· PATTI.

Her Marriage and Career. The Pail Man Gazette improves the opportunity of the marriage of Patti to give a review of her career as a singer. We give below its

article entire:'The season just terminated at the royal Italian Opera, although on the whole by no means one of the most prosperous in the history of that establishment, could not have euded more brilliantly than with the varied combination of entertainments presented the other night 'for the beneat of Mad'lle Adelina Patti,' including an act from 'Romeo e Gullietta,' an act from 'Faust,' and an act from 'La Figlia del Reggimento.' In each of these operas—the first two of recent growth, the last about a quarter of a contury old - Mad'ile Patti has carned some of century old—Mad'lle Patti has cannot sold of the fairest laurels; and for the purpose of 'displaying the versatility of her talent a botter choice could hardly have been made. But of the Juliet, the Margaret, and the Maria of Mad'lle Patti there is nothing new to say. Their conspicuous features are familiar to opera goers in London, and their merits, vocal and dramatic, are unanimously admitted. No more need be added than that on the occasion referred to she selected from "Romeo e Gull-etta" the first act, containing the lively cavatina in waitz measure, "Hella calma d'un bel sogno," and the so styled madrigat, "Angiol regina," in which Juliet and Romeo first exchange sentiments; from "Faust," the "garden seene," the finest and most genuine passage in that opera, and probably in all Gounod: and from "La Figlia del Reggimenta," the scene in which at a music lesson, accompanied on the piano-forte by the Marchioness of Berkenfield, the oi devant Ivandiere, tired of the restraidt imposed upon her, and egged on to rebellion by Sergeant Sulpizio, petulantly tears up her music, and, substituting the old song for the new, attacks with enthusiasm the charactic Rata plan.
"Each of these well-known scenes was done

to absolute perfection, and in each Mlle. Patti roused the audience to an extraordinary degree of enthusiasm. The brilliant waltz of Ju ict waheartily encored; the same compliment was paid to the not less brilliant 'Air des Bijonx' of Mar-garet, and again to the Rataplan of Maria. Never, indeed, did the most popular stage singer of the day exhibit her manifold gifts and accom plishments to better advantage. Her principal associate in 'Romeo e Giulietta,' and 'Faust e Margherita,' was Signor Mario, happily in his est mood; and thus the first interview between the 'star-crossed lovers' in the former, and the garden scene in the latter, were represented with a grace and truthiulness impossible to surpass. To crown the whole, Mile, Patti gave solos in 'God Save the Queen' with a vigor and point which can only be explained by the her being quite as conversant with the English language as with her own. The evening, in short, was one series of triumphs.

"Before these words are in type Mad'lle Patti will;have become a French marcaioness; her marriage with the Marquis de Caux, a nobleman attached to the Imperial court of France, having been announced to take place this morning at 11 o'clock, in the Catholic Chapel of St. Mary's, Clapham Park. It is not our usual custom to pay attention to such matters; but as it is pos sible, though we trust improbable, that this new turn of fortune may sooner than later deprive the Italian lyric stage of one of its brightest ornaments, we are tempted to refer to it, and further to take the opportunity of priefly recapitu-lating the history of Mad'lle Patti's past career in England. Few lovers of Italian opera can have forgotten the universal regret caused by the almost sudden death, at St. Petersburg, of that admirable singer, Mme. Angioline Bosio, in April, 1859. With her it seemed that we had lost the only genuine Italian soprano on the Italian stage. Her place was ill supplied at the Royal Italian Opera by Mme. Molan Carvalho, too essentially Freuch to accommodate herself readily to the Italian style, and not supplied at all by Mme. Lotti, or by any other singer upon whom, in 1859 and 1860, Mr. Gye could lay whom, in 1859 and 1850, Mr. Gye could lay hands—admitting as we must in fairness, the practised inlent of Mme. Penco, who belonged rather to the Grisi than to the Busio school. A year later, however, the memorable year of the second series of Mme. Grisi's 'farewell performances,' the year of the closing of her Majesty's Theatre, and of Mr. Mapleson's first adventure as a director of Italian Opera (at the Lyceum), when things looked dull and unpromising enough at Covent Garden, a new phewas Adelina Patti, who, unheralded by any preiminary flourish of trumpets, on the 14th of May, 1861, took operatic London by storm. Nobody, in fact, except those whose special business it is to occupy themselves with musical matters, at home and abroad, had even heard of her. The opera was 'La Sonnambula,' and when the Amina of the evening tripped on the stage to impart the follows of her joy to her associates in the melodious recitative, 'Care campagne,' there was a general feeling of surprise. She looked like a mere child, slight in form and diminutive in stature—something from which to expect great things would be absurd. And that no one expected great things was evident from the general apaths of the house. But at the conclusion of the recitative the ice was

"No such voice has been heard since the voice of Angioline Bosio was silent, and no such singing. This was confirmed in 'Come per me sereno;' and as the opera proceeded the audi-ence grew warmer and warmer. The bed-room scene, to old opera-goers, almost revived the days of Matibran, and the 'Ah non giunge,' that most rapturous of finales-according to the manner, so essentially different from the manuer of Mozart and Beethoven, in which certain admired Italian composers express rapture-put the seal upon a triumph as indisputable as was ever gained by a debutante. The day after the papers were loud in her praises; and it was as true of Mile. Patti as of Lord Byron, that one morning she awoke and found herselt famous. In the same year the new singer played *Lucia*, with great success, though with hardly so much as followed her *Amina* and for the best of reasons—she was not the consummate actress she is now; Vio-letta ('La Traviata'); Zerlina ('Don Giovanni'), on one of the 'Grisi farewell nights,' effectively eclipsing Mme. Carvalho, who had played Zer-lina in the earlier part of the season; Martha. and Rosina ('Il Barbiere,') again casting her predecessor, Mme. Carvaino, into the shade. All this time her vogue was increasing. Each part earned for Mad'lle Patti a step onward in public estimation, and at the end of the season, as Schumunn said on the apparition of Schubert's first trio, 'die Weit giantz weider frisch'-for the manager of the Royal Italian Opera, at

That Mad'lle Patti was the abiding 'star' of the season 1862 may well be imagined. Nevertheless, she added only two parts to those we have enumerated—Norina ('Don Pasquale') and Dinorah, in the opera so called; the latter a performance in all respects so remarkable that it is difficult to understand why it has never been repeated. No such impersonation of the dreamy and romantic heroine of Meyerbeer's charming pastoral as that of Mad'lle Patti has been wit-nessed since 'Dinorah' was first produced in London, under Meyerbeer's own superintendence, in 1859. In 1863, Mad'lle Patti brought four new in 1869. In 1863, Mad'he Path brought four hew parts to her already extensive repertory—Leonora ('Il Trovatore'), Nineua ('La Gazza Ladra'), Adina ('L'Elisir d'Amore'), and Maria ('La Figlia del Reggimento'). The first and second of these she has apparently abandoned, although both created a marked impression; but Adina, both created a marked impression; but Adina, the queen of village coquettes, has always been one of her most popular, as it is one of her most original and highly finished impersonations; and few amateurs can look back without regret to those evenings on which Donizett's most genial opera could be heard with Patti, Mario, and Ronconi, each incomparable, in three of the leading parts, and nothing wanting but a Tamburini as the recruiting sergeant to make

the performance perfect.
"In 1864 Mile. Patti was again the favorite and "In 1864 like. Patti was again the favorite and most constant attraction, not with standing a new and formidable competitor in Mile. Pauline Lucca, who, on this her first probation, served the manager as she has more than once served him since, and to whose unannounced disappearance the public was indebted for Mile. Patti's Margaret—a Margaret to put all other Margarets out of court. This was the only new Margareis out of court. This was the only new character attempted by Mile: Patti in 1864. She performed it no less than eight times, six times

tion, and twice, still more winningly, with the head-dress for which she is beholden to nature. In 1865 Mile, Patti es ayed, for the first time in England, the part of Linda, in Donizetti's 'Linda di Chawouni.' In the previous winter all Paris had been in ecstacies with this latest assumption of their favorite's; and as, three years before, Parls had unsnimously enforsed the opinion of London about the merits of Mile. Patti, it was agreeable now to find London in its turn endorsing the opinion of Paris. Mile Patti tried no other fresh character in 1865. In 1866, as Caterina, in 'L'Etoille du Nord,' she presents us with a musical Caterina equal to that of Mme. Bosio (the original in London), and a dramatic Caterina superior to that of Mme. Bosio; while her Annelto, the cobbler's wife, in the somewhat trivial 'Crispino e la Comare' of the brothers Ricci, added yet another to her long list of comic impersonations; one, too, which must always be vividly remembered, if only for the dance at the end of Act if, executed with such engaging grace and quietude to the acompaniment of a series of brilliant youal passages. A engaging grace and quietude to the accompani-ment of a series of brilliant vocal passages, a tour de force that would have gone far to keep even a feebler production than this same opera on its legs. About the Juliet in the Italian version of M. Gouno I's 'Romeo e Giulietta,' the one character added to Mad'lle Patti's list in 1867, enough has been recently said to absolve us from the necessity of doing more than repeat that it exhibits her genius and talent in their ripe maturity, and is one of the most remarkable exhibitions of the modern lyric drams. A more ideal embodiment, indeed, of one of our great dramatist's most poetic creations could

not easily be imagined.

"In the season just expired not a single new character has been assigned to Mad'ile Patti, although we were promised Etvira ('I Puritani'), Gi'da ('Rigoletto'), and the unknown Giovanna d'Arco; but happily there is always something fresh and new in her delineations of parts, how-ever familiar. Her career has been as honorably industrious as it has been uniformly suc-cessful. Highly endowed, she has not the less perseveringly studied to attain the perfection of detail indispensable to true art: and the defects observable when she first appeared among us have with laborious and resolute striving been conquered one by one. Her voice has grown richer and more flexible through constant use a proof that its use has been legitimate; her vocalization is as fluent and correct as it is brilliant and expressive. As an actress, both in the comic and serious range of characters, she has reached that acme of perfection which makes acting seem no acting at all, but rather truth idealized. Nothing can be more natural, graceful, and spontaneous than her comedy, nothing more deeply felt and touching than her tragedy. In short, she now presents to us the very beau ideat of a lyric artist.

'Mad'ile Patti was born at Madrid, April 9, 843, and is therefore in her twenty-sixth year. Her parents, both Italian, and both exercising the same profession as herself, left Europe when she was scarcely a year old, and her first successes were obtained in America, North and South, where she was already famous before she came to England. It has been justly said that while Europe has sent many famous dramatic singers to America, in sending us Adelina Patti the New World has amply paid off its debt to the Should we love her now we shall lose that which the Italian lyric can ill spare."

RUSSIA.

Famine, Typhus and Pauperism — Brandy the Cause-Appailing Statistics —short-Sighted Policy of the Govern-

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from St. Petersburg, July 20, as iol"

"The abolishment of sertdom has given Russta the possibility to become a European power, but, nevertheless, it is the principal cause of the great calamity which has befallen the Empire during the last winter, and from which we shall have to suffer many a year more. Famine and typhus have wielded their scaptre in a most earful manner all over the country for all these months, pauperism, famine, and typhus is the ore dark picture our de-pairing eyes look upon for years and jears to come. A bad crop was generally supposed to be the principal reason of the almost incredible distress which manifested itself everywhere among the rural population as soon as the hard winter set in. At the same time the Minister of the Interior was severely blamed by public opinion for not having foreseen the calamity, so that he could have met the most urgent necessities; and at last it almost seemed as if his negligence and careessness alone had to account for all the deaths that were recorded by hundreds from the most afflicted provinces. Indiguant at these unjust accusations the minister resigned his office, and the Cabinet lost one of its ablest and its most honorable members. It was a loss much to be regretted, but yet, in one respect, the country derived a very valuable, though most painful benefit from it. To justify the course he had taken the Minister published a long and elaborate efficial report, from which it became apparent beyond any doubt that the root of the evil lay much deeper, than anybody had supposed, and that it was a pernicious folly to charge the last crop or the remissions of any individual with it. With the regretted, but yet, in one respect, the country missness of any individual with it. With the only exception of Finland and the province of Archangelsk tho crop has been quite as good as in any average year, and partly even better. The export lists of the Southern ports showed larger figures than in any former year. And even at the time there was plenty of every sort of corn, but those who were most in need of it had not one farthing left to provide for one day's provision. Many people, no doubt, had to complain of an extremely scarty crop; but it was not the fault of nature. The estates of the manor owners had yielded a more than sufficient harvest, while the surrounding fields of the freedmen looked almost like fallow ground. Whose was the fault? Since there was no possibility to compel the freedmen to work, they did not work any more. From the day of he abolishment of seridom they did not till their fields at all, or they did it so carelessly and in-sufficiently that a tolerable crop would have been a real miracle. "Their time was devoted to a pleasanter business than ploughing and harrowing; brandy had been their idol ever so long, but now they did not stir from his altars. To this filthy god they sacrificed all they had; the bar keepers are the only bankers of the peasantry, they receive good money, and give in exchange bad brandy; but now-a-days money is a greater rarity with peasants than even temperance; the bar-keepers, therefore, have recently become pawnbrokers, and whole villages have sent their last piece of furniture, their last shirt to the tavern." That looks like a ridiculous exaggeration, and yet it is nothing but the plainest truth. We will give a few figures, taken from official sources, to illustrate this appailing picture, because figures, at all events, do not lie nor exaggerate, and bacause they speak for themselves, and we need not comment upon them with a single word. In the "great Russian" Provinces the excise yielded in 1749 a clear income of 1,786 955 roubles; in 1849, 38,582,944 roubles, and in 1859, 74,171,015 roubles; that is to say, in ten years it has been almost doubled. In Prussia the clear profit of the excise amounts to 6 per cent. of the total revenue of the State; in France to 9 percent.; in Austria to 10 per cent.; in England and in Sweden and Norway to 24 per cent.; and in Russia to 38 per cent. That was the proportion in 1859; now most likely it is different; for if in 1859 the clear income yielded by the excise amounted to 74.171,015 roubles, it was 115,600,000 roubles in 1866; and for 1868 it is estimated to be 119,590. 870 roubles; so it has more than tripled within

the last 20 years. "So it is not an accidental calamity, origina-ting from yesterday, that has befallen the em-pire. From the day of emancipation the condition of the peasants grew worse and worse from year to year. The more and the longer they in dulged in their intemperate propensity for intoxicating drinks, the harder they found it to make their minds up to resume work. The stock of the magazines of the communities was large enough to make up for their shortcomings during the first years. Everybody borrowed most ireely from them, until they too were as empty as any private barn, and rats and mice began to emigrate, without knowing where to go to; then—well, then began the famine, then the hunger—typhus began to show his ghastly with the flaxen head-dress to represent the tra-ditionary checelure of Gothe's poetical crea-were put on the throne; then the poor ignorant

mill-owners, and cried for work; then even here and there the highways began to be lined, with corpses, and King Brandy laughed as he has never laughed before.

"It is true, the Kussian is as yet only by necessity an agriculturist, all his inclinations being yet those of a nomad; he is richly endowed by nature, but he is as unsteady and shuns working as much as eyer an Indian or a lazzaront did. This evil is too inveterate to root it up in one, nay in ten or twenty years. But so much the more is it to be regretted that the Government was too short-sighted to effect another great change in the condition of the rural population simultaneously with the emancipation, which was the only one that could have counter-balanced in some measure these pernicious effects of the sudden enfranchisement. Before the abolishment of serfdom individual or personal property was to be found only in a very limited extent among the rural population. The private property of the peasant consisted in his house and garden, the cattle, horses, utensils, and all the other movables; but the whole landmark of the village belonged to the community, every member of which had by nature an inalienable right to claim a part of it, corresponding, generally, in size and value with the number of the family members. Meadow and pasture ground, the woods, and paths remained undivided, and were used in common without any sufficiently strict rules as to the number of cattle every one should be allowed to raise, the amount of wood he could hew, etc. The arable fields, however, were divided and assigned to the patres' families for a limited number of years. The village was generally situated right in the midst of the land mark. Proceeding from here the whole tillable ground was laid out in long, narrow strips, out of which as many equal shares were formed as were requested at the time. The size of a share did not depend so much upon the quality of the soil as upon the distance from the centre of the village. Every seven, in other parts of the empire every nine years, a new distribution had to take place to dispose of the lots of those who died or left the village, and to provide for the new families and those who had settled in cities at the time of the last distribution, and had re-turned in the meanwhile. To avoid every par-tuality and injustice the shares were distributed by lottery, those who had larger families being allowed to draw two, three, or four lots. Such were the primitive economical institutions among the Russian persantry during the time of seridom, and such they have remained almost everywhere up to this very day, with the only difference that in five-eighths of the empire—in ten or twenty years it will be the same with the remaining three-eighths—the soil has really become the property of the com-munity, while it was formerly owned by the master and held in a kind of eternal enforced lease by the community. It is true, in the emancipation ukase, the communities have been allowed to divide their landmarks one and forever, so as to constitute personal hereditary property in real estate; but it was not enough property in real estate; but it was not enough to allow it. The endearing power of habit, added to the "free and easy" character so enormously prevailing among the Russians, and their dangerous propensity for communism, originating as well in their originality and sociability as in their superficiality and carelessness, made it a certainty that they would adhere to the old system, as long as they were not compelled to effect a radical change. It is evident that such a radical change is absolutely necessary, if the pleasants will ever begin to look further than to peasants will ever begin to look further than to the morrow. Is it worth while to manure my field carefully, to drain and to fence it, to clear it from stones, etc., e'c., if I may bet a hundred to one that I shall be compelled to part with it after seven years to exchange it against my neighbor's field, which has been neglected or exhausted to the very utmost? The Government is now fullly aware of the fault that has been committed; but now it is extremely difficult to repair it. But if it is not repaired, if no means are found to press interest, this sharpest of all a general bankruptcy seems to be almost inevitable. How will it be next year? The peasants have had no seed-corn."

Sham Antiquities-New Revelations.

The London Review says:- "Inquiring of the hall porter at the British Museum the other day if forged antiquities were ever offered there, be gave a grim smile:—'Lord bless ye, sir, never a day passes over without our being brought them sort of tackle,' and suiting the action to the word, he pulled out a box from under his desk containing a miscellaneous assortment of daggers, vases with confused inscriptions upon them, knives and other articles that had evidently not been long cast in lead, subjected to an acid, and smeared with mud. 'The gent as brought these very "important ancient relies" was quite mad because we told him they was forged—went away in a pet, and we never saw him again.' In all probability this credulous individual had boasted to his friends that these things which he had purchased as they were dug up, as he said, by some navigators in the excavations going on at Shadwell, were very valuable, and finding out his mistake, thought it best to leave them, and cover his retreat by

saying they were now in the Museum. "We understand the art of manufacturing relics has become in the metropolis a regular occupation. No sooner is some great work decided upon—some dock to be excavated, some ancient building to be demolished—than these gentry prepare for the occasion. Their game has long ceased to be the genuine collectors, who are well versed in the matter; these they avoid. The casual passer-by, however, is sure to fall into the snare prepared before with rare art. It is as necessary for these knaves to have the appropriate scenery for the little play they have in hand, as it is for the actor. The actual fabricator, however, never appears upon the scepe. The ancient relics are beforehand given scepe. The ancient relics are beforehand given to the navigators, who share in the plunder; and just as the stranger passes by they are carelessly tossed up by the spade. 'That's a curious thing, master,' the rogue remarks; the other navvies crowd round, and the mise en scene is complete. As 'seeing is believing,' there are very few that are able to resist the bait; it is gorged, in fact, for fear of another purchaser appearing as a comfear of another purchaser appearing as a competitor. The river Thames is at the same time petitor. The river Thames is at the same time the conservator of many genuine relics of a past age, and the prolific mother of many bastards. The shore-rakers, as they are termed, are well versed in the art of getting out of this river articles that were never legitimately deposited there. In the celebrated trial of Eastwick against the Athenaum, some years since, two of these worthles—Billy and Charley—proved how lucrative the game is in experienced hands. These cunning fellows, put up in the matter by These cunning fellows, 'put up' in the matter by still more cunning fellows behind, 'discovered' no less than two thousand 'pilgrims' signs' in the mud of the dock then being dug at Shadwell, and what was more cunning still, they managed to soll them to the extent of £400, to one of the largest dealers in curiosities in London.

"In 'Quentin Durward' we all remember the leaden image Louis XI placed in his cap; these images, it was asserted, were of a similar nature, used by pilgrims when visiting any parti-cular shrine. In what manner up wards of two thousand of them could have fairly got into the Thames, in one confined spot near the present swing bridge, puzzled the members of the British Archæological Society, and upon an examination the whole of them were proexamination the whole of them were pro-nounced to be forgerles, apparently cast in chalk moulds, the graving tools being nails and penknives. Bishops were equipped in mitres of different forms, some of them dating back to the twelfth century. The military figures were equally absurd. It was asserted that these relies were of the fourteenth and fifteenth cen-turies, hence they here upon their own face the turies, hence they bore upon their own face the proof of their having been forged. How many of these signs have found there way into private collections we know not; some of them were purchased by Mr. Franks for the British Museum, but they have never been exhibited.

"Our country friends, however, cannot afford

to grin at the Cockneys for the facility with which they are imposed upon. They should remember the exploits in the same line of the celebrated Flint Jack, by whom Yorkshire and the northern counties have been flooded with fraudulent flint instruments. This celebrated individual who has not long since come out of individual, who has not long since come out of prison, manages, with a piece of bent iron rod,

wretches fell down on their kness, kissed the feet of their former master, or the neighboring mill owners, and cried for work; then even here distinguished from the genuine articles. We believe, indeed, that it is impossible to distinguish them from the undoubted specimens of the Stone Age that are occasionally found in barrows and other places of sepulture of the inhabitants of that period. The fint is the inhabitants of that period. The lint is so hard that any amount of time is insufficient to mar the sharpness of its edges when buried in a state of rest; neither does time tell upon the material in any other way, hence the only guarantee of the genuineness that can be obtained for any flint adze or arrowhead, is the fact that it has been obtained from a hard that has never head of the lint is the fact that it has been obtained from a barrow that has never been disturbed. Flint Jack knows this well, and the proof of his having manufactured them, independently of his confession of the fact and public exhibition of the method in which he made them before the members of the Geological Society, rests upon his indiscretion in having on one occasion stuck upon an arrow head he had made by the aid of slum, some chips inadvertently broken off. Upon these specimens being boiled, to free them from the dirt in which they were incrusted, these pieces fell off and discovered the

"This clever vagabond has been going about the northern countries for the last five-andtwenty years, not only manufacturing false Celts, but making British pottery. For this purpose he has been in the habit of visiting various local museums to note the ornamentation and the lettering occasionally to be found on such articles—forging, in fact, in clay, just as the forger of bank notes works with the real paper currency before him. Some of the dealers in antiquities, unknowingly, of course, some-times sell these clever vagabonds old coins, who hide, in order to find them at an appropriate moment. Mr. Eastwood admitted that he sold coins to navigators and such like. He was not aware what they did with them; but reading as we do, by the light of these transactions in sham antiquities, there can be little doubt they are not purchased for any honest purpose."

MEXICO.

The Quereta re Reballion Put Down-Es-cobedo Expected on the Border.

The Rio Grande Courier of July 26, says:— The situation remains unchanged in Mexico There is nothing really important to chronicle. The completion of the campaign of the Sierra is said to have resulted in the submission of some of the officers and the adherents of the revolu-tionary cause to the supreme government. The dispersion of the revolutionists has been very complete; so much that it is bardly known where a single detachment of them are. are in the mountains, and will turn up again after General Escobedo shall have withdrawn his troops. The campaign may have ended for the present, but the troubles in the Sierra have not ended. The Juarez Government have exhibited much energy and activity in subduing the frequent attempts at revolution. The army is well posted. The troops have been well handled, and moved with promptness and celerity. Just as long as the discontents continue their disjointed and inharmonious mode of celerity with he defeated and crusted. of acting they will be defeated and crushed. When they shall have organized a force sufficient to seriously threaten one army corps with defeat, and shall necessitate the withdrawal of another corps from its own district or depart ment, then there will be danger to the regime of Mr. Juarez. The people in the rear might "pronounce," and increase the evils and troubles. Mr. Juarez will be in no danger as long as his army may be permitted to remain intact, and each column acting against interior forces of 'pronunciados.'

General Escobedo is expected to be in Matamoros before the 16th of September. He has some business to transact near San Luis Pototi. After having finished that, he will start for this frontier with his forces. He anticipates re-maining on the Rio Grande for some weeks. He brings troops in order to render the roads secure, and hopes the money his men may spend will be of advantage to the frontier.

General Juan Jose de la Garza left Tampico for Victoria to be installed as Governor of the State of Tamaulipas on or about August 1. said that notwithstanding it is understood the discontents did intend to resist his installation by force of arms, yet they have concluded to make known their objections to the move to President Juarez, and await developments. Well informed persons do not think there is any danger of revolution on this irontier for the present.

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ETNA (via Halliax) Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ARTWERP Saturday, September 5
CITY OF VASHINGT'N (via Halliax) Fueed by September 5
CITY OF LONDON Saturday, September 19
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