imperialist papers are now beginning to attack the policy of Bismarck, and are beginning to assert that it is high time to think of French unity, as dreamt by Charlemagne and Henry IV., Richelieu and Louis XIV. They find that we have as much right over these twenty-three departments as Bismarck has over Hanover and Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The health of the Emperor has much improved of late; he yesterday joined the hunt in the forest of St. Germain. It is not supposed that he will go to Biarritz, as urgent business retains him in Paris.

The Empress and the Prince Imperial are at present sojourning in that pleasant watering place, accompanied by their suite. The French Court Journal tells us that her Majesty, though far away from her capital, still continues to remember those who have shown her attention and affection, and she has just sent two very elegantly wrought bracelets, contained in a magnificent casket, to the two young ladies who offered her a bouquet on her arrival.

What is a Savant? A bon-mot of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported. Being asked for the definition of the word savant—"a savant," answered he, "is one who knows what is unknown to the million, and is unacquainted with what is known to the generality."

Paris out Shooting. There has been a great deal of popping of guns in the neighborhood of Paris since the 1st of September.

The Breach-Loading Needle Gun. Prussian papers inform us that Monsieur Dreys, the inventor of the celebrated needle-gun, has just been raised to the nobility by the King of Prussia. Monsieur Chasseprat, whose improvement on the needle-gun has been adopted at the Camp of Chalons, is at present at Paris, and was yesterday received by the Emperor, to whom he showed several models of cannons of his invention.

Theatres. Our theatres will soon give us their winter novelties. The Grand Opera is still playing Don Juan, by Mozart; and this masterpiece will be withdrawn for some time to come. The Italian Opera, with the Dina Palli, will open its doors to the public on the 21 of October.

Something About the Exhibition of 1867. Invalids and persons unable to undergo great fatigue, will be able to visit the ground floor of

the Exhibition in carriages drawn either by hand or by horses. There will be a large coach-house for the reception of carriages, with a telegraph wire which will communicate by which means persons will be able to inform their coachman at what part of the building they wish to be taken up.

The principal arteries of the Exhibition are similar in breadth to the Boulevard of Sebastopol. The old system of turnstiles is to be abandoned, and it is calculated that thirty to forty thousand persons will visit the Exhibition daily. It is feared that this system would be the means of causing immense crowds of persons, constantly choking up the doorways.

Tickets of admission will be obtainable of all tobacconists, and other shops where postage stamps are sold. It has, at last, been decided that the entrance fee shall be one franc.

The Committee has not yet decided whether it will give season tickets. The relatively high price at which it would be necessary to sell them is at present a cause of hesitation.

Should the Committee decide on emitting season tickets, they must be strictly personal, and it will be absolutely necessary, to prevent fraud, to have the likeness of the holder photographed on the card.

We hear that the show of diamonds and other jewels will surpass anything ever exhibited as yet. The wonders of French jewelry will be there shown in a splendid apartment, fitted up in all the gorgeous splendor of Oriental style.

There was some intention of making a turning floor in this apartment, by which means the visitors would, by a rotary movement, have been brought successively before the different jewel cases, thus saving him or her much bodily fatigue, but the plan has been abandoned on account of its costliness—flying bridges, leading from one part of the building to the other, and forming short cuts, will also very much reduce the quantity of ground to be gone over.

The quantity of panes of glass necessary to glaze the windows of the exhibition building would cover eight acres of ground.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC. CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY. No. 225 North THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE (PAID).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE (PAID). TIME TABLE. Commencing Monday, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave at 8:00 A.M. from 15th Street and 15th Street, N. Avenue, as follows: Express Train at 8:00 A.M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elton, Northport, Ferrville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryville, Westminster, Chestertown, and Baltimore.

RAILROAD LINES. GREAT TRUNK LINE. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. GREAT TRUNK LINE. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY. CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House. W. T. CALEB. OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. This Hotel being entirely refitted and furnished in the best manner, is NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

JONES' CLOTHING HOUSE. POPULAR ONE PRICE. CLOTHING. HOUSE. ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, & SHIRT MANUFACTURERS. MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

MEDICAL.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP. PRINCIPAL DEPOT. No. 771 South THIRD Street. The undersigned citizens take pleasure in earnestly recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for Coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, croup, measles, pneumonia, influenza, and every kind of lung disease, and as a remedy for the treatment of the throat, hoarseness, and inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be used in every family.

G. LAD NEWS. FOR THE UNFORTUNATE. BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES. BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS. BELL'S TONIC PILLS. SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT! THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED. "YES, A POSITIVE CURE!" FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISTINCTIONS.

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