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## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

### LETTER FROM PARIS.

**The New Cable Project.—The Proposed Route.—Cables Already in Existence.—The Good that will Result from the Union of France and the United States.—Speech by Jules Favre.—The Lanthorn.**

(Correspondence of the Phila. Daily Evening Bulletin.)  
Paris, Tuesday, July 28th, 1868.—The concession of a French transatlantic cable to Baron Erlanger, of Paris, and J. Reuter, of London, is evidently not intended to remain a dead letter. The *Moniteur* of yesterday reverts again to the subject in an article which is worth attention. The official print insists upon the fact that the telegram is now no longer a mere luxury, to be resorted to only on great occasions; but has become a thing of daily use. France, it says, in 1863 sent 1,755,000 telegraphic dispatches; in 1867 she sent 3,214,000. Submarine cables are being multiplied all over the world. There are four between England and Ireland. Two from the East coast of England to Schleswig and Hanover. Two more from England to Holland. Another from the same country to Belgium. Sweden has one to Prussia. Even Spain, one from Barcelona to the Balearic Islands. Italy communicates thus with Etna, Sicily, Malta, and so away on to Alexandria, and the grand line of India and China. Two lines unite Europe with Asia by the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. What part, it is asked, has France yet taken in these grand bonds of union? She is united to England by three puny cables across the Channel; but has not yet succeeded in opening a communication even with her own Colony of Algeria, though the projected line from Nice through Corsica seems at last to promise to wipe away this reproach. English ambition, meanwhile, and the force of the Anglo-Saxon maxim that "Time is money," have solved the problem of the Transatlantic Cable. The *Moniteur* combats the "general idea" entertained that this success has been the result of "mercenary reasons," and insists that it has been achieved by "patient study and labor and scientific research." It is time, it says, that France should fill up the link that is wanting in telegraphy, and save Europe the obligation of sending all her despatches to America across the English and Irish Channels. Look at the map, it says, and you will see that the true line between Europe and the United States lies from Brest to St. Pierre Miquelon and thence to New York: the first a distance of 2,688 nautical miles; the second only 950. Recourse must be had, it would seem, to British forges for a cable of eight millions of feet; but apart from that "there is no material impossibility why the President of the United States should not address the first telegram to the Emperor of the French by the 15th of August, 1868. The *Moniteur* estimates the commercial movement between Europe and America at fifteen millions daily; 2,000 European cities corresponding regularly with the United States. Competition, it insists, will only increase the communications and the receipts of both cables; just as has been the case in the French transatlantic steamers from London to New York. The passage are so great that the Chamber of Commerce is constantly demanding a weekly instead of a fortnightly line, in order to rid the port entirely of the English boats. The Americans, the *Moniteur* concludes, are busy, on their side, with the project of a Pacific cable; and "soon French commerce ought to be able to learn every morning the price of silk at Shanghai, gold at San Francisco, and cotton at New Orleans."

It is to be hoped these aspirations may soon be realized; for certainly both France and the United States must desire as soon as possible to inaugurate communication with each other. The above article has doubtless been published in the official journal with a view to a share list and subscription of capital, which will probably be forthcoming shortly. One can hardly doubt that the money will be easily raised in a country which has subscribed the capital for the Suez Canal, to say nothing of Italian loans, and which has even lent money to the Mexican Empire.

Another, and it is to be hoped, final debate on the last mentioned disastrous affair, occupied the Chamber the whole of Friday and Saturday last, when Jules Favre administered a crowning rebuke to the government on the "darkest and greatest incident of its ill-judged American policy." All the iniquities of the Jockey affair and everything connected with it were once more laid bare with withering contumely by the great republican orator; and once more M. Rouher made the best he could of a bad story, and talked magnificently about abiding the "judgment of posterity" as to the "grandeur" of the imperial designs in Mexico. It would be hard to say now whether the Chamber feels most ashamed of the "grandeur" of the imperial designs, or of its own pusillanimity in yielding to them and voting the money to carry them out. And I fancy it is this consciousness of its own delinquencies in that respect, rather than any real conviction of the justice of the claims of the Mexican bondholders, which induced it to vote the latter an indemnity of four millions of francs, on the condition only of giving up all the securities they are at present holding, or any further claim to be derived from them. But it is very hard that the French nation should have to make good, to any extent whatever, the losses of men who chose to speculate by lending their money to Maximilian at eleven per cent, and the chance of a *gross lot* in the lottery. Any right to any compensation, under such circumstances, certainly appears more than doubtful, and has been accorded more to the political exigencies of the Government, than to a sense of equity.

The final report on the loan has been presented, fixing the amount definitively at four hundred and twenty-nine, instead of four hundred and forty millions. It is supposed now that it will be issued about the middle of next month.

The success of the new journal, the *Lanthorn*, edited by M. de Rochefort, of the *Figaro*, is something quite unprecedented. For nine numbers it paid to the *Timbre*, or official Stamp Office, the sum of 46,375 francs—and it sells more than 100,000 copies of every issue. Its course and virulent attacks upon the government, made not upon any principle, but because they "take," must be regarded as the chief cause of its popularity; for its literary merits are by no means remarkable. An amusing mode of extinguishing it has been adopted by the Minister of the Interior, who has just sent it a *Communiqué*, or official rectification of some of its assertions; of a length that would drive almost everything else from its pages, were

it to be inserted. The editor is decidedly bothered, and has announced his intention of bringing the matter before the Court to see whether his "light" can be legally put out by this process of suffocation. It is a forlorn hope, however; for while an individual attacked in a journal has only the right to a reply of double the length of the attack, no limit is assigned by law to governmental self-defence. There will be little sympathy, moreover, with the irrepressible satirist in judicial circles.

An appeal made on behalf of M. Jules Favre's paper, *L'Electeur*, from the sentence of the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police, which, as I mentioned in a former letter, condemned it to a heavy fine, has not been successful. The Imperial Court confirmed the sentence, and also condemned the printer to another fine for omitting to make the deposit of a number of the paper prescribed by law, previous to publication, at the Prefecture of Police.

Another journal, called the *Tiers-Parti*, is about to appear under the auspices of M. Emile Ollivier, the late Minister of the Interior. It is to be "full of himself" in a prominent degree, he will probably be more occupied with showing his own merits than the defects of the powers that be, and thus may escape the vexations of presentment. Laughable stories are told of his personal vanity, and statements of his heroic refusals of office have been recently published in so pretentious a way, that the *Figaro* declares the next exposition will contain three great pictures representing M. Emile Ollivier in the act of retaining, "energetically," the portfolio of M. Rouher! As a specimen of how heavily the French press is laid with taxes, it may be mentioned that the above journal states that it has paid 40,194 francs in stamp duty between the 1st and 15th of July, on a publication of 53,000 numbers daily.

## AUSTRIA.

**Baron Bunsen's Reply to the Papal Allocution.**

Viesna, July 24, 1868.—The following is the full text of the dispatch recently sent by Baron Bunsen to Baron Messerberg at Rome relative to the Papal allocution:  
Viesna, July 3, 1868.—I have recently received with your report the Holy 22d and 23d June, the text of the allocution of the Holy Father in the consistory of the 22d. Since then I have acquainted your Excellency by telegraph with the contents of the same, and in a brief manifestation has produced here. Your explanations given in your despatches of the 23d will have been unable to mitigate the effect of the report of the Holy Father, and I can only appreciate the friendly feelings expressed for the person of the Emperor, and his Majesty is certainly not insensible to that mark of deference. We would believe that, as your Excellency has so kindly expressed your sympathy for the many other documents of the same nature which have emanated from the Holy See, does give the idea of the existence of a certain tendency to moderate its expressions so far as the views held by the Church will permit. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the language which his Holiness uses in reference to the imperial government and the Austrian Empire, is not such as to lead us to consider we have a right to complain thereof. I do not on the present occasion desire to enter into a controversy little in accordance with my duty, and I should be unwilling to do so, if I were not desirous of reconciliation. Still I cannot do without a few observations on the subject, which I repeat your Excellency to bring before the notice of the Emperor and the Emperor's Council.

In the first place we cannot recognize the necessity of the Holy Father following certain precedents and of employing towards Austria the same phraseology as towards other nations. It is not possible to conduct the Pontifical government had to complain. Can, indeed, a comparison be made? Have we laid hands on the territory, on the possessions of the Church? Has the Holy Father, in his allocution, reproached us with any of these things? Apart, however, from such instances as besides the case, we may, I believe, boldly affirm that there is no country in Europe where the Catholic religion is not in a position as in Austria, even now, despite the laws of the 25th of May. Nevertheless, this fact should have been taken into account, and the Holy Father should have been reproached in the same manner as those governments who are in opposition to the Church and the Catholic religion. We can easily understand that the Holy Father should be reproached for his attitude towards the laws which modify the situation created by the Concordat of 1855. Indeed, we fully awaited some such steps, and had it formed been less satisfactory than we could have hoped; but we cannot allow the condemnation of the fundamental laws on which the Catholic religion is based, to be the subject of a public protest, without objection. Those laws are not in question. In thus attacking them the Holy See deeply wounds the feelings of the nation and imparts to the Holy Father a position which is not even in the interests of the Church. Instead of simply disagreeing with such or such an application of the principles which serve as the foundation of the Catholic religion, we are reproached with the results of a happy agreement between the people and the empire, it is the principles themselves which have been reproached. The Holy Father should have been reproached for those objects which we in no way can regard as under his authority. It even comes a question already too calculated to excite people's indignation, and to give rise to questions where political are mixed up with religious questions. By the condemnation of those laws which limit the principle of the liberty of the Church, while at the same time making a compensation for privileges lost, it makes the maintenance of a conciliatory attitude by the government more difficult. It may not be out of place to remark that the laws expressly guarantee to the Church the possession of her property in Austria. That stipulation proves that the laws in question are not of a character unfriendly to the Church; since she is thereby maintained in those rights of which in so many other countries she has been deprived. It is not for me to judge how far this last consideration may serve to soothe the feelings of the Court of Rome on this point. That which, in my eyes, does not offer a shadow of doubt is that the people of Austria will find a consolation in remembering that more than one Catholic country obey laws analogous to ours, while at the same time the Church, and above all that there exists in Europe a grand and powerful empire whose tendencies towards liberty and progress have always been in the highest degree friendly to the Catholic faith, and which, governed by laws equally admirable, yet has been fortunate enough, even up to the present time, to meet with the sympathy of the Holy See.

Before concluding I must here express the unfortunate results which would be produced by the allocution if it were not couched in more moderate terms. That the Court of Rome did not take my prognostications into account. They have since been entirely realized. I do not believe that the Catholic population of the empire has any right to any compensation, under such circumstances, certainly appears more than doubtful, and has been accorded more to the political exigencies of the Government, than to a sense of equity.

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—We read in the London *Morning Post*: "On Wednesday last a brigade was sent out from Aldershot by a flying column. There were nine cases of sunstroke, and subsequently eighty-seven of the men went to hospital."

—With regard to the German expedition in search of the North Pole we are told that Dr. Petermann has received news from the expedition dated the 20th of June. The highest latitude reached by them was 62° 20', from which point Greenland was in sight. The crew were in good health and spirits, and the ship in good condition.

The London correspondent of the *Paris Liberte* writes:  
"Dr. Pusey, head of the Anglican Church party which bears his name, has just abjured the Anglican faith and been converted to Roman Catholicism. This example has been immediately followed by Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury who has also gone over to Catholicism, giving up an income of £5,000 a year. The *Steele*, which reproduces the news, expresses the opinion that there is no probability of the latter example being imitated."

The New York *Tribune* correspondent says:  
"Notice was taken last night in Parliament of the recent visit to this country by the British Library in restoring to the British Government the collection of British State papers found in that city. Mr. Bencek asked that the correspondence relating to the gift made to the British Library and the Government, through Mr. Schleiter-Booth, promised that it should be. He stated, what has been before made public in America, that the correspondence relating to the gift made to the British Library by the Committee of a set of as published by the Chronicle and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Calendar of State Papers, was factitious, and that the zineography of the Domesday-book and other national MSS., being in all 156 volumes, uniformly bound. This said Mr. Schleiter-Booth was not approved of by the Government, but much interested feelings which prompted the gift of the Philadelphia committee. One might wish that international exchanges of this sort were more frequent. The gifts in this case were of great value and importance, but much slighter offerings go far to consolidate good feelings on both sides. And your true Englishman has a profound appreciation of any manifestation of good-will which is not in the way of the brilliant results which you had obtained during the last twenty years, and I have much pleasure in offering you, dear maestro, to you the sincere and hearty expressions of sympathy and the sincere eulogiums which are due to you, and which spring from the bottom of my heart."

The child of a public musical establishment (the Conservatory of Bologna) as an applicant to declare myself, I have always been the friend and defender of Conservatories, which must be looked upon not as nurseries for genius, but as the power to give to the young, and as fields for emulation, as great artistic vivariums destined to supply concert-rooms, theatres, orchestras and colleges.

I have read with regret in some respectable journals that it is the intention of the Minister Broglio to abolish our Conservatories of Music: I cannot understand how any man of sense and education can entertain such an absurd proposition. Could I have kept a secret of so much importance? Be tranquil. I promise you that if ever the project in question assumes a serious character, I will be the first to raise my voice, and the warmest advocate of the Conservatories, in which, I hope, the elements will never be introduced of those new philosophical principles which make the manual art a literary art, an imitative art, a philosophical melopoeia equivalent to relative, free or measured, bearing accompaniments supplied with tremolo, and so forth. Be tranquil, dear maestro, that these new philosophies are simply the advocates and defenders of those poor musical composers who have no ideas, and no talent.

**Russian Hostility to Prussia.**

The *Full Mail Gazette* says: The Russian journals are pushing their hostility to Prussia to the point of publishing articles which are full of abuse and are accused of bringing and "boundless arrogance," and are reminded that it was Kassa, not Bussia, that "laborious" Prussian patriotism into a flame. "We Russians know," the *Gloss* continues, "that when the Prussians gain a victory there is no limit to their self-conceit; they must be slapped in the mouth (sic), and they will become as amiable and quiet as could be wished." The Russians endure, it adds, the pretension of Prussia "to be the arbiter of Europe," because they know that Prussia will be all too ready to let her sonnet. "Herr von Moltke's speech is a challenge to Russia as well as France. Never will Frenchmen suffer that this Prussia, which was once a Russian ally, should claim the position of ally to their Emperor, or that France should, like Germany, be under the surveillance of the Prussian police. As a significant commentary to this article we mentioned a couple of days ago, the treatment the Germans receive from the Russian Government, which is now going the round of the German press. M. Villnyeff, Inspector-General of the Russian Railways, who arrived the other day at Lodz, a manufacturing town chiefly inhabited by Germans, to inspect the school there. He began by asking some questions of the schoolmaster, upon which the schoolmaster, a Protestant clergyman, observed that in compliance with the regulations on the subject he had been teaching the children in their mother tongue, and that Villnyeff replied that he was examining them in their mother tongue, and proceeded with his questions. He soon found, however, that the children could not understand him, upon which, turning angrily round upon the schoolmaster he exclaimed, "These dogs (saabek) seem to know nothing." "But they are taught in their mother tongue," replied the clergyman, which is German. "German is not their mother tongue," returned M. Villnyeff. "All the inhabitants of Russia are Russians, or if they are not they should be. We are not in Germany here." And these words he left the school, threatening to report the matter to the authorities.

**Foreign Items.**

## FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Eight hundred Americans are summering at Dresden.

—Undercliff, the seat of the late Gen. George P. Morris, is for sale.

—The public baths in Boston were patronized in July by 326,972 persons.

—A diamond valued at £400 has been found in a Canadian river.

—Wait, Whitman never had an income of over \$500 a year.

—Four and five pound potatoes are California's latest boast. They are *potatoes de terre*.

—St. Paul, Minnesota, has exhibited sweet clover eight feet high.

—A not over-fond husband in Newark, N. J., murdered his wife because dinner was late.

—Switzerland, says London letter, is writing a drama which has the title "Barbarians."

## AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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DRESS, 105 CHESTNUT STREET.

**MARRIED.**  
BURTON—HEMPLER.—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Thomas W. Miller, Mr. Burton to Miss Alice Hempler, both of Philadelphia.

**DIED.**  
BROWN.—In Philadelphia, August 7th, 1868, Hannah, widow of John C. Brown, in the 6th year of her age, after a long and painful illness, attended by her relatives and friends, and after the usual rites of the Church, departed this life on Tuesday, August 7th, at 10 o'clock, at her residence, No. 155 North 15th Street, Philadelphia.

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