THE NEW AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The Former Proclamations!

The following proclamation was issued yesterday afternoon:

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In the month of July, Anno Domini, 1861, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared "that the war then existing, was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease;" and

Whereas, The President of the United States on the eighth day of December, Anno Domini 1863, and on the twenty-sixth day of March, Anno Domini 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had participated in the rebellion, particularly in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and

Whereas, The President of the United States did on the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Dominoi 1865, and on the second day of July, Anno Dominoi 1865, did, with the object of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and

Whereas, The President of the United States did on the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini 1865, and on the second day of July, Anno Domini 1865, did, with the object of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted; but upon conditions that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and

Whereas, In and by the said last mentioned proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1865, persons of the classes or exceptions herein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and

Whereas, Thereby, and *whereas*, subsequently the President of the United States did on the second day of April, A. D. 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be regarded; and

Whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States, in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, that is to say, that it is sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authorities, State and Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or if prompted by the loyal, to conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

Whereas, There no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion any renewal thereof, or any other insurrection, or the disturbance of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and

Whereas, Large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of great necessity for compelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and

Whereas, A retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disquietudines, vain jealousies, contributes to and disfranchisements, now as always, could only tend to hinder reconstruction amongst the people, and delay restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress popular energies and the industry and enterprise; and

Whereas, For the reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that the said last mentioned proclamation so aforesaid issued on the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini, 1865, should be modified, and that the full and unconditional pardon therein and thereby, should be opened and further extended to a larger number of persons who by the said proclamation, exceptions have been hitherto excluded from Executive clemency.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1865, shall henceforth be extended and extended to all persons who directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion, with the exceptions and subject to the conditions, rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and in cases of judicial proceedings under the laws of the United States; but upon this condition, nevertheless, that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation, shall take and subscribe the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect as the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

I, —, do solemnly swear, (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefit of this proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil, diplomatic, or military officers or agents of foreign agents of the pretended confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the Army or Navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully persons who were in the military service of the United States.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are in the military service of the United States, and who have left their posts to join the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their houses, within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the lines of military lines into the pretended confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who for reasons made this proclamation, or any of them, or have engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the inland waters that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, take oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval, civil or political custody or custody of the marshals of the civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of these United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for other offences, or any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over two thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or made oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thereafterward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

The Speeches of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Emperor Napoleon, while on his recent tour through France, made several speeches in provincial cities. His short speech at Arras was reported in full by the cable. The Emperor and Empress were received there with great enthusiasm, as we at Lille, where they were present at the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Vauban. The following is the text of the reply made by the Emperor to the address presented to the Mayor of Lille:

Nearly some years ago I came for the first time to visit the Department of the Nord, everything smiled upon my wishes. I had proposed the Empress, and, I may say, I had also just "wedded" France, and I hoped for no successes. Order was restored, political passions were lulled to rest, and I foresaw for the country a new era of greatness and prosperity. At home, the union was stimulated among good citizens, and presaged the peaceful dawn of liberty abroad; I saw our glorious flag protecting every one of civilizing justice. During the last fourteen years many of my hopes have been realized, and great progress has been accomplished.

Dark fortune, however, has darkened our horizon, but even as good fortune has not dazzled me, so transient sorrows will not dismay me. How should I be discouraged when I see from one end of France to the other the people pouring the Empress and myself with acclamations, in which any one can easily distinguish the voice our eon? To-day I do not come here only to celebrate a glorious anniversary, but to pay a debt of ancient Flanders. I come to learn your wants; to fashion the courage of some, to confirm the confidence of all; to endeavor to increase the prosperity of this great department, by still further developing agriculture, manufactures and commerce. You will aid me, gentlemen, in this profit task, but you will not forget that the first condition of prosperity in a nation like ours is a profound consciousness of its own strength, and not allow itself to be depressed by imaginary fears, but with quiet confidence and patriotism of the government.

The Emperor, finished by acclamations which you express, unless with me in thanking you for your warm and sympathetic welcome.

Napoleon's speeches had a tranquillizing effect in London. In Paris, however, his assurances were not equally appreciated.

The Anitatam Monument.

The following is the order of procession at the Ceremonies of the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery and the laying of the corner-stone of the monument, September 17, 1867:

Chief Marshal.
Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, United States Army.

Aids.

Artillery.
Infantry.
General Grant and Staff.
Major-General McClellan and Staff.
Major-General Burnside and Staff.
Ex-officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States.
Officers and soldiers of the Armies of the United States.
Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.
The President of the United States.
The Cabinet Ministers.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Vice-Admiral Porter and Staff.
The Chief Justice, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.
The Orator, Chaplains and Poet.
Committee of Arrangements.
Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.
The Governors of the several States and Territories.
Board of Managers of the Antietam National Cemetery.
Mayors of Baltimore and Washington and other cities.
Masonic Fraternity.
Knights Templar.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENT,

And Order of Exercises for the Ceremonies for the Dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery, and the Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Monument, Sept. 17, 1867.

The Marshal and Assistant Marshals will assemble at Keedysville, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The military will form at Keedysville, at 10½ A. M., on the pike leading to Sharpsburg, west of the railroad.

The civil officers and other civic bodies will form on the pike leading to Sharpsburg, east of the railroad, with their right resting on the railroad bridge, at the same time.

The head of the column will move at 11 o'clock A. M. or upon the arrival of the Presidential party, to the pike to the Cemetery grounds.

The military will form in line on arrival thereunto (the cemetery as may be directed), and present arms when the President of the United States and all who are to occupy the stand shall pass to their seats.

Ladies will occupy the left of the stand, and it is desirable that they be upon the grounds by noon, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The exercises will take place as soon as the entire procession is in position on the ground, as follows:

Music—Band.
Prayer by the Rev.
Music—Band.
Introductory Remarks by the Governor of Maryland.
THE SONG
Music—Hymn, composed by Rev. Edward Meyer, of Pennsylvania.
Laying of the Corner-Stone by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Maryland.
Oration by Hon. A. W. Bradford, Ex-Governor of Maryland.
Music—Hymn, composed by Rev. Edward Meyer, of Pennsylvania.
Remarks by the President of the United States.
Music—Band.
Poem, by
Music—Band.
Benediction.
Music—Band.

After the benediction the procession will be dismissed, and the Marshal and Assistant Marshals will form and escort the President and party to the cars at Keedysville.

Salutes will be fired at sunrise, during the movement of the procession, and at the close of the exercises.

JAMES M. MOORE, Chief Marshal.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE NEW SAN Francisco directory shows a population of 120,000.

A SECOND royal decree allows the importation of corn and four free of charge for four months.

The internal revenue receipts last week amounted to $5,280,383 95.

GOVERNOR HELM, of Kentucky, died yesterday at his residence, near Elizabethtown.

AS IRON light-house, for Cape Mendicino, is now being constructed at San Francisco.

DR. DIO LEWIS's school, at Lexington, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning.

IT has been ascertained that the President of the First National Bank of Kingston, N. Y., is defunct to the amount of $90,000.

GENERAL GRIFFIN is assuming command of the Fifth Military district, during the absence of ordering orders shall continue in force.

The cashier of the San Francisco Sugar Refinery is a defaulter in the sum of $100,000, and has left for China.

The death in New Orleans for the week ending September 1, numbered 281, of which 129 were from yellow fever.

GARIBALDI dined with the Prussian Minister at Florence, while on his way to Genoa to participate in the Radical Peace Congress.

The Cuban refugees in Mexico who distinguished themselves during the late Fenian outbreak have been referred with honor.

IT is stated that the Turkish authorities prevented an American vessel from aiding the escape of the Candian refugees.

IT is reported that a marriage has been arranged between the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal of Sweden.

Mr. Mussacchi, the owner of coal-oil stores in Montreal, which burned recently, has disappeared, and rumors are out to have been a defaulter to the amount of $45,000.

ABRAHAM MYERS, the Conservative candidate for mayor of Nashville, accidently shot himself yesterday from the accoudstory of a building, while endeavoring, fracturing his right arm and causing death in a few seconds.

The official registration returns of Virginia show 216,000 voters. The ratio is eleven white to nine blacks. It is thought that the number of delegates to the Convention will take place between the 10th and 15th of October.

It is understood that the President has received a letter from W. Cornell Jewett, professor of the Polytechnic College, in Philadelphia, advising the safety of the country, and proposing more of the same kind.

An arrangement for the establishment of a new international line across Nicaragua, by railroad connecting with steamers on the lake, has been concluded in London by Francis Lee, of New York, and Captain Fim, of the Royal Navy.

DISPATCHES from New Orleans state that Chief Engineer Alex. Renshaw, of the rebel gunboat Cutter Wilderness, and several other officers of the Confederate navy, died of yellow fever last week. Renshaw was a son of Commodore Renshaw, of the U. S. Navy.

BARON VON BEUST has recognized the Austrian Consul at Mazatlan as the Prince of Chirlet Von Ancersberg will preside: Dr. John N. Berger Minister of Justice; Dr. Giskra, Minister of the Interior, and Herlist, Minister of Public Instruction.

A COLORED MAN named Howe, who had purchased a Grace Church ticket, was put off a train on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad for refusing to ride in the negroes' car. Howe attempt to sue the company on Saturday, when matters were compromised by the railroad officers paying Howe $200 not to prosecute.

MR. WATSON, of the Michigan University, reports the discovery of a new planet, Saturday morning in the vicinity of the planet Neptune, I discovered yesterday another planet whose magnitude the brilliancy of which is equal to that of a star of the ninth magnitude. It is situated in right ascension, 14 degrees 15 minutes, and in declination 6 degrees 19 minutes north.

Just previous to Secretary Stanton's removal he issued a peremptory order to the Southern railroads to pay up money promptly than they have been doing for the government rolling stock sold to them, the result of which has been that they have been more punctual, and now make monthly payments on their obligations. The reports received show much improvement in business on these roads lately.

True subscriptions to the new Greek loan have reached 10,000,000 drachmas, and the greater portion of this amount has already been expended in the purchase of vessels and war material.

THE Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers met at Washington on Saturday. Reports were read showing that 600 soldiers are applying for admission, and that 500 others are receiving relief at their homes. Buildings are accommodated with 600 beds, and contracted at various points.

The Sultan's contribution to Abyssinia is to consist of two regiments of the line and eight regiments of irregular cavalry, mountain guns and two batteries of the Egyptian artillery. The Viceroy of Egypt has been requested to furnish five thousand camels for transportation purposes.

SPANISH official despatches of August 27 state that 1,000 insurgents in Cuba have taken advantage of the amnesty and surrendered. The bands in Arogon are reduced to 600 men, moving towards the frontier, pursued by the royal troops. The rest of Spain is quiet. Despatches of Aug. 28 state that the insurgents in Arogon have passed the frontier and disarmed.

CITY BULLETIN.

SUNDAY RESULT OF A QUARREL.—Alexander Clemmens, residing at No. 343 South Fourth street, was severely stabbed about eight o'clock last evening. It seems that Clemmens, with his brother-in-law of Chambers, and a widower, has a male child bequeathed to them by their sister, and they have called with two of his children to see the boy. During his visit a difficulty arose between the uncle and the child, and the latter was blamed by the sister for injuring her child. The quarrel became so high as to be as good as the one of his sister, and on Clemmens remonstrating with the child, Mrs. Chambers, who came in the room and seized hold by the child, drew from her bosom a beautiful piece and seized a shoemaker's knife, having a blade about seven inches in length and stabbed Clemmens, as shoemakers knives generally are. Chambers then ordered the boy to go home, and defend himself or get out of the way, Reck jumped the table into his abdomen five times Chambers then managed to turn, when Reck ran into the yard, where he fell from loss of blood four stabs in the back, and finished his work by burying the knife to the handle, when the bloody deed was accomplished, Reck fled to the yard and threw the weapon down the cesspool. Clemmens then ran back against the door of him, however, and took him into custody, and Chambers followed, and was also taken. The wounded man was attended to by Drs. Jos. H. Neff and Hutchinson, and then taken to the 1st Fifth Ward Police Station, and after a hearing was taken to his residence, and was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

BASE BALL.—On Saturday afternoon last an interesting and spirited game of base ball took place on the ground of the Quaker City club, on Twenty-fifth and Jefferson, between the celebrated Union Club, of Lansingburg, N. Y. (the Haymakers), and the Quaker City Club of this city. The game was witnessed by a large number of spectators, and resulted in favor of the latter, who scored 29 runs, while their opponents scored 10 runs. The following is the score:

THE SCORE.

UNION.			QUAKER CITY.		
Craver, c.		3	Pratt, p.		3
Emmons, 2 b.		2	Hallinger, 1 b.		4
McAtee, s. s.		2	Malone, 1st b.		4
Leavenworth, 1st b.		1	Leavenworth, 2 b.		3
McKeon, r. f.		2	Donohue, 3d b.		3
M. Kinz, c. f.		1	Kern, s. s.		2
Ward, 3d b.		2	Howell, c.		2
S. Kinz, l. f.		1	Ferguson, l. f.		2
Pentlow, 3d b.		2	Brown, r. f.		2
Total.		22	Total.		29

	INNINGS.								
CLUBS.	1.	2.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	Total
Union.	2	1	5	1	5	2	2	2	22
Quaker City.	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	10

Umpires—Mr. W. Fisher, Atlantic and Ball Club.

THE SENATORIAL CONVENTION ROW.—W. H. Belton was before Alderman Bettler on Saturday afternoon, charged by Thomas Dougherty and Joseph Tatem, with assault and battery. Hennan and Tatem had been engaged in a conversation on the complaint of Belton, who alleged that a visiting card of a letter had been in circulated upon him at Military Hall during the sitting of the Senatorial Convention, which he thought was bruised and cut face showed that he had been roughly handled. Hennan testified that Belton caught hold of him as he was attempting to go into the Convention, and struck him in the face, upon which witness struck back. Prior to that he had given Belton a card from the Convention, in answer to questions by Belton, Hennan said he is blacklisted from the Union League and from the Custom House. Tatem testified that as he was going into the Convention, he spoke to the defendant and asked him if he had the card in the door, that Belton then seized him and shoved him against the door. Tatem said he had paid $600 fall for this.

CITY HOSPITAL.—The number of interments in the city during the past week was 276, against 258 the same period last week. Of the whole number 110 were adults and 166 children, 75 being under one year of age. 144 were males, 132 females, 8 were born dead. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the Fifteenth Ward between Broad and Schuylkill Ninth Ward, where only one was reported. The principal diseases were as follows: Cholera infantum, 36; Consumption, 30; convulsions, 16; diarrhoea, 7; dysentery, 9; debility, 16; typoid fever, 11; typhus fever, 3; scarlet fever, 3; palsy, 2.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the Presbyterian church, on the corner of Presbyterian Church at Falls of Schuylkill took place on Saturday afternoon. The ceremonies were performed by the pastor, the pastoral care of Rev. M. Brigge, the Hall of Radical Reform, the field upon a firm basis. The building, when finished, will accommodate about eight hundred persons. Suitable rooms for the Sunday schools and weekly lectures will be provided.

DEATH FROM A PITCHER.—Joseph Palmer, residing in Beach street below Brown, was stabbed in the neck yesterday morning about 7 o'clock. It appears that a pitcher was brought out by a female, and that a number of men came to the place to the time, which, it is thought, caused a quarrel. Palmer, who was attending for the woman at the bar, tried to push one of the men from the front steps, when the others fell on him, and during the affair one of the men stabbed him badly about the neck, causing probably a fatal wound.

ACCIDENT.—Rosanna Wagner, aged thirty-five years, and residing at No. 34 Donnell street, met with a severe accident on Saturday afternoon. She was walking along near Second and Lombard, when a young man with a wheelbarrow ran against her, knocking her down, in which she fell against the iron bar on a cellar door, and received a severe cut on the head. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The Grotto Lupercale.

An interesting piece of news, both from an antiquarian and historical point of view, comes from Rome. There has been brought to light by order of the Commission, in the ground of the Palatinate, near the palaces of the Cesars, the famous Grotto Lupercale. It is known that the histories, half religious and half civil, which are attached to this grotto, go back as far as the Roman times. Evandre, who raised an altar at this place to the god Pan. Afterwards, it we may believe the tradition, when the cradle which bore Romulus and Remus was cast upon the bank of the Tiber, these young orphans were carried to this grotto, where they were suckled by a wolf. The grotto from that time became doubly sacred, and took the name Lupercale.

The grotto, with the abbitiem which had been constructed in it, remained in ruins until the time of Augustus, but it subsequently disappeared with other heathen altars, destroyed by the hands of the Christians. M. Gori, who has the credit of this discovery, came upon it while following up the course of a pure stream of water which fell into the great Tarquinian sewer, which came from an unknown source. He found that this stream was fed by waters which came from the heart of the Palatine forest into the Grotto Lupercale and to the foot of this altar to Pan. Of the sanctified basin which received this water but a few fragments remain. The source of the sacred stream has survived the temple and the temple its worship.

THE MEDITERRANEAN EXCURSION

Civita Vecchia, the Forlorn.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

AT LARGE IN ITALY, July, 1867.—This is the vilest nest of filth, vermin and decrepitude we have got into yet, except that African pestilition they call Tangier, which is saying like it. The people here live in alleys two yards wide. It is lucky the alleys are not wide, because they hold and are made many as a person can stand, and of course, if they were wider, they would hold more, and then the people would die. These alleys are paved with stone, and carpeted with dirt, and decayed rags, and decomposed vegetable tops, and remnants of old boots, all soaked with dishwater, and the people are so used to it that they enjoy it. They are indolent, as a general thing, and yet have few pastimes. They move two or three hours at a time, but not hard, and then they knock off and catch fleas. This does not require talent, because they only have to grab—if they don't get the one they are after, they get another. It is all the same to them. They are not particular. They have no particularities. They have no tastes. They have no wants. They have other kinds of insects, but it does not make them strongest. They are very idiot, unpretending people. They have more of this kind of things than other communities, but they do not care.

They are very pleasant, these people, in face, in person and dress. When they see anybody who has a clean shirt, they amuse their scorn. The women wash clothes half the day at the public fountains, but they never washed themselves. I think they do not keep one suit to wear and another to wash, because they never have any but have ever been washed. When they get done washing, they sit in the alleys and nurse their children. All the women have children, large families. They nurse one at a time, and the others crawl about back against the stone posts and are happy. All the people's scratch. It is their delight. There is a rusty shrine in every alley, which does not cost much, as people can watch and pray; but they don't do that; they scratch and pray. They like it better.

All this country is presided over by the priests. They do everything, and have schools here, and only one billiard table. Their education is at a very low ebb, and a portion of them go into the military, another into the priesthood, a third into the business of business, and the balance into natural combination. But still, as soon as his sight under the care of eminent Europeans, I found that he was quite a good school how to write and combine European letters, and an unknown Arab, who, I know, had acquired the desirable accomplishments of a western education. The professor must, however, have had more than enough on his hands.

And then for elocution. Never had Egyptian taskmaster such a task to perform! 'Prince,' we hear him in our imagination vociferate, 'Prince, you must be more agreeable amiable temper, and inaute and long-tried patience! Prince, I beg you, Prince! Why are you about?' And again and again the professor begins the whole anew, until, the Prince, with a sigh, and with the uncommon moral energy, he falls down exclaims in the last extremity, and the sudden desire of not being so easily beaten by an obstacle, be it ever so great, and the prince's mind, and the prince's will triumphs. The Ismael Pasha is now, in spite of that fatal disease, a perfect gentleman, and, not only a good linguist, but also, comparatively speaking, a first-rate elocutionist. But, as he said to me, he has had, besides, the advantage of envy princes, and much less their poor teachers.

American Customs in Paris.

A Paris correspondent of an English paper writes:

As an illustration of the keenness with which the Americans are pushing forward, I may mention a circumstance that, in ordinary trades that are likely to be established in Europe as a consequence of the Exhibition, would be a great advantage to the old and established draws, because it is a genuine exhibition of Yankee ingenuity. I dedicate my friend, the clans, the tenderloin, the corn and the sparkling Catawba are genuine American products, and have been all the way from the Hudson. Hard by the *table d'hote* is a sale of the great delight of the parched visitors in these days of Indian heat, as you may guess. Iced water, iced lemonade, iced cobbler, and drangkts, softened with delicious cream. Painfully aware, they are beneath the gaze of the Parisian nabbs. The pride of our cousins is flattered, and, at the same time, the interest of the trade is excited. Yesterday, the purveyors of these soda creams—made, I should add, of the apparatus—had taken in sufficient their drinks, especially in the warmer regions of Europe. Next year we shall see them in Madrid and Vienna, and Rome. Way not in London?

"Behind the American soda creams, in the food section, are seen the fruits of the great brewers of New York. These American cakes are composed of Indian meal, rye, and Buns; and Int, Cloope and Co., shall not have it all their own way in the future, and that the Parisian bakers, the proud of the trade shall be presently heard calling for a tankard of Bass, and Int, Cloope and Co. Parisians are assured me that these American ales and porters are in every respect equal to those the world now gets from Burton-on-Trent. The resolve has at least the merit of boldness. Write on the subject of refreshments, no word on a new concession. The lift that bears visitors to the roof of the Industrial Exhibition is a novelty. Even in the clouds are the white apron of the waiter, the book and the *carte du jour*.

SICILIAN PROSPECTS OF THE JAPANESE.—In a paper read before the Shanghai Asiatic Society, Dr. Macgowan ascribes the decreasing population of Japan to the ravages of pestilences, to the diseases caused by unrestrained licentiousness. Dr. Hepburn, who was the first to introduce the diseases of Japan a study, arrived at the same conclusion. As the opening of Japan to the world, and the consequent intercourse, averting Russian annexation which was impending, so perhaps her Christianization, the inevitable consequence of that opening, may save her from the doom of extinction which unquestionably awaits all other Pacific islanders. The Japanese Government and damios have bought not but four steam gunboats, vessels in the last few years. Commercial statistics show that, while the prices of tea and silk having doubled, there has been no increase of the quantity purchased, the prices of tea and silk having doubled, there has been no increase of the quantity purchased, the conditions. There is a want of labor in the land.

DOCTOR BOEKH, the learned Hellenist, lately deceased, has left his rich library to the Berlin University. The death of this gentleman leaves vacant the honorary Chancellorship of the Order of Merit for Science and Arts. This post was occupied in the first place by Alex. von Humboldt, then by Jacob Grimm, and before Boekh, he the painter Cornelius.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES

MEDICAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOME WEEKLY

A First Class Family Newspaper,

The Cheapest because the Best Family Paper in the United States

TWO BRILLIANT NOVELS

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