Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher. 102 . 19

VOLUME XXII.-NO. 92.

PHILADELPHIA. MONDAY, JULY 27, 1868.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION, FROMEWORK, CASPER SOUDER, JR. FL. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FL. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 13 cents per week, payable to the cartiers, or \$8 per annum.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Philadelphia,

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INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20405

MARRIED. BUSHINETL - GROVES. - At Oil City, on Thursday July Zd, by the Rey. W. S. McFetridge, Thomas C. Bush-nell, of Philadelphis, to Mary L. Groves, of Oil City.

DIED.

BROWN.-On the 26th inst., at her residence on School ouro Lanc, Elizabeth Stewardson Brown, wife of Jere-

infant daugner of Edward and Edward and Jonether MeVE.GH.—At Elwyn, near Burlington, N. J., John Whitman infant son of H. T. and Eliza A. MeVelgh, aced about (fight months. Hillic WAY.—On the 25th inst., Mrs Ann P., widow of the late thomas F. Hidgway, in the 55th year of her ase. The relatives and irlends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the luneral, from her late residence, No. 101 Morgan street, on Tuceday alternoon, 25th inst., at 3 of lark.

daughter of John B. and Galife Smith, aged 10 months and 10 daughter of John B. and Galife Smith, aged 10 months and 20 Th relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her perents. Cluton attend, from the months of the taxion of the second second second second second taxion of the second second second second second ray. Edward Taylor, in his 77th year life relatives and friends and those of the family are in-writed to attend his fuperal, without further notice, to the second day, 25th inst. Allo, at Friends' Meeting House, in Bur-lington, at 11 octock A. M., where the interment will take place. The fineral will propeed to Burlington by the railored line leaving Walnut street whart, Philadel-phia, at 10 o'clock A. M.

COLGATE & CO.'S Aromatic Vegetable Sonp, combined with Glycerine, is recommended for sudics and Infants. b) w fm th

BLACK LIAMA LACE POINTS, S7 TO 8100. WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS, WHITE BIETLAND DO. WHITE BAREGE DO. WHITE BAREGE DO. WHITE GRAPE MARETZ. EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sta.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. TOT HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ABSOCI-

ATION. 1210 CHESTNUT STREET. Revular Monthly Meeting on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Addresses by the returned delegates from the recent In-ternational Convention at Detroit. The public are invited. jy25-2ts

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

There is, certainly, nothing like them, or at all equal to them, in any other capital either in Eu rope or America. They consist now of fourteen immense pavilions, covering I know not how many acres of ground, and having cost I know not how much money. Begun in the first or se cond year of the Empire, they have only just reached completion, and must ever be reckoned as at once the most stupendous and the most useful of all Baron Haussmann's vast undertakings. Almost the entire provisioning of the French Metropolis is first concentrated hereand then radiates off and permeates through all tropolis of excitement. the arteries and thoroughfares of the town, to furnish smaller markets, stores and private individuals. It is intended eventually that all supplies shall reach this prodigious general Dépôt,

without ever passing through the streets. They will first be brought as far as the circular railroad, which now runs all round Paris and connects all the railway stations with each other. This will convey them to the point where it passes nearest to the central markets, which happens to be the Strasburg station, where a short underground line will pour them into the Halles; thus releving the crowded streets of an immense amount of traffic. Underneath the Halles are vaults or caverns of enormous extent (to be mentioned again presently), into which descend all refuse matter, which sgain, in its turn, is conveyed thence underground by tramways to the Seine, and carried off in barges. Such is the magnificent plan of provisioning all Paris and carrying off the reface, without either one or the other

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, THUSDAY, July 14th, 1868.—The Central Markets, or *Halles*, as they are called (from the

Latin word, aulae, Halls), of Paris, are one of the

wonders of this city, not to say of the world.

appearing above ground within the precincts of the city. Well, we have been within an ace of losing this splendid public monument, just as it approached its full completion. You may imagine the sensation which has been created by the bare idea of such a catastrophe. Nor will your surprise be small when I say how this event had so nearly happened. The entire markets are constructed of glass and iron, being in fact fourteen crystal palaces, and the whole stand upon arches of colid masonry. How then, you may well ask, could such a structure burn; and what element does it offer to the action of fire? The ques tion is natural; and yet it is fire which has so nearly robbed Paris of her unmatched markets. The prodigious vaults underneath, which I have already mentioned, are divided among the different occupants above, and used by them for dressing, preparing, and stowing away masses of merchandise of every description: much of which, such as butter for instance is of a highly inflamnable nature. Then besides there are the gas pipes and reservoirs for lighting all these underground galleries. It was in the butter Pavilion (where butter is sold wholesalo ov auction) that the fire broke out ; in the vaults underneath, that is, where tons of the material are stored away. Some straw, it is said, took fire. used for eggs, which are also kept there. The

ankles, and Parislan boots, with tassels and pointed heels. As in her own country she never wore anything but the lightest description of attire, and went barefooted, like the rest of her subjects, it is not surprising that she feels somewhat embarassed by her present tollette. Her suite consists of her son-in-law, a tall youth of twenty, a cook armed with a sabre, for the destruction of fowls, and a maid of all work, who looks as if she had been cut out of an Etruscan vase. The latter person age sleeps at the foot of the Queen's bed, and the cook at that of the Prince. They are lodged in the Hotel du Louvre, and must find some differ ence between their present apartments and the "royal palace" at Mobély, which is said to be composed of a "row of stakes planted in the ground and supporting a large wooden cabin, to which a ladder serves for a staircase." Vive la Reine! She will doubtless make a sensation in this me-

During the stay of the Emperor at Plombières the Empress and Prince Imperial will reside at St. Cloud, for which place they will leave Fontainbleau on the 19th inst.

The Princess Anna Murat, a name well known in the United States, and who married the Duke de Mouchy, has just given birth to a daughter. The weather continues magnificent, and the prospect for the crops is of the most cheering description.

SHORT NOTES BY A SUMMER TOUR**цвт.**

NO. III.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin." the Theatre Imperial de l'Opera Com-ique-Les Dragons des Villars--Le Chalet--La Dame Blanche-High Mass at St. Roch. PARIS, July 11, 1868,-You find these cursory

notes all musical, dear BULLETIN, for I heartily despise a stereotyped reiteration of the glittering olendors of the Rue de Rivoli, or of the ten thousand attractions of the Boulevard des Italiens. What American of repute has failed to write of the art treasures within the Louvre, or to discourse of the magnificence of Napoleon's Sarcophague and its surroundings! Who has not pen. ned the historical mementos of Pére la Chaise and lapsed into a dolorous strain in portraying the insignificance of Marshal Ney's resting place! And as to the Champs Elysées, every child in America has conned its fairy-like beauties and countless devices for pleasure, in Jacob Abbott's 'Rolla" series.

What a volume might be written of the Paradisaic beauty of the Jardia d'Acclimatation, if Agassiz lent his pen to the task! Who but he could satisfactorily enumerate the vast array of foreign animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, trees and plants that find a new home within the romantic croves, lakes, lawns and grottos, for purposes of propagation and acclimation? Ne sutor ultra crepidam, &c.--so I fashion these notes upon the gamut.

The Grande Opera is still open, despite the ange of the thermometer (93 Fahrenheit to-day) and the absence of the Court at Biarritz. They have disemboweled Felicien David's Herculanum from the dust of ages-a mystical, dreamy composition as dry as the desert of Sahara. Hotter than its sands, too, is the temperature within dames spread like lightning, being soon the Rue Lepelletier, the temporary locale

sists of pantaloons of oriental stuff, tight at the | Anish of its execution were beyond all praise. Its production in America would well repay Bateman and the company now doing the Grand Duchesse and La Belle Hélène.' Apropos' of the former, Mr. Henry Drayton, whose parlor operas yon will remember, has been playing "General Boum" with great applause, at the Olympic, in London, where an English company, headed by Mrs. Howard Paul, is doing the popular offshoot of Offenbach's genius.

There is a vast amount of curbstone opera here in Paris. You see the olive-tinted Italian with his organ and monkey, or mayhap even a cage of trained canaries, white mice, and cats, almost anywhere off the Boulevards. I have heard some of Verdi's finest gems ground out with surpassing sweetness from instruments comprising three or more stops. Only the other, evening I stood in the Rue St. Denis for many minutes, my heart beating in unison with the "La mia letizia" of the Lombardi, as evoked from a melodia stop of ravishing purity. That swarthy man in the faded blouse fulfils his destiny. He interprets the emanations of the best masters to a lower million whose condition in life debars them from the plush cushions and gilded tiers of the Rue Lepel letier. Who shall aver that many a little heart within the gaping, tattered and dirty crowd of surrounding children is not equally touched-and radually refined—by the labors of the curbstone opera interpreter, with the lobby lounger and gay habitud of the palatial opera house? And, if the despised organ cause yon begrimed artisan beneath the low, unhealthy looking doorway to forget for the nonce the trials of an overworked life and a beggar's pittance, is not the career of the wandering Italian tinged with some rays beneficence? Or who shall guaranty that the little redhaired urchin whose fixed gaze and intense expression of delight seem altogether bent upon the organ, while his companions tease the monkey into chattering rage, may not be drinking in impressions that may germinate in a future career of musical eminence? Let no man despise the curbstone opera, so long as it exhibits a pure and classic repertoire; but, dear reader, when one of its artists vitlates the inherent good taste of the public by recklessly grinding "Champagne Charlie" or anything of that

awful. SUNDAY, July 12th .-- I have just returned from the Church of St. Roch, a large, unsightly edifice in the Rue St. Honore, from the front steps of which Napoleon swept from the streets the sections who had risen against the Convention on the 14th Vendemiaire. The Church contains some noble monuments to departed Abbés, as well as superb paintings--among the latter one by Ary Scheffer, in the choir. It was my good fortune to hear a mass of Haydn executed with rare effect within St. Roch, by a powerful double choir of men and boya accompanied by two organs (one in the inner sanctuary-the second at an altitude of sixty feet from the ground floor,) besides a well drilled orchestra. Edward Battiste, whose charming voluntaries are widely known in the States, had charge of the larger instrument, (although this is not his fixed situation,) and a Mons. D'Angloux manipulated the smaller. The former organist exeented an intermezzo during the service, which though not strictly within the legitimate school, shall ever live in my memory as the most exquisite musical appeal to the senses it has ever been my good fortune to hear. A suite of variations on an original theme, for the left hand, and executed through every variety of stop combinations, alone proved him a master of his instrument and he improvised an entree de procession of the most imposing character. One of the notable features of this service, moreover, consisted in a soprano solo, vocalized by a boy of thirteen or thereabout, with a purity o intonation, lusciousness of voice, and of execution that flexibility would urge Master Richard Coker to look well to his laurels; also, a noble barytone solo, by some man who has well mastered the art of vocalization The antiphonal effect of the double choir and two organs, with full orchestra at intervals, was indescribably fine-the rich volume of sounds seeming to float in graceful waves through the high-arched aisles, and anon filling the central nave with resistless and unbroken, allpervading harmonic progressions. I heard nothing in London equal to this. Indeed, the vocal music at Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and at the Temple Church, (where the cathedral service is much vaunted,) were very far inferior to those heard on each Sabbath at St. Stephen's, at St. Mark's, or at any

enrolments have been taking place and continue this not for us to say who are the enrollers and who the enrolled. We only warn the King's government of one thing—that it ought to be watchful if it does not when to be led into error." The France Roman works at the suburban camp will be of a formidable character, and the royolu-tionists, it is supposed, contemplate their de-struction when in an unfinished condition, know-ing that if completed they will be at once occu-pied by a considerable Papal army, recruited for the most part in the other Catholic countries of Europe.

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the most part in the other Catholic countries of Europe. As if to show a state of incipient preparation for war the Pontifical military almanac has been distributed to the Diplomatic Body at Rome. It sets forth that in the Papal army there are 8 generals, 24 chaplains, and 704 officers, thus di-vided as to nationality: 464 Italians, 129 French, 59 Swiss, 19 Germans, 20 Belgians, 9 Dutchmen and 4 English.

BY MAIL. ROME.

The Rome correspondence of the Pall Mall Ga-ette, July 6th, has the following: The Romans have commemorated the anniver-

The Romans have commemorated the anniver-sary of the battle of Sadowa by presenting to Ba-ron d'Araim, the Prussian Minister, an address for transmission to the King of Prussia: Sing—The anniversary of a victory which in-augurated the political resurrection of Germany, and which was a cause of aggrandisement to the kingdom of Italy, is halled, O Sire, with sincere joy by the Romans. On this day, which marks cternally in history the most signal triumph, and which will associate your name with that of the great Frederick, we forget for an instant our own pultable condition in order to send a joyons pluable condition in order to send a joyons acclamation to your Majesty. On this day, too, the most ardent wish of the Roman people is that under your wise direction the noble German fatherland may fully attain the object of its effatherland may fully attain the object of its ef-forts, and arrive at that true greatness which can view without envy the development of other nations, and offer it no hindrance. We hope this august Germany will not forget the sympathy of the Romans, and the wishes they constantly form for her prosperity, and that the consolidation of her power will be fruitful also to ourselves of such happy results as followed the memorable victory of your valiant army, the principal causa victory of your valiant army, the principal cause of the liberation of several Italian provinces. May God long preserve your Majesty for the glory of your dynasty, the welfare of Germany, and the admiration of Europe.—THE ROMANS.

and the admiration of Europe.—THE KOMANS. Rome, July 3, 1868. St. Peter's was the scene of a curious ceremony on the occasion of the publication of the bull convoking the Ecumencial Council for the 8th of Described 1960. ilk, help to stone him to death. It is perfectly December, 1869. This was accomplished to the sound of trampets by a protonotary, who mounted a pulpit in the atrium, while the college of apos-tolic protonotaries sat on benches below. The apostolic ushers afterwards posted two copies of the built on the columns of the vestibule, and then the bull on the columns of the vestibule, and then proceeded to perform the same ceremony at St. Mary Maggiore, St. John Lateran, the Curia_in nocenziana, and the palace of the Apostolic Chan-cery. The Pope Intends to institute a great jubilee, or Anno Santo, for 1870, which will shortly be published with the same forms. After the pro-mulgation of the Bull of Convocation the Pope solemnized a pontifical high mass at the great altar of St. Peter's. The sanctuary was thronged with ecclesiastics, cardinals, bishops, and every grade of prelate and priest, in all their variety of vestment, while the Neapolitan princes, the foreign ambassadors, and the high officials of the foreign ambassadors, and the high officials of the State and the army displayed the same pomp in the galleries. The congregation was very large, and, for a wonder, included as many Ro-mans as foreigners. After the last gospel the Bishop of Balestrini published a plenary indulgence for all present, which may explain the un-usual attendance of Romans. The ceremony was followed by the presentation of the Presbit rium, or aims of twenty-five pieces of gold of previous reigns, which Cardinal Mattei, dean of the Sacred College, handed to the Pope from the chapter of St. Peter "pro missa bene cantata." Names of the Arrested Generals. A Madrid despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette of the 9th says: The following is a correct list of the generals

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIFTH EDITION 4:00 O'Olook. BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

By the Atlantic Cable,

LONDON, July 27 .- A despatch has been re ceived by the Government that the British gun-5 boat Pandora, of the African squadron, had landed some men at a Portuguese colonial sta-tion on the coast of Guinea, and had taken possession of the place by force of arms.

Few particulars of the outrage, are known, bu it is asserted that the Portuguese guard was disarmed and made prisoners, and that the flag o Portugal was hauled down, and the British colors substituted.com/

The Portuguese government has despatched two men-of-war to the scene of the outrage. LONDON, July 27 .- Lord Cranworth, once Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, died to-day.

Fenian Congress in Buffale.

[From the Buffalo Courier, July 2.] As we intimated a few days ago, an important neeting of the Senate of the Fonian Brotherhood meeting of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood has been in session this week in our city.—The Congress began its recent session on Tnesday last, at the Fenian headquarters, Pearl Street, and closed its meeting last evening. There were present, besides Gen. John O'Nelll, President, and Jas. Gibbons, of Philadelphia, Vice-Presi-dent of the Brotherhood, the following gen-tlemen composing the Senate of the or-der: P. J. Mechan, Editor of the Irisk Americ and Day LW Bitzgrand of Chaptanti, Lohn der: P. J. Mechan, Editor of the Irish Ameri-can; Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati; John Carleton, of New Jersey; Michael Finnegan, of Michigan; Peter Cunningham, Utica, N. Y.; E. L. Carey, oi New York; William Fleming, of Troy; J. C. O'Brien, Rochester; F. P. Gallagher, Bufalo; T.-J. Quiun; Albany; Thomas Layan; Cleveland, Ohio; P. Bannon, Louisville, Ky.; P. W. Duun, Peoria, Ill. Among the gentlemen present, not members of the Senate, were D. O'Sullivan, of New York; Secretary of Civil Affairs; Dr. Don-nelly. of Pitteburg; and Messra. Finnarty. Brennelly, of Pittsburg; and Messrs. Finnarty, Bren-nan, McWilliams, Raferty, Keating, and others of prominence in the Fenian organization.

At this Congress affairs of the greatest impor-tance to the Brotherhood have been discussed and settled. The communicativeness which formerly settled. The communicativeness which formerly prevailed among those high in authority in the organization, no longer enables us to spread be-fore our readers a record of the proceedings, but we are empowered to say that something or other of great moment has been determined upon, and Canada, and the British Empire generally, will see what they will see before long.

FACTS AND FANCLES.

-Sophocles is revived in drama in Paris. -Wade Hampton is to become the editor of a paper in Columbia, S. C. 12 20

-A man's foot is like a barn when there's a corn bin there.

-It has been asked, when the rain falls, does it ever get up? Of course it does—in dew-time---Under the Darwinian "development" theory s it possible for a bay horse to become a sea orsei

---The Haymarket Theatre, London, advertises, the "last appearance of Mrs. Scott-Siddons, prior to her departure for America."

-Our Irish fellow-citizens now claim that the defunct Indian Chief "Hole-in-the-Day" was of Celtic extraction, and that his true name was O'Halliday.

-The Empress Eugénie, if the reports of the French Jenkinses are reliable, has still the Europe. It measures forty-four centimetres. -Ivan Tourgueneff, the greatest Russian nov-elist of our time, has not been in his native country for twenty years past, but lives in a palatial villa, near Baden-Baden. He now writes most of his books in French. -The ex-Elector of Hesse has become so cross and disagreeable that his whole family has left him, and rumors are in circulation that he has gone mad. He lives all alone at the huge palace of Horschowitz. -Shief Yoostice Shase. Ven I tinks vat now I is, And vat I used to vas, I tink I trowed myself away

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THUESDAY. September 0. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9). or on TUESDAY. July 23, the day

perfore the Annual Commencement. For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty

EASTON, Pa., July, 1968. jy14 t JIII H

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD COM PANY. PHILADELFILA, May 18th, 1858. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.-In pursuance of reso-futions adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated Meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stock-Dolders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under such rules as may be prescribed therefore, for Twanty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stind registered on the books of the Company, May 20th, 1653. Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to sub-scribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an addi-itional Share. Subscriptions to the new Stock will beres size on and after May 20th, 1653, and the privilege subscribing "will cease on the Stock day of July, 1653. It. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the fold day of July, 1653. 2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1863.

scember, 1863. 3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of

3d. Twenty live Fer Cent. on or before the Lin day of 4th. Twenty-live Fer Cent. on or before the lift day of 9 December, 1863, or if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up it fold at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up shall be entitled to a pro rate dividend that may be de-clared on full shares. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

THOMAS T. FIRTH. Treasure my14-tjy805rp

Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 237 SOUTH FOURTH TREET.

COMPARE, OFFICE NO. 217 BOUTH FOURTH GTREET. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTIVE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:-The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$\$\company\$ offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$\$\company\$ offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$\$\company\$ offer the lat day of October next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing \$\$T per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, baving 25 years to run. The bonds not surrendered on or before the lst of Octo-per next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my24 to cit 8, BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Their tenor. In yarts octi b. Dishir Ordy, Areasateli. LIFE INSURANCE. - THE HAND.IN.HAND Mutual Life Insurance Company wishes to obtain a number of good Agents to canvass for Life Insurance. The wold qualified men very favorable terms will be allowed. Apply at No.113 South Fourth street. jy24f m w-6t rp*

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,-Medical Preatmen ; and imedicines furnished gratuitously to the

paper, &c., bought by	PAMPHLETS, WASTE E. HUNTER, No. 618 Jayne street

The Crew of the Ram Stonewall at Home.

[From the Washington Star, July 25.] From some of the crew of the ram Stonewall, who have returned to their homes in this city, we who have returned to their homes in this city, we learn that they were all discharged at Yokohama, Japan, June 2, except Samuel B. Ellis (son of Jonas Ellis, Esc., of this city), who still remains on board as engineer. Captain Brown is still in command, and had a crew of ten men detailed from the steam sloop Monocacy to keep the ship in order. Many of the crew de-tormined to remain in Yokohama, and some of them have already opened restaurants, bar-ber shops, &c., which are mostly patronized by the foreigners, as there is always a great deal of shipping in the harbor. The crew, when dis-charged, were paid off in Mexican dollars, which they converted into bills of exchange on Lon-don. Besides, they were allowed forty-five days' extra pay, and given free passages home—cabin passage to the officers and steerage passage to the officers and steerage passage to fit American Minister, who awaits the issue now pending between the rival factions of the Japan-ese Government.

-An old painting, which an American to st at Pisa purchased, a few days ago, for a new scudi, turns ont to be one of Pietro Perugino's masterpieces, which was supposed to have been destroyed at a conflagration in the sixteenth century. It is worth at least a thousand times as ynuch as the American tourist paid for it.

fed with melting grease; and you may imagine the furnace "seven times heated" which soon glowed in those subterranean regions. The play of thirteen fire engines seemed at first to produce no effect upon it. The hour was late, near 10 P. M., and fortunately few people were in the vaults. The French sapeurs-pompiers seem to have exerted themselves to the utmost extent to subdue the flames, and about midnight began to be successful. But the intensity of the confined and concentrated heat was such, that i proved at last too much for the masonry, strong as the latter was. The solid arches gave way sud denly in more places than one, and an officer o the fire brigade was actually precipitated into the fiery gulph below. A courageous comrade rushed after and succeeded in drawing him out but so dreadfully scorched, or rather toasted, that his life is despaired of. Happily it is the only fatal incident which occurred, though half a ozen other firemen are seriously if not dangerous vinjured. The fire was at last subdued: but the loss is great, greater perhaps than can yet be calculated. It is stated that 300,000 francs worth of merchandise has been consumed; and that the repairs will cost the city 600,000 francs. But the latter item must depend entirely upon the injury done to the foundations by the falling in of the vaults, and upon the necessity which that may involve of reconstructing the entire Paviion at the cost, probably, of at least a million. The Prefect of Police and the Prefect of Paris were both early on the ground, and it was reported at one moment that the Emperor was there also. The excitement spread throughout the whole city, for it was reported, of course, that the entire Halles, with all their merchandise, had been consumed; and that, besides the pecuniary loss to the municipality, the inhabitants were about to be deprived of their daily supplies. But we are quites pour la peur, and the catastrophe,

as you may perceive, might have been far worse. The subject is in everybody's month. To the above public emotion has been added a

cally cruel case of private sorrow. The amiable Prince de Beauvau, well known in American circles, was stepping out of his carriage at the door of the Jockey Club, of which he is a distinguished member and patron, when his coat caught at something; an explosion was heard, the Prince fell to the ground, and in less than two minutes he was dead. He had placed a revolver imprudently in his breast pocket, and literally shot himself through the heart.

Another sovereign arrived here a few days ago, on a visit to the Emperor, in the person of Her Majesty Fatouma Djoubé, Queen of Mobély, a little island in the Indian Ocean, not far from Madagascar. She has come to ask assistance for her husband, who was dethroned and imprisoned some time since, and whom she naturally wishes to put in statu quo. As Marshal Niel, the Minister of War, is said to have '800,000 soldiers wel equipped for any emergency, who are not likely just now to have anything particular to do in Europe, he may be gallant enough to give her the requisite aid. Her journey is said to have been instigated by a religious society protected by the King, her husband, and for which his restoration is all important. The priests have been more successfu in teaching her French than in converting her to Christianity. She is small and mignonne in person, with yellow skin, eyes that are at once "very black, very lively and very soft," a small month and very white teeth. Her hair, which is said to be straight, is (suspiciously) concealed beneath a thick yeil and a diadem of gold; her dress con-

of the Grande Opera until its eventual transferment to the palatial marble structure now rapidly adorning the Boulevard des Capucines. I must contess to a far greater degree of comfort in the Opera Comique, facing the short Rne de Boieldicu, where, furthermore, the light works of the modern and ancient French school are nightly given by a first-class stock company in a manner that leaves nothing to be wished for. Here is a superbly drilled orchestra of 50 or upward performers-evidently musicians of longtime connection with the establishment, and led with consummate ability by Mons. Offenbach, who dashes off a new opera once in thirty days, and whose fame is by no means limited to the Grande Duchesse. It was worth a trip across the treacherous/ Atlantic to hear the overture to La Dame Blanche waved from his magic baton last night. There was an astounding unity of sentiment and action in every measure of the fine old composition, which well merited the tremendous plaudits that followed. The opera was magnificently put upon the stage, with a richness of costume, artistic splendor of mise en scene and carefulness of detail such as I have rarely seen equalled, while the singers, whose names are unknown in America, together with the large and efficient chorus, constituted an ensemble of well nigh perfection. Altogether, the performance more than equalled those at the more pretentious establishment hard by, where a star or two shines out resplendently from an opaque mass of wretched material. That fine, robust, martial aria "Ah quel plaisir d'etre soldat," was given with an unusual ardor, such as caused the auditorium to ring again, by an extraordinarily handsome and richly costumed artist, whose name I cannot recall at this writing. Prior to La Dame Blanche, an operetta in one

act by Adolph Adam claimed the attention of the vast audience; a foolish, light trifle called Le Chalet. and very much inferior to the ever popular Postilion of Lonjumeau. It contained but few strains that could be carried away and cherished by the habitue.

The entr'actes at the French Opera are unusually long. With the descent of the curtain a terrifle rush for the adjoining cafes obtains, and the garcons lose their wits in frantic efforts to supply the demands of those whom the high temperature of the opera house has dried to exhaustioncalled for some Bière de Strasbourg last night n front of a palatial establishment on the Boulevard des Italiens, "Oui! oui!" was the response. and garcon made a plunge into the surging crowd with the politest intention to gratify my demand. But the worried and tired attendant was pulled to the right and left by mingled cries of "Demi-tasse de café avec Cognac!" "Bière! Glace, Garcon, Glace!" and so on; and my chance seemed hopeless. Afterwards another dashing garcon plumped a glass of Bière de Strasbourg intended for some other panting individual pefore me; and having demolished the plebiean draught, I lost fifteen minutes from La Dame Blanche by an honest persistence to pay some waiter whom I could not catch.

I heard a very pretty opera by Maillart. entitled 'Les Dragons de Villars," at this theatre, the night before. It was only known to me prior to that by an extremely pleasing value of the same name, arranged for the plano by François Burgmüller. There was a sprightliness and freshness permeating the entire play that proved its composer to be a man of no ordinary musical attainments. So, too, the story had its pleasing points, and the grace, piquancy and

of the Catholic churches in Philadelphia. Here in Paris the various places of worship. and the hours of service, are announced in the morning papers amid the programmes of the theatres : as Cirque de l'Imperatrice, Champs Elysées, Gaité, Odeon, Notre Dame, Ambigu, L'Eglise de St. Roch. Strange combination for American eyes! В.

> BY CABLE. ROME.

Attempt to Blow up the New Papal Camp—A Revolutionary Movement Against the Temporal Power Anti-cipated—Precautions of the Ponti-fical Authorities.

fical Authorities. LONDON, July 26, Evening.—Telegrams re-ceived from Rome announce the important in-telligence that the Papal police have just dis-covered a mine which had been hollowed out and charged so as to blow up, when exploded, the new and extensive fortifications which are being constructed on Mount Aventine under the direction of French and Roman engineers. Two of the sentinels on duty near the works were assaulted and wounded a few nights since. It was feared that the Roman reactionaries or Garibaldians, or both, contemplate a serious movement in or near the Eternal City at no distant day. Near the location of the mine, and in the neighborhood of the camp on the Mount, the police found and took possession of a number of red and black shirts. The Garibaldians have pretty gene-rally substituted a black shirt, inscribed with the letters "V. M.," or "Vengeance for Mentana," embroidered in white on the breast, for the historic red tunic worn so per-sistently by their well known veteran leader. The simultaneous occurrence of these suspicions events has excited the Pontifical authorities to contemplate a serious movement in or near the events has excited the Pontifical authorities to unusual vigilance. The licenses have been with-drawn from all the wine shops situated in the Roman Campagna, and every place of seeming congregation for the radicals is closely watched See Papel government has been considerably sturbed lately by statements of a renewal and subscription of clandestine revolutionary intrigues distinguished the temporal authority of the Pope, and their officers call attention to the fact that a Genoa journal, the *Dovere*, published the follow-tor note from Genthaldi a short time since

ing note from Garibaldi a short time aince. DEAR ROVAGGI-I hope to go to Rome with you, but I fear it will be very late if the pricats' shops are not closed in the rest of Italy. Yours, G. GARIBALDI. The Gazettea d'Italia, at about the same

period, printed the following :-" Revolutionary

arrested who are supposed to have been implica-ted in the conspiracy.--General Serrano, Duc de la Terre; General Dulce, Marquis de Castell Florite; Géneral Za-vala, Marquis de Tierra-Bullones; General Cor-dova, Marquis de Menvigorria, the Captain Gen-crabin-Chief of the Army and three other eral-in-Chief of the Army, and three other lieutenant-generals-Marshal Serran y Bedoya, and Brigadier Setona. At the same time these arrests were made Lieutenant-General Rafael Echargne was ar

rested at Barcelona, where he was staying with his family, and Marshal Caballero de Brodas at Zamora. In the evening the Duc de la Torre, accompanied by his cousin, M. Lopez Dominique, who goes to Orotava, left for Cadiz, on their way for the Canary Islands. General Dulce, who proceeds to Teneriffe, and General Serrar y Be doys, who will reside at Palermo, also left for Cadiz. A few friends of the exiles were allowed left for to say farewell to them at the rallway station. General Zevala proceeds to Lugo, Brigadier Se-tona to Ibuza, and Generals Echargne and Caballero de Brodas are about to be sent to the Ba learic Islands. The London Times remarks that the treatment

to which the Duke of Montpensier has been sub-jected can hardly pass off as a commonplace event even in Spain. It would be useless to refer event even in Spain. It would be useless to refer to the duke's character, to his prudent, loyal, conciliatory conduct during his twenty years' residence in Spain. Had he, at any time between his marriage and his expulsion, been willing to cast in his lot with revolutionists or conspirators, he would not have been at a loss for opportu-nities better than the present. There is little chance, however, of the duke's guilt or innocence ever being brought to the test of evidence. It is not in her sister or her sister's husband that the Queen of Spain should appre-hend her real dangers. In the judgment of a large party of the Progresistas the whole Bour-bon dynasty is doomed, nor could all the popu-larity of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier reconcile the Spaniards to the substitution of a younger in the place of the elder branch. At the very moment that Queen Isabella is driving her popular sister from the territories she identifies herself with all that is most blindly, irreclaima-

bly backward and tyrannical. The London Star finds no evidence that the Orleans princes who advised the remonstrance to Queen Isabella wished to do more than to save their family from becoming more than ever the opprobrium cf Europe, and sinking once again beneath wantonly incurred disgraces. But when the Queen almost drove her sister from her pre-sence, when the Montpensiers became avowed objects of Gonžales Brayo's malignant watchful-ness, it is hardly to be believed that the old dreams of Louis Philippe did not loom large in the vision of his family.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon on Political Assassination. The Nord, of July 14th, contains the following letter, dated Paris, July 12th: "At Fontainebicau, a few days ago, the con-versation turned upon the tragical end of Prince Michael of Servia, and the manifestors of Felix Pyst, inciting to the assassination of the Empe-ror. The fear was expressed less such detestable examples and such odious excitations should oc-casion some fresh attempt against the head of the State. The Emperor heid the contrary opinion; and as every look turned toward him seemed to and as every look turned toward him seemed to claim the secret of his confidence, he spoke in these torms, which we have been able to obtain, and which we endeavor to reproduce with the utmost

which we endeavor to reproduce with the atmost possible exactness: "In the position I occupy, life has only one attraction, that of being useful to the prosperity and grandeur of France. As long as I live I shall pursue no other subject, and Providence, which [Continued on the Last page.]

Mitout sufficient cause.

-The Emperor of Russia pledged the seven million dollars, which the United States were to pay him, as security to a Hamburg banking-bouse, of which he borrowed ten million silver

rubles. -Some of the old aristocratic families in that but for what little rent Venice are so poor that but for what little rent they get from tourists, for their dilapidated palaces, they would actually have to go to the poor-house

—An Austrian lady has perfected Faber's so-called speaking-machine, and is creating a sonsa-tion by exhibiting it in the cities of Hungary. The machine pronounces a number of words, for instance, Garibaldi, Caprera, America, Vlenna, &c., with great distinctness.

...In the contract between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Belgium, concerning the fortune of Maximilian and Carlotta, it is expressly stipulated that the latter, if she should recover the full use of her mental faculties, shall never return to the Court of Vienna.

-The French Government has been presented -The French Government has been presented with a piece of land on the Mount of Olives, where, according to tradition, the Saviour taught the Lord's Prayer to his disciples. The giver is the pious and patriotic Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne.

-When the Viceroy of Egypt, who is now at Ems, took a walk at dusk on the first day after his arrival at that German watering-place, he had a collision with a drunken Englishman, who called him a "d--d Arab" and slapped his face, be-fore the police and the bystanders were able to interfere.

M'lle Schneider, it is said now, will probably come to the United States despite her former refusal. Half a dozen *impressarii* have assured her that her triumphs in France and England would be feeble and tame when compared with those which were in store for her in the United States.

deserted disciples to have been well founded

-Some of the Italian journals state that Father Secci, the constructor of the great astronomical clock so much remarked at the Universal Exhibilighter, stronger and more economical than steam. They add that the learned Italian is stated to have laid his invention before the Court of Portugal, which is disposed to purchase it.

-An eight-hour-a-day man, in going home tha other evening for his supper, found his wife sit-ting in her best clothes, on the front stoop, read-ing a volume of travels. "How is this?" he ex-claimed; "where's my supper?" "I don't know," replied the wife, "I began to get breakfast at six o'clock this morning, and my eight hours ended at two P. M."

-The Paris correspondent of the Courrier des East Unis, all all of the strictures of Figure on the long speeches made at the American fete in Paris on the Fourth of July, says that the beauty, grace and charming manners of Ameri-can women will render any gathering of Americans an attractive one. There is but one opinion in Paris on that point.