A Stone Bowl Full of Gold—Remarkable Discovery.

There has been excitement in Paris during the last few days, created by the sudden reappearance in the world of Paris of the Vicomte de ——, one of the quondam favorites, who had left the city in the greatest condemnation and disgrace some seven years ago, and who returned bronzed and hardened both in mind and person, but yet received among his friends which not they but he declared he had forfeited by his conduct. By the kindness of a relative he was enabled to steam away for New Grenada, where he had been able to improve his situation as clerk to the engineer just then employed in the construction of a line of railway through the country.

In this position he fulfilled his small duties with the most perfect exactitude for more than three years, and at the end of that time, the railway being terminated, was ordered to another duty in another part of the country. The way was over the steepest mountains. He had already got through the greater part of his journey when, one day, overcome by the heat, he laid himself down by the side of a running stream, which refreshed him both by sight and sound, and fell to musing on the hard fate which had torn him from his relatives and friends to wander thus a lonely exile in a foreign land, when his attention was suddenly called from these high flights to a circumstance which was taking place immediately beneath his eye, and which had escaped him while gazing on the heavens.

The phenomenon was this. Some one, whose his head was lying amid the grass and flowers, the running water formed as an eddy, which after turning in a tiny whirlpool, proceeded to fall into a narrow aperture, whence, on examination, he beheld the water issuing from the cair spoken of was plainly visible, and immediately recognized by the aged Polly, who seemed to be deeply affected. This little scene convinced all present of the truthfulness of the claims of Mr. Poughkeepsie herein. Returning home, Alderman Graves laid the matter before the Hon. Hosmer A. Nelson, Secretary of State, and as a preliminary move, and believing that Polly and Albert Watson are the true heirs of Robert Watson, deceased, Judge Nelson has presented a petition to the Surrogate of New York City and County for the purpose of revoking and cancelling the letters testamentary granted to Eunice and Anna Watson."

The Religious Riots in Lancashire.

A Manchester correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Mr. Murphy has invaded the quiet borough of Bury and succeeded in creating disturbances there, much in the same way as he had done previously at Blackburn, Bacup, Todmorden, Dukinfield, Stalybridge and Ashton-under-Lyne. He calls his text the 'Protestant Reformation' and summons himself as an anti-Papacy lecturer. He was accompanied from his lodgings to this text May 7th by some hundreds of his friends, and it is said that as he entered an attempt was made by a multitude to hoot him. This was the signal for a row. A great number of Irish were there, and among them some militiamen on furlough from Ireland. A collision immediately occurred, and an indiscriminate fight led to the interference of the police, a body of whom, armed with staves and swords, charged the combatants. Several people received injuries by blows and cuts. A number of arrests were made, and it was some time before the riot was put an end to. A man named Ashworth, in the employ of Murphy, was arrested for striking several persons with a sword, and for inciting to riot.

"At an earlier hour of the day Murphy had appeared in the police court at Rochdale, where an agent of his had been cited to show cause why some three thousand eight hundred of Murphy's books, described to be of an exceedingly obscene character, should not be destroyed, the books having been seized at the defendant's lodgings. This application is much noed in the instance to incite the zeal and disgust of the more fanatical Protestants against the practices of the Catholics, and as there are always a number of 'the latter' present who are ready to denounce Mr. Murphy's inferences from the book and representations of Romanist doctrines as coarse and scandalous by their co-religionists, Mr. Murphy succeeds in doing exactly what he wishes in making the more ignorant of the two classes by the 'Ars. These books were first produced at Rochdale by two ex-laborers of Mr. Murphy's, and sing to be missionaries deputed to ...ale work by a society in London calling itself the Protestant Electoral Association, one of whom at the last winter assizes at Manchester was committed for a long term of imprisonment for firing a revolver and shooting at a Rochdale policeman. The application for power to destroy the books was made under Lord Campbell's act, and the magistrates, after satisfying themselves of the character of their contents, made an order for their destruction.

FOREIGN.

BRITISH RECOGNITION OF A FOREIGN ARTIST.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the English have a queer way of showing honor to distinguished strangers. Baron Leys, a Belgian painter, to whom the gold medal of the French Exhibition was awarded last year, has this year sent over a magnificent picture of Rubens painting, representing "The Talavani family of Genoa presenting his Chef d'œuvre to the Corporation of the city of Antwerp, 1542"—and was himself present at the exhibition of his picture. He was asked to assign a remote place at the bottom of one of the tables, and on notice of his presence being given, the picture was made by the President in his speech, the 1st of May, rather maliciously, also—for in his discourse he could possibly have been intended towards the distinguished artist, it is only to be hoped that the European reputation which Baron Leys has achieved has not yet reached the ears of our Royal Academicians."

The *Vie Parisienne* gives the praises of the short skirt. "Women will escape by it (the door) if she only then to uncover it.

"Where shall we find the secret thought, the sensation, if I may say so, of a woman? Is it in her eyes, which she knows how to veil by her forehead, where the least contraction is freeblidden? Is it on her cheeks, covered with a triple armor of cold-cream, fard and rice-powder? Is it in the movement of her bosom, in the heat or the exercise of the waltz imitates just as much as inclination and duty? Is it in her forever glowed, and besides occupied with a bouquet, a fan or a handkerchief? No. It is in the foot we must look, to the foot, which receives all the sensations of the sensitive woman and reveals them all again. It is no more able to hide a spontaneous feeling, and a movement of a cat which slows its claws. At a word, at a sonic cock's throwing down, out, in the confusion of this one, at the departure of that one, a treable runs down all the length and curdles the satin; you think of calm water agitated by a storm. It is a symptom, it is an instruction, it is a command."

State School Home for our Colored Soldiers' Orphans.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.—Sir: The Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Committee desire to make known as widely as possible through the Bulletin the following facts: A school home in which all the colored soldiers' and sailors' orphans of Pennsylvania are to be supported and educated by the State, has been purchased by the committee, and Isaac E. Pilot has been selected as its principal. The work has been approved by Hon. Thomas Pattison Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans, and the School Home will be open for the reception of orphans on Monday, June 15.

This School Home, formerly known as "White Hall" or "Bristol College," is situated in Bucks county, on the Delaware, sixteen miles above Philadelphia, and one half mile below Bristol, and one mile from Schenck's station, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. The premises consist of a commodious and substantial building, two hundred and four feet long, three stories and a half acres of ground, extending to the river, the cost of which was $18,000.

The widows of our colored soldiers and sailors have expressed the deep anxiety felt about their children to this institution will please have them in readiness for the 15th inst., and give notice of the fact to Robert R. Corson, Secretary of the Committee, and those who are desirous of making similar applications will please forward their addresses to the same at 711 Sansom street, Philadelphia. A copy of the Committee will then call on them at their homes. In which our part of the State should be sent them in making out their papers, and to conduct the children of all applicants from their homes to the School Home, free of expense.

All newspapers in the State are requested to the orphans of our colored soldiers are requested to publish this notice.

LOUIS WAGNER,
Late Commandant Camp Penn.
Chairman of Committee.
ROBERT R. CORSON, Secretary.

Curious Specimens of Arab Handicraft.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "In the large court of the Museum at South Kensington will shortly be set up a towering structure some forty feet high, a Mohammedan pulpit from a mosque in Cairo. The work consists of a lofty facade composed of a door lateld with ivory, surmounted by a honeycomb or stalactite dome, and supported on each side by a pilaster, above which, in place of a celestial lantern, rises a crown a decorative canopy rich in detail of Saracenic art. The work, with other specimens of Saracenic art purchased for the Museum, formed what is known as the 'Meymar collection.' These relics, when brought to the Park Lands, at once attracted the curiosity of the South Kensington authorities, who decided, and not think, that such Eastern products, the like of which seldom find their way to western Europe, would supply important connecting links in the long historic chain of national art and industry, which is the proposed province of the Brompton Museum to illustrate.

"This Meymar collection was, we believe, first brought under notice by the Rev. Greville Chester, who recommended it to Mr. Cole. It was then examined and reported on by Mr. J. C. Robinson, Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. Reigeald Smart Poole. It is no secret that it is mainly due to the elaborate report of the last gentleman who was selected for this authoritative knowledge of Egypt, modern as well as ancient, that the purchase was made. Mr. Meymar stated that the pulpit had been taken from the Sultan Mosque at Cairo, which was founded between A. D. 1415 and 1435. This assertion is in some measure substantiated by a plate in Coste's work, of well-known repute, on the Arab Mosques of Cairo. The engraving therein published indicates that this 'Cairo' remained entire in use as late as the year 1830. Beyond all question, the work purchased from the Meymar family is the work of the Egyptian Sultan Kaitbey—a cotemporary of Ferdinand and Isabella, who succeeded in Cairo from 1468 to 1495. Thus, even if we admit any minor doubts as to the inner wheerabouts of the pulpit, one thing seems certain, that here exists a work of Saracenic art, executed Saracenic art, authenticated as to date and nation by the name of a well-known Mameloukk Sultan. The state of dilapidation, or what is worse, of reputation, in which the pulpit was found by the time it got to Paris, is worthy of a word in passing; but woodwork, after a lapse of four centuries, is naturally the worse for wear. It is certainly, however, to know that, with the exception of the decorative color, nothing has been absolutely lost which cannot in the student's mind be supplied on the evidence of the parts which still remain.

"The South Kensington pulpit presents a depth rich tone, which in part is due to the dust of ages, in part to coarse restorations, and in part to the fact that the stone remains of that original color which shone in splendid splendor four hundred years ago. It is quite possible that close examination of existing features and surfaces may yet enable those best versed in Arabic or Arabesque decorations to determine how pulpit was painted when first it came from the hands of the Egyptian artificer. Mr. Owen Jones is of opinion that, in the Alhambra at all events, each surface by its first design and position determines its ultimate color, and hence that from analogy be taken as true index to polychromic composition, however complex. However that may be, we trust the authorities at South Kensington will strain from making any conjectural restoration."

Making Ice by Steam.

(From the New Orleans Republican, May 31.)

Creole ice has never figured extensively as an article of commerce either here or elsewhere. It is yet within the recollection of some of our elders etc. ...ves that ice of any kind was regarded as injurious to health, and it is even charged upon some physicians of a very old, school that they gravely condemned a whole cargo that had been brought out from Boston (one of the ice shipments), and caused it to be thrown into the river. They cried, of course, as regard ann other ice. Since then the New Orleans world has grown wiser. Nearly all the family now use ice freely in fabric cases, and with the happiest results.

We pay, not unwillingly, it is to be hoped, a large ice annually to the Boston ice company, for the grateful commodity wherewith our Mississippi river water is clarified, and that from the cistern made more palatable. The article is in constant demand throughout the year, subject to some fluctuations on account of the weather. All our people who can afford it, accept a wonderful inhabitants who live below Esplanade street, use ice every day during the hot weather. The trade has, therefore, grown into one of importance and excellence. And recently invective science has been applied to for the purpose of supplying the demand. The Louisiana Ice Company has been formed, by which blocks of ice a foot and a half long, about twelve inches broad, and two and a half inches thick, are made from Mississippi water. We visited the agency employed in this work. Yesterday was appointed for the opening ceremonies in the factory on Tchoupitoulas street, above the stockyards. A large number of visitors was present, some of whom feel a lively interest in the success of the enterprise calculated to promote the material wealth of the city. The secretary, superintendent, and directors were very polite to the visitors, but were really so much occupied in attending to each other that guests as anxious to see the great ice making machinery too met in goblets of champagne that we had to postpone a critical examination of the details of making it. The blocks appear to be lighter than ice frozen in the lake. Blocks can be made two and a half feet in dimensions each way. Such a block was exhibited in New York. But with the assurance that good ice in liberal quantity can be made by the Louisiana process, we hope to be spared of the manner of making it until a more leisurely examination.

A Clergyman's Cat in Church on Accession Day—A Young Lady in a Frenzied Condition.

From the Belfast (New York) Courier.

A rather laughable incident occurred in this city yesterday morning, the particular locality of which, or its name, we suppose, out of pity for the feelings of a certain young lady who was forced to take a prominent part in the affair. The congregation having assembled for Ascension services, the organist took her seat and commenced to play. When suddenly the audience were startled by unearthly yells from the vicinity of the organ, and evidently emanating from the lungs of Mr. Thomas Cat. The young lady at the instrument, as may be expected, was also some what surprised at the accompaniment to the organ music, but at once realized the fact that some irreligious cat had, contrary to all known precedents, taken possession of the inside of the organ. After the first outbreak of passion from Mr. Cat, his outcries were not sufficiently loud to be heard except by parties who were sitting near the organ, and the musical part was got through with, and the minister commenced his sermon. While the sermon was in progress, the choir, led by their brave organist, attempted to relieve his anguish, but were unable to do so. They were in a quandary—they knew it would cost soon be necessary to again use the organ, and they wished to avoid the former accompaniment. At last the moment of action arrived, and the organist, spitting her fingers to the keys, and the choir-singers were again startled by the yells of that contrary Thomas Cat. The mortified young lady could not, however, cease playing, and she determined upon a *coup-d'etat*—which was to drown, if possible, the cat's music with music from the organ, and, with this object in view, she began to finger the keys in earnest, and with a will. Fortunately, at this point his catship fell from the organ to the floor in an insensible condition, and, after lying there a short time, jumped up and ran off.

The irreligious animal proved to be the minister's cat, which had followed him to church the previous evening, and had watched from the organ. The incident will no doubt furnish the choir of that church with many, a hearty laugh in the future.

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