## OUR PARIS LETTER.

#### | SVERING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.] PARIS, October 20.

Political Grumblers.

In politics, as in private life, there exists a elass of persons who are never without a subject for lamentations and waltings. This close has a decided proclivity for looking on the darkest side of every event. They never, by any chance, draw good omens cut of melanoboly circumstances, but, on the contrary, seek for dismal lessons and terrifying forewarnings. The late inundations have given them an opportunity for raising a cry, and instead of aiding the sufferers by bringing their mite to swell the relief fund, they call out with prophetic voices that the judgment of Heaven has fallen upon France. So says

# Monsigneur Dupanloup, in his Pastoral Letter.

The learned Bishop of Orleans-member of the Institute, by-the-way-tries to prove that because al few students went to Liege last year and declared themselves Atheists, and because social science meetings have taken place in Geneva, God has thought fit to display His wrath by destroying the crops and herds of thousands of innocent persons in France. This absurd idea unfortunately frightens the devotees and ignoramuses, but it excites the contempt of all thinking men, and has called down upon Mon signeur Dupanloup the sharpest reproof from the democratic press. While this dignitary is making use of present events to gain new prose lytes to his Church, another highly placed in dividual is seizing the same opportunity for catrying out a long-projected scheme.

#### M. de Persigny's Scheme has been to propose to the Emperor to take ad-

vantage of a moment when commerce is paralyzed, the public funds shaken, and private fortunes seriously damaged, to make a

Loan of a Thousand Millions of Franca: for the purpose of giving an impulse to affairs, and repairing the losses that have been met with during late years. The idea is not new, but the time for working it out has never been less favorable. It will be called

### The Peace Loan.

for it is expected that it will be a guarantee of the pacific intentions of the Imperial Government, and the basis of a secure and prosperous future for France.

The Duc de Persigny has great hopes of its success, and is already rubbing his hands with glee at the thought that he will soon be again the holder of the Home Minister's portfolio. At the present moment there is a regular

Scramble for Portfolios.

It is said that General Fleury is waiting for that of Minister of War, which Raudin, used up with the cares of the future reorganization of the army, is about to resign; and that Fould, The is never favorably disposed towards wars of any kind, intends to resign as well. The latter report has spread

Great Consternation on the Bourse; for the brokers swear by Fould, and consider that ruin must come if he drops the financial reins. This, perhaps, should be classed among a multitude of other ridiculous reports that have been circulated lately; some of which, although the most incredible fabrications, have been the cause of a great deal of public inquietude.

The staple subject for speculation is the Emperor's health, and the consideration as to who will succeed him. It is said that he himself, in order to make sure of the succession of his son, will associate the

Future Napoleon IV to the Emperor,

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN AND GRANT. The Marquis de Chambrun, a descendant of General Lalayette, one of the invited quests on were not all that were essential to the success of a nation. The freedcm of the people is to be depended on for our advancement and permanence as a people. Free speech, tree schools, free churches, free administration are the doc trines on which are established forever the States west of the Missouri river, as the States east of that have been alike founded on those principles. But beyond the institutions them-selves lies the man. The man is what gives

the power of the nation. When I read the discussions of Mr. Lincoln with Judge Douglas, and I saw his comments upon the Declaration of Independence, I remem-bered this other great man, this old Virginian, the author of the Declaration of Independence. the author of the Declaration of Independence. What Jefferson wrote, Lincoln commented upon. These principles of equality, of the liberty of mankind, were enunciated by Jeffer-son, but this great philosopher was commented upon and put in practice by your great states-man, Abraham Lincoln. It was, indeed, one of the greatest fortunes of my life to approach this Western statesman, to see him on the very day of your decisive success. I saw him this Western statesman, to see him on the very day of your decisive success. I saw him in the trenches of Richmond. I saw him ex-pressing by his words those two noblest feel-ings of mankind, which he expressed in the words of amnesty and justice. Amnesty and justice were the last feelings he had when he died. As a foreigner, let me tell you the fame of this dead Illinoisan cannot be confined to Amserce All me tell you the name of thirds. All the world must celebrate the memory of this pure statesman, who raised himself through a life of freedom, and put in practice these im-portant principles for the safety of men; not only you, but all the civilized world must be proud forever of his name and but in the proud forever of his name and his acts. I know well this same State of Illinois has another man, who, as I have heard, went one day in 1861, pre-sented himself at the office of Governor Yates, and said that he was an old captain of your army, tried in the Mexican war, and was en-gaged to battle for his country to repay it for the education which he received of it. This man was modest. He did not speak of himself. He did not point back to his old successes in the Mexican war, and Governor Yates, almost guessing what was this man, ap-pointed him Colonel of the 21st Regiment of this State. You know the history of this man, be-cause America and all the world knows it. He went from your State to Fort Henry. From Fort Henry he went to Donelson; from Donelson to Vicksburg; from Vicksburg to Charleston; from Charleston to Richmond, and this man, superior to his own successes themselves, modest in his riumphs, you must not be content to claim. Not only in the United States have you learned, but throughout the world we have learned to believe that even a successful General can be an instrument in the arm of a free people, that he may not be an oppressor over them. It is for this that the development of your country is secured. You have wealth enough for the people of the world, and if you want more energy to develop it, it will come at your call. You will go on much further than you have gone now; you will build up an empire which will have as As a Frenchman, I am glad of that; you know the connection which has existed between our two countries. In the days of your first trials France came with you, and fought with you, and France, some years later, aban-doned to you the territory of Louisiana. You are now freed from slavery. It is a time which connects us more intimately than ever. In my own country we are proud of this feeling—that all men are created free by God, and must remain free. The very day on which you applied this sublime maxim, that very day our two nations were connected more intimately. We are not jealous of your great-ness. We will applaud you, for it is a most

legitimate conquest which was ever made by any people, the conquest without any blood-shed, a conquest of this wilderness, which will give to a larger number of human beings the benefits of the Creator.





AN LEAST VARIATES.

by a formal act, on the opening of the Cham bers. His health, however, improves. He has reviewed the troops on the sand at Biarritz, and given some brilliant soirces at the Villa Eugenie. On Sunday night he will return to St. Cloud, and will remain there for a few days before taking up his residence at Complegne. The news of the

Empress Carlotta's Health is still very sad, and is appears that a confirmed mania has taken hold of this unfortunate woman's mind. How poor Maximilian can hold ont without her, and deserted by France, is not easy to be seen; and for his own sake he had better come home. There is no hope now for him, and he can only prolong his vicissitudes by clinging to his rotten throne. The political journals have much trouble now to fill up their columns. Beyond the lew reports just noted.

#### Everything is Stagnant.

So much has been said and written lately about German and Italian affairs, that the evacuation of the Quadrilateral by the Austrian troops, the growing desire of the King of Prussia to become Emperor of Germany, and other matters concerning the transfer business, cease to awaken much interest. An affair that caused some excitement lately was the report given out by the Gazette de l'Allemagne du Nord that An Italian Plot Against Napoleon's Life had just been discovered, and that Mazzini was the prime mover in it; but it was soon known that this was only a canard, and, in faith, the Italians have something better to do than to assassinate Napoleon. They are quite busy enough in scraping money together; but even with all their efforts (having even gone so far as to project taxes on theatre tickets and gaslamps), they cannot get out of their terrible financial scrapes. The International Skating Match at

Brussels has called to that town an immense concourse of people. The English volunteers were warmly received by the Belgians, and a general entente

cordiale has been established between them both and the detachment of the Paris National Guard, that has likewise gone to join in the match. King Leopold II made the Guard a very kind speech, and invited them to come and see him next year. This was rather naive on his part, after what has been said about the annexation of Belgium; but let us hope that this question will be dormant at least till after the Universal Exhibition, which progresses rapidly, and already wears a finished look. In looking over the ensemble of the Exhibition, one is almost bewildered to think what it will be when finished.

One thing that we must really regret is, that it will last for so short a time; for it will scarcely be possible for an individual to go over it all, and see everything it contains, in the few months that it will be open. What, however, is very certain is, that there will be enough to please every taste, even the most eccentric; and we may reasonably expect to see inhabitants of the remeasest parts of the slobe flock to the great centre of the world on that occasion.

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