# EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

FROM ITALY.

**Prince Humberto' Marriage—Imposing Ceremonies—Magnificent Decorations of a wedding and Churches—Great Enthusiasm among the people—How the Bride conducted herself—Very interesting Details.**

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

TURIN, April 26th.—The marriage of Prince Humberto and Margaret, and the ceremonies and festivities connected therewith, engross the attention of all classes. The event has made one long promenade holiday for all Italy, and especially for Turin. On the evening of the 21st the marriage contract was signed with the pomp and formality in the great ball-room of the Palace. After the races had come a lull, breathing time, time for dinner, etc., and then the people gathered in the Piazza Reale and Piazza Castello, and at 9 o'clock the long-looked for serenade began, the music being furnished by an immense band. Meanwhile the signing of the contract was proceeded with in the Palace, there several hundred distinguished people were gathered. By this valuable document the Princess receives 500,000 francs, while more than an equal sum was secured to her by the Minister and the Prince of Piedmont. After the bridegroom and bride the King signed, then the Duchess of Genoa, then the Princes and Princesses, and so on until nearly everybody had signed. The signatures affect many pages of the book, and the ceremonies, of course, lasted till a late hour. The parents of the Prince and the Princess appeared at the windows and were received with the most enthusiastic cheers. The next morning everybody was up betimes, and early sounds of fife and drum and firing to arms, and soon the detachments of National Guard marched through the streets and went on duty at their respective posts, chiefly in the Piazza Savoyard. The Cathedral Church near by, where the marriage was to take place, had been appropriately draped and adorned, the national colors being extensively rendered use of. Festoons of crimson damask, combined with long, transparent, green and white cordons. The altar was crowded with the most brilliant ornaments, and the gold and silver shone in the light of more than a hundred wax lights placed on and above it. In front of the altar there were several lustres, with numerous wax candles. The Cathedral was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and is of great antiquity. The present building was begun in 1492 and completed in 1498. At about 11 o'clock the bridal party entered the church through a door opening from the Palace. The Duke of Genoa led to the right, near Prince Humbert; the Duchess of Genoa to the left, near the bride-elect. Behind her were the Duke of Aosta, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Napoleon and Prince Tommaso, the young brother of the bride. Near were the Queen of Portugal, the Duchess of Aosta and the Duchess of Aosta. The Prince di Carignano and the old Marquis Alfieri held the data. Behind the royal personages stood the first sides-de-camp of the Prince, and the chief ladies-in-waiting of the Princesses, while behind there were the Ministers, Knights of the Annunziata, deputations from the two Chambers, and a variety of high civil and military functionaries were all duly placed. The Diplomatic Corps were allotted a tribune or gallery to the right of the front of the altar. The Princess Margaret wore a white silk dress and train, embroidered in silver, and a tulle veil also embroidered in silver, over a diamond crown. Humbert neck were wire rows of most magnificent diamonds. Some of the other notables present were the most costly jewels. Madame Oulon Sechen, the wife of the Minister Secretary of Legation, had on a diamond coronet of great splendor, said to be worth twenty thousand pounds. It is useless to attempt to describe the marriage ceremony. So far as the mere rite was concerned there was nothing extraordinary. It was much like that at ordinary marriages in other people in this Church, save that there was more display. The Princess Margaret looked very good and composed, natural, unaffected, artless. An hour or two afterwards she was the wife, husband had changed their wedding garments for a plainer costume, and were driving out to Stupinigi, to dine in an open carriage, without pomp or attendance.

In the afternoon the Crown Prince of Prussia received the diplomatic corps. He made hosts of friends. After dinner he received the Prince of Napoleon.

In the evening the Royal party was present at the opera in the Teatro Regio. The theatre was lighted with more than a thousand wax candles, besides the usual gas, and the spectacle was indeed magnificent. A cantata composed for the occasion was sung by some of the principal performers and a grand chorus. The scene was brilliant, gorgeous, as often in Italy, between the acts of the opera.

To-night a ball will be given at the Accademia Filarmonica. To-morrow comes the grand tournament and the illuminations, and on Saturday there will be more races and a court ball.

## THE ENGLISH RADICALS.

**John Stuart Mill Defends Goldwin Smith.**

*To the Editor of the London Daily News:* Sir—I have just seen a report of a speech in an article of the *Quarterly Review* for this month, headed "Modern Sophists," and commencing Mr. Goldwin Smith, as I happen to know them to be untrue in very particulars, in the letter and in the spirit. I take it upon myself to be and in the spirit. I take it upon myself to contradict. The remarks on Goldwin Smith's public character, speeches and writings, like those upon the supposed inconsistency in my own, I make bold to characterize as, because everybody has the means of judging for himself whether they are true or not. The passage I wish to refer to is as follows: "He has announced his intention of trying his luck upon an unthankful country, although his reputation would be an amazing aside by assuring us that he does not mean it. 'I am going,' cries the principal, 'not out of you either this to parliament,' whisper his friends to the audience. The play reminds one of the wandering trader on a rural fair, whose threatened departure is only to be checked by the crowd buying up all his brass chains. This peculiar cleaving of the Radicals is constantly of the utmost service to them. They take it in turns to help each other. If one man finds a loud adieu to his native land, the others stand by to tell us to his native land, the others stand by to tell us to pine for exile. Now, in the first place, so far from "turning his back upon an unthankful country," I understand Mr. Goldwin Smith to have intimated that he does not leave this country for good, but will probably return at some future time. Secondly, I heartily wish it were true that the reformers of this country, by electing Mr. Goldwin Smith, had in the reformed House of Commons, could induce him to relinquish his intention of establishing himself, for a time at least, in another country; and his determined rejection of the honors which he is so ready to be greeted by all who can appreciate his talents and principles. It is within my knowledge that this proposal has been made to him from more than one important constituency, and I have been myself the medium through which the thought of a metropolitan constituency have vainly endeavored to induce Mr. Goldwin Smith to consent to be put up for it. The ingenuity with which these facts have been distorted from a compliment into an accusation would be very offensive if it were not very indicrous. But the ease with which the distorted statements are put forward might induce some readers to believe them, I will beg you to give publicity to the real facts. I am, etc., J. S. MILL.

Blackheath Park, Kent, April 30.

## France—The Expected Manifesto.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* writes: "I learn from a good source that a new political work is in hand at the imperial printing office. I do not know the purport of this work, but I feel it to be a profound secret. But we must not carry expectations too far. The manifesto of the *Pere de la Petite Propriete* ought to be sufficiently short. But it may say this—the more indefinitely the manifesto the more France will be thankful, for there exist certain currents of influence which cause apprehension. If the Emperor only knew the feelings of this people, from whose hearts many an illusion has been torn, the majority would be convinced of the nation that the government had resolved to give a pledge of the sincerity of its love of peace by abandoning those armaments which disquiet men's minds at home and abroad. But on this point the Emperor is quite of the opinion of Marshal Neil, and the influence of M. Rouher is not strong enough to paralyze the efforts of the Minister of War. We must be satisfied to remain armed to the teeth, and exposed to all the inconveniences which are often the consequences of these military preparations. The news of the victory of the English arrived at the same time as that of the massacre of the French sailors in the Japanese waters. The English expedition, terminated so successfully and so quickly, had involuntarily brought to mind the expedition to Mexico. The English gained their object at a cost of some money and a few men. France left on the other side of the ocean thousands of soldiers and expended hundreds of millions of francs, to return with no other result than some empty military success. What beams may not be heard from this? The public is aware of them, and if the government only knew what has been spoken about Mexico, it would rather listen to the wholesome advice of the Minister of State than to the arguments of the Minister of War."

**A Singular Adventure in the Far West—A Surveying Party Running a Gauntlet of Fire.**

A Virginia City (Nevada) paper says: From a report to Surveyor-General Hoover from A. J. Hatch, now surveying in the Humboldt country, we gather the following exciting account of a forced march on the ice, through tubes, with a body of Indians marching upon the ice beneath, and through the dry tops of the tule forest. The communication is dated Lovelock's Station, Big Meadows, Humboldt county, March 30:

While crossing the ice, on our way to the standard corner to the guide meridian, an accident occurred which I never before met with. At the point where I crossed, the tule is about three miles wide, and the ice was about four inches thick, rendering a safe bridge for me and my party to cross over. I had entered the tule perhaps a mile when two of my men, who were a short distance behind, very foolishly set fire to the tule and came back, the latter exploding like powder behind us. In a few moments a vast sheet of flame was roaring high in the air, directly in our rear, and the wind was blowing from the west. Thinking to outlank the fire-fiend, I at once gave orders to go northwest. We had not gone far in that direction when the wind changed from west to southwest, and then directly from south to southeasterly. By this time matters began to look serious. The fire had extend with its most sidebrably and seemed to be gaining upon us rapidly. The flames spiralized everything, and the coals and sparks fell around and upon us, forcing us to the conclusion that it was useless for the purpose of obtaining a burnt district to stop upon, but this conclusion was forced upon us by the nature of the wind, I concluded to be injudicious and liable to incur a new danger.

I considered the flank movement the only one practicable. I climbed upon the high tops of camp fixtures and bedding, when, by standing up, I could see over the surrounding tule, and drive on the right course. Every man now was on his mettle, and the teams pulled as instinctively put his shoulder to the wagon, which was fairly shoved upon the horses, but the frightened animals needed no goads to make a walk through that thick, matted tule and tall, stubborn cane stalks. Upon the horses depended our safety. They were our "Moses," our only means of escape from a terrible death. No man could make any progress through that infernal jungle except in the trail of the horses and wagon. The few words spoken were as hot low as from the grave, and were scarcely audible above the roaring of the flames and the crackling of the canes and tules as they were beaten down by the horses and wagon. The expression upon each countenance was that of perfect terror, but, when the hope of escape had nearly expired in each breast, we suddenly and unexpectedly emerged from the tule into an open sheet of water, for, in the midst of the danger, the rod flames sweeping across our track, at that time about one hundred and eighty feet in advance.

The sudden transition from danger so imminent and terrible to perfect safety was so sudden and amusing effect upon some of the party. Men who a few moments before had been shouting and crying with fear now gave way to the wildest and most uncontrollable hysterical laughter. The tears glistening upon the cheeks of one, a lusty man of six feet in height, from another, and consequently ludicrous performed evolutions that would be worth more than a dollar to see. For myself, I was glad we had got out of the bulrushes.

I crossed the Humboldt range about five miles south of the fifth standard line, and where no wagon ever crossed before. I know I had a very rough time of it for about ten days. I spent two days in looking for the corner, which is three miles from camp, but found it all right.

**Heavy Floods in the West—Great Destruction of Property.**

(From the Cathage (Ill.) Republican of May 7.)

On Friday night of last week the community was visited by a rain storm of unprecedented magnitude. The oldest inhabitant has not to remember any previous storm like it.

The rain fell almost as clear as from the heavens in a shower of rain in the evening, and an hour later burst in furious floods, almost instantly, as it seemed, submerging the earth. The rain seemed to fall in sheets like a large cataract. All the ravines and gutters in the city were soon swollen to the sidewalks. The small brook running centrally through the city was shortly bank full, carrying away two or our best bridges and, causing a number of sidewalks. We hear of exceptions ranged, no damage of moment was done in this city.

This deluge was not confined to this vicinity. It seems to have extended over nearly the entire east west of Carthage, involving much destruction of property on the several streams running through the county. Our two lines of railroads suffered greatly in the loss of bridges, so far as we are able to learn, however, the damage has been exaggerated both in extent and amount on card time.

The new bridge spanning Crooked creek, on the public road from the city to Fountain Green, was carried away. The bridge was built, two years ago. It was built very substantially by competent workmen, but seemed to be not been placed high enough by four or five feet to escape the flood. The bridge, however, with the timbers and all of the iron can be saved and will be as good as new. The bridges on the same stream are gone completely. All the bridges on Bear creek are also gone. On the smaller streams there are few evidences of bridges remaining. This may be said of every creek in the county as far as we have learned.

Particularly on Crooked creek the destruction of property has been very great. The mill of Mr. Samuel Brown, nine miles east of this city, was swept away. A number of other mills are injured badly. Many farm fences have either been carried gone. Hundreds of head of stock are drowned. People residing in the vicinity are subjected to much damage, flight and inuinment danger. Many persons were surrounded by the rapture, and their occupants rescued either by themselves or by others with difficulty. Two or three small frame houses were carried off on the flood, their occupants having previously escaped.

(From the Paris (Ill.) Times, May 8.)

The recent rains have swollen the streams to a higher point than has been reached before for years. The floods have done immense damage to bridges, fences, &c. We are told that many of the bridges along the line of the Ohio, Illinois and Terre Haute Railroads have been so undermined as to be exceedingly unsafe for the trains to pass over. Intimate and also the "dumpings" on this side have been very much affected by the floods in the Wabash.


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SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11th, 1868.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the UNION LEAGUE HOUSE of PHILADELPHIA will be held at the League House on THURSDAY, the 21st day of May, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed necessary to secure the completion of the building, and for the relief of the Contractors, who are now in a critical position, and unless some action be taken by the capitalists, will be forced to suspend operations, to the serious injury of the stockholders.

GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK MINING COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that an installment of FIFTY CENTS per share is required to be paid on the Capital Stock of the Lucinda Mining Company, on or before the 15th day of May, 1868, at the office of the Company, No. 421 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

By order of the Directors.

W. H. HOOPES, Treasurer.

MANAYUNK MINING COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the MANAYUNK MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 421 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of May, inst., for the election of Directors and Trustees for the ensuing year.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29th, 1868.

W. H. HOOPES, Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the CONSOLIDATED LUTZ MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1868, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1868.

JAMES L. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

FARM, No. 1 WALNUT STREET.

Sale of Valuable Farm Property, May 1st, 1868.

The Sale of Valuable Farm Property, the property of the Metallic Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 WALNUT STREET, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon.

M. H. HOOPMAN, Clerk.

CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR will be held at the office of the Company, No. 232 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., for the election of Directors and any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

April 29, 1868.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

GRAND MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Grand Mining Company of Michigan will be held at the office of the Company, No. 232 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., for the election of Directors and transaction of other business.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1868.

B. A. HOOPES, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the Academy of Music, on MONDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1868.

THOMAS COX, Secretary.

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