"Quel bon petit roi c'riait la. Lat lat

BERANGER. A witty French author informs us that when the few scattering inhabitants of the microscopic "principality of Monaco" rebelled against their prince in 1789, commissioners were sent by them to Paris to propose an alliance with the French revolutionists. whereupon a treaty was effected, which treaty consisted of the two following articles:-"Art, I. There shall be peace and alliance between the French republic and the repub-

lie of Monaco.

"Art, II. The French republic is delighted to make the acquaintance of the republic of

Monaco. The perpetration of this "excellent jest" no doubt contributed greatly to the goodhumor of the revolutionnaires; but, if they had looked a little nearer home they might have seen another "separate sovereignty," in comparison with which the principality of Monaco, so much laughed at, would have appeared gigantic. This was the "kingdom of Yvetot, which for more than thirteen hundred years remained a marvel to everybody. There was never anything like it before, and there has never been anything like it since. It was a curiosity, a sort of ball within a ball, like a Chinese puzzle. Strange as the statement may appear, there existed in the heart of France, from the middle of the sixth century nearly to the end of the eighteenth, a regularly-organized kingdom, ruled by a king, whom France, England, and all the great powers recognized and respected-in one sense at least-which high and mighty kingdom, presided over by its suzerain, with his privy council, high chamberlain, master of the hounds, master of ceremonies, and other dignitaries, consisted of an ordinary chateau, and what would be called in this country "a good farm,"

This farm was called, as we have said, the "kingdom of Yvetot," and was situated near the present town of the same name in Normandy, between Hayre-de-Grace and Rouen. The chateau, built, according to all accounts, some time in the sixth century, may still be standing. What is certain is, that here lived and reigned a long line of monarchs, whose will was supreme within the boundaries of the little domain; who paid no taxes of any description to the neighboring and surrounding kingdom of France, or to any other; who took part or did not take part in the various wars carried on by France, just as they fancied; and who were treated with, "as between crowned heads," by royalty elsewhere. It is not singular that this anomalous condition of things should have originated a number of jests at the expense of his majesty the King of Yvetot in every generation. Accordingly, we have all manner of caricatures, lampoons, pasquinades, and good-humored "flings," at their Majesties in French prose and verse-the most noted and best known, doubtless, being Beranger's "Roi d'Yvetot. In all these friendly—they are not unfriendly -caricatures, you see the same personage, a fat little royal personage, mounted on an ass, and followed by a dog, as fat and goodhumored as himself, going from door to door on his domain, chatting familiarly with his peasant subjects, chucking the maidens under their chins, patting babies on the head. asking the news-who was married, or born, or dead-and never refusing the good glass of wine proffered to this merry little king by his subjects. Then on his return the four stalwart members of his "bodyguard," who have been working in the royal garden, drop their hoes, hastily don their uniforms, and salute this jolly monarch as he arrives upon his donkey: the four seamstresses or housemaids, daughters of his tenants, and ladies of the bedchamber, usher him to his queen; he dines en famille, waited on by the one footman who is lord high-chamberlain; and at night he puts on, instead of a crown, an excellent and comfortable-night-

Such is the picture, half traditional, half historic, of the King of Yverot. It is albut under the humorous caricature there appears to have been a solid substratum of fact.

This seems to have amounted to what follows: The first Seigneur of Yvetot was Vauthier, chamberlain to King Clotaire I of France, son of Clovis and Clotilda, The chamberlain is represented to have been a man of great courage, intelligence, and devotion - qualities which made him a favorite with Clotaire: and the result was that he stood in high favor with his Majesty. Thence many heart-burnings on the part of the other courtiers: much jealousy of Lord Vauthier, as of one growing too powerful; eventually a conspiracy to rain him with Clotaire the Long-haired. This conspiracy, long ripening, came at last to a head-Clotaire's mind was artfully poisoned -Vauthier no longer found favor in the eyes of his lord the King-and finally the conspi rators succeeded in filling Clotaire with enormous rage against him-on what grounds the authorities do not say. These were not important, however. Vauthier was absent, and the conspirators had it all their own way. They clearly demonstrated that the chamberlain was a traitor; and as, in those days, kings were often their own "justicers," Clotaire publicly announced his inten-His majesty had put his fering with his views; was known to be a man who stuck at nothing; and when a friend thier at his chateau, informing him of the reception which awaited him from Clotaire, on his return, Vauthier wisely made up his mind not to expose his throat to the knife, or his brains to the royal axe, and hastened to put the Rhine and other broad strerms between himself and King Clotaire.

For ten years, then, the Son neur d'Yvetot memained abroad, hewing away with his sword at the barbarous Thuringians, enemies of the true faith. As Clotaire upheld the latter, Vauthier hoped that his "record" in these long years would restore him to favor with the King; so, pining no doubt for la patric, and sick of exile, he determined to venture back, and throw himself upon the mercy of his sovereign. He did so, but not without taking excellent precaution. Clotaire was known to be a personage of most uncertain temper-fighting bravely against his enemies the Thuringians might or might not be sufficient to secure pardon for the culprit; therefore the prudent Vauthier first proceeded to Rome, where he made a friend of "Pope Agapet," and induced the pontiff to intrust him, in the character of envoy, with letters to King Clotaire, who would thus, under any circumstances, it was hoped, be entirely Vauthier did disarmed. Unfortunately, not estimate with sufficient correctness the highly "excitable" character of sovereign. He travelled from Rome to Soissons, where Clotaire held his court; reached the city on Good Friday, at the moment when Clotaire was at the high

in front of a relied gracifix; threw lamself

implored pardon in the name of Christ-and Clotaire, for reply, drew his sword, and severed the head of the unfortunate Sieur d'Yvetot from his body. Grinning, ghastly, and streaming with blood, the head rolled on the very steps of the altar. Such was the unlucky result of Vauthier's return. Unlucky no less for Clotaire. He had committed sacrilege, and, when he cooled, the full enormity of his guilt flashed upon him. The Pope's letters, now read for first time, did not lessen his remorse. They attested the entire innocence of our wellbeloved son Vauthier, and around the unhappy Clotaire rose a chorus of clergy:—
"Sacrilege! sacrilege! Your Majesty has

committed sacrilege! Thereat Clotaire grew pale, and his knees shook. What to do? Send an envoy to his Holiness, suggested the clergy, and beg absolution; and Clotaire caught ardently at the suggestion. The envoy was despatched, came to Rome; heard that the Pope was dying, and hastened to his bedside where Clotaire's prayer was set forth for the pontiff's action. The affair was embarrassing the pope was dying. He did what men often do in a difficult matter; he compromised, 'Clotnire," he said faintly, "could expect to receive pardon-only-" (here Pope Agapet began to cough painfully, and gasp for breath—"only—when—he had given—the highest possible—satisfaction to the—heirs of— (here the coughing returned, became more violent, a convulsion shook the pontiff, and before he could finish the sentence he

With the ambiguous dying words of Pope Agapet, the envoy returned to Clotaire; and for a long time the king pondered, with knit brows and troubled mind, on that phrase, "the highest possible satisfaction to the heirs of"—Vauthier, What was the "highest possible satisfaction?" At last he came to a decision upon the knotty point presented. There was, according to the opinion of people in the sixth century, no higher earthly satisfaction than that of being a royal personage; and the impetuous Clotaire lashed by remorse, determined to make the Vauthiers royal. As the King ordered, so it was done. On a large sheet of the whitest parelment, decorated with seals and dourishes, and attested by the royal "mark," it was written that thenceforth, to the end of time, the seigniory of Yvetot should be a kingdom, and the seigneurs thereof kingsowing allegiance to no one, coining their own money, levying their own taxes, issuing their sovereign decrees, making or not making war, as seemed to them best-in every acceptation of the word, and without reserva-

Hence the Kings of Yvetot. The account we have given may appear romantic, but, whatever be the massure of faith attached to it, the existence of the "kingdom" is a matter of record.

Proof of this statement: I. A decree of the Court of Exchequer of Normandy, of date 1392, mentions the King of Yvetot, and recognizes his royalty.

II. Letters patent granted by various Kings of France, in 1494, 1450, and 1464, acknowedge and confirm the sovereignty of the King

of Yvetot. III. In the same century, when Normandy was under English sway, Henry VI claimed certain taxes and fendal duties from the King of Yvetot; the question was solennly ad-judged; and the decision given against the King of England, in favor of the King of Yvetot.

IV. A letter of Francis I, addressed to the Queen of Yvetot, is still in the French

V. At the coronation of Marie de Medici, Henry IV publicly rebuked his grand chamberlain for not assigning to the King of Yvetot a position suitable to his royal dignity.

"If we lose France," said the same jovial monarch, Henry IV, when he was retreating once, during the wars of the League, "w must take possession of the fair kingdom of

Thus jest and earnest, fiction (doubtless) and fact, history and romance, mingle and together comic, as the reader will perceive; are fused with each other here. The reader will regard the whole subject in the light which pleases him best-seriously, in the light of the charters, decrees, and letters patent referred to: or romantically, in the light of the Clotaire tradition; or humorously, in the light of the donkey, the fatdog, and the nightcap, of Beranger's chanson. The latter made the hon rol d' Y netot popular forever, by hitting from behind him at other royal personages:—

> "Il n'agran lit point ses Etats ut un volson commode. Et, modele des potentats, Prit le pluisir pour code, Ce n'est que lorsqu'il expira Que le peuple qui l'enterra Pieura.

Oh! oh! oh! oh! ah! ah! ah! ah! Quel uon petit roi c'etait ia, La: la!"

This was written in 1813, and there were a large number of persons, especially the French mothers, who had lost their boys by Napoleon's merciless conscriptions, who saw in the first lines a hit at the great Emperor. With these political matters, however, we have nothing to do. Looking across the years to the small Chateau d'Yvetot, what we see is a picture of "royalty in miniature," and an slay the Sieur d'Yvetot on extremely fat and respectable line of monarchs, who appear to have had an amount of good own nephews to death, as personages inter- sense not often found beneath kingly crowns. In fact, these rustic sovereigns appear to have been the most sensible at court sent a messenger in haste to Vau- men of history and They never declared war on anybody, never interfered or quarrelled with their neighbors, indulged in no heart-burnings, were rendered unhappy by no undue aspirations; they simply lived at the old country-house of Yvetot, with their tenants around them, ate good dinners, drank good wine, rode out on successive generations of fat little donkeys, followed by fat little dogs, chatted with their subjects, slept in peace, with comfortable nightcaps drawn over their royal old ears, and were buried in the royal cemetery attached to the royal residence, examples to all kings in all time to come.

There never were any "parties" of any description in Yvetot, we are informed-no court intrigues, conspiracies, or intestine dissensions. The king kept his own seals and his own royal purse in his own pantaloons pocket; and therefrom with his own hands disbursed to his civil list. The Court is thus described:-There were one bishop, one dean, and four eanons-all parish cures; a senate and privy council composed of four judges— all notaries; besides which there were ladies of the bedchamber - tenants' daughters; four body-guards - gardeners; one chamberlain and herald-the footman; a master of the horse-the groom; a keeper of the woods and forests - bailiff; others have been mentioned. We shall only add that the King of Yvetot could bring into the field, at twentyfour hours' notice, an army of one hundred and twenty royal troops, over whom the King of France had no more authority than he had over the army of the King of England or the altar of the great cathedral celebrating mass, | Emperor of Austria. These were never, however, called into the field. Their old

upon his knees; presented the Pope's letters; | matchlocks were quite rusty and their uniforms moth-eaten. Nobody ever declared war on the good little Kings of Yvetot. They ate, drank, slept, rode out on their donkeys, smiled on the maidens, patted the heads of the babies, and went to their long homes, models of potentates, from the sixth century to the latter part of the eighteenth, when the last monarch of their ancient line ignominiously assumed no higher title at the court of Louis XVI than prince, whereupon the revolution followed, and, just when the "republic of Monaco" was born, swept him and his kingdom away-just punishment for thus abdicating his sacred royalty, which had been in the family" for the respectable period of about thirteen centuries.

So it passed, this jolly little kingdom and its line of kings small of stature, but the 'real article," and respected accordingly. To-day you look upon the whole matter as a jest, historic fact as it. The railway from Havre to Rouen, through the department of Seine-Inferieure, traverses the town of Yvetot: the cars rattle, the smoke floats, the whistle screams; if the bon petit roi, on his little donkey, followed by his little dog, could witness that phenomenon, it is probable that king and donkey and dog would all roll in the nearest ditch, overcome with fright! But the fates spared them such a profanation of their royal authority—these worthy little kings of Pigmyland. They are no more there, and never now move any more beneath the glimpses of the moon! The birds sing, the streams laugh, the clouds float over the ruins of the old chateau, as in other years, But the kings and kingdom of Yvetot have passed away like a dream! - Appleton's Jour-

EXPLOSIONS.

Losses by Mining Disasters in England. The London Times, noticing the loss of 58 lives by the latest coal-mine explosion in Eng-

and, remarks:-The public ought to be inexpressibly shocked by the frequent recurrence of these fatal catas-trophes. To omit minor accidents, in April last we reported the death of 33 men by an explo-In May, out of ten men at work in a coal mine in South Wales seven were killed, and it was mere chance that the number at work was not 300 or 400, with the deaths in proportion. June brought an explosion in the Ferndale Colflery at the cost of 53 lives, and in July we have this fatal explosion at Haydock. Coals have become the first necessity of life, and it would seem as if colliers were our advanced guard in the war with nature, and were perpetually under fire. The parallel may be extended, for the fatality of these explosions, it should be remem-bered, represents only the lives lost in action; the number sacrificed to minor accidents may, perhaps, like the loss of life due to sickness in

ar, be still larger. Strange to say, in this very colliery at Haydock 26 lives were sacrificed only last Septem-ber to an explosion which seems in every respect similar to the present. The two were in the same plt and in the same scam of coal, and in the last report of the Inspectors of Mines we have a plan of the colliery and a discussion of the former accident. From this there seems every reason to believe that the disaster was then due to causes which were completely within control-in fact, to the carelessness of men who paid for their neglect with their lives. The general nature of these catastrophes is sufficiently well known. The gas with which all oal is more or less pervaded escapes as the workings progress, and, unless dispersed by ventilation, gradually accumulates. When a certain amount of it has collected, a slight accident, or one of those blastings which are common incidents of mining, will be sufficient to exdode it. It is evident that, in order to avoid this danger, every part of a mine ought to be constantly watched, in order to be sure that the ventilation is perfect.'

OBITUARY.

Hon, David Jewett Baker,

The Hon. David Jewett Baker died at Alton, Illinois, on Friday, August 6, in his seventy-seventh year. He was one of the early pioneers Illinois, having moved to that State He figured conspicuously in State polities during his younger days, and in 1823, when an attempt was made to introduce slavery by amending the constitution, he distinguished himself by articles of such scathing severity and personal bitterness against the advocates of the measure, that at one time nearly lost his life at the bands of an assassin, Governor Thomas Reynolds, afterward of Missouri. To the day of death he bore the marks of this assault upon his head. In 1829 Judge Baker was appointed to the United States Senate. During service there he originated the measure for disposing of the public lands in quantities of forty acres, the law up to that time not permitting the entry of Government lands in less than quarter-section tracts. This change greatly facilitated the settlement of Illinois, and for many years the State went by the name of "Baker's Eand." Judge Baker served under Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren from 1833 to 1837 as United States Attorney for the State of Illinois. In 1840 he became a member of the Whig party, and was one of the original organizers of the Republican party in Illinois in the convention at Springfield, October, 1854. He was one of the committee which drafted the famous resolutions which figured so prominently in the great debate between Mr. Donglas and Mr. Lincoln in the campaign of 1858. last years of Judge Baker's life were quietly spent in a retired country seat near Alton.

Summer Gossip.

-One good thing at the Cape-the hotels do not have rival hops the same evening. -Nearly \$600 have been voluntarily subscribed to organize a Humane Society at Cape May. — A new drive, about a quarter of a mile above

the Stockton, is to be opened this week.

—Here is what the Cape May Ware thinks are wanted at Cape Island:—1st. Good drives. 2d. A theatre. 3d. Another new hotel. 4th. Good pavements and streets. 5th. City passenger cars or omnibuses, ito go out two or three miles.

6th. A large restaurant. 7th. A fine garden.

8th. A nice ball-room. 9th. Cheap accommodations. 10th. More light at night. 11th. As many liberal hotel proprietors as possible. 12th.

A steamship line to and from New York. -The Ware, among other things, "don't want police officers to annoy anybody for trifles and et things deserving their vigilance escape; don't want owners of cottages to think that they can get any price they wish, as long as there are ulys and Augusts in the calendar; don't want "person interested in the welfare of Cape May to make people at home believe that it can-not be visited by any lady except those who have 300 chests full of finery and tranks as large as the Great Eastern.

-West Point is very quietly fashionable. -The Cooper House, Cooperstown, has nearly

It is decided that "Flutation Walk" at the Point will not be lighted. -It is said that the summer visitors at Newport leave no less than two millions a year there

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OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, AND CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AND MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1869. Scaled Proposals, in dupilcate, will be received by the undersigned at his office, room No. 43 Army Building, corner of Green and Houston streets, or directed to Post Office box No. 2269, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., September 10, 1869, for supplying the fellowing Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in Philadelphia, as follows, viz.:-

25 harrels Pork, Mess or Prime Mess-which to be stated-to be at least 200 pounds of meat per barrel, in original packages preferred. 5450 lbs. first quality thoroughly smoked Bacon

Sides in tierces, or smoked Bacon shoulders, which to be stated, 210 barrels of first quality, extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of Flour,

2300 pounds prime White Beans, to be packed in parrels, head-lined. 1700 pounds Carolina Rice, in clean, good stout oak barrels.

1300 pounds Rio Coffee in sacks. 5100 pounds of clean, dry Brown Sugar, equal in nality to Stewart's "C" Sugar, in barrels, head-

237 gallons Chier Vinegar, in barrels. 430 pounds best quality of Adamantine Candles, o be 16 ounces to the pound, packed in boxes. 1600 pounds good hard Soap, packed in boxes, full

1200 pounds clean, dry, fine Salt, 100 pounds pure black Pepper, ground, in 1/2 15

apers, packed in boxes. iso pounds of plug Tobacco, Army standard, 100 pounds best quality breakfast Bacon, in barrel 260 pounds sugar-cured Hams, packed in barrels. 65 pounds smoked beef Tongues, in box, 160 pounds smoked Beef, in box, 200 pounds Codfish, in box, 60 half boxes Sardines, in box, 35 pounds black Tea, in box.

450 pounds coffee Sugar "A," in barrels, 550 pounds cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels. 50 pounds dried Peaches, in box. 50 pounds dried Apples, in box. 24 cans preserved Peaches. 48 cans Corn.

48 cans Peas

48 cans Lima Beans, 2 pound cans, packed 24 cans Pineapples, 36 cans Currant Jelly, 24 cans Quince Preserves, 48 cans Tomatoes, 24 bottles Lemon Flavoring Extract, in box.

24 bottles Vanilla Flavoring Extract, in box. 36 bottles Worcestershire Sauce, in box, 24 bottles Mustard, in box.

300 pounds Lard in 5 lb, boxes, One-half of these stores are required for immediate delivery, and the other half about 10th November next. No charge for storage, Sample of all, except the meats, tard, bottles and canned articles, must be delivered, by express or otherwise, free, with the proposals, and referred to therein, also a printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on each package.

Blanks for proposals furnished on application by mail, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores,"

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5,031/25

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