Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., accorded in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. 1020-415

MARRIED.

ACKERMAN-DAVIES.-On Monday, July 27th, 1868 in St. John's P. E. Clefreb, Philadelphia, by the Rev Char Logan, Mr. C. M. Wakkerman, of New York, to Miss Saille E. Davies, of Camden, N. J.

BRAMAN-DAVIDS.-At Echo Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. August 5, 1862, by the Rev. R. Q. Morgan, Rector of Thinty Alexander, 1991, 211, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 2007. Estic, cldest daughter of Thaddeus Devide, Esq.

DIED. BANTER. On the thin inst., Rebecca Hunter, wife of Isaac B. Baxter, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence. '0. 23 Princ street, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Luturneut at Woodland Cometery.

**BUBERTS. Suddenly, on the 7th inst., at Bec Grove, Histor, France, E Roberts, wife of Col. Wm. R. Roberts, and clidert daughter of Jacob F. Sharpe.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her father's residence, 1207 Archestres. mirect.
WOOD.—On the eth inst., Ann Wood, of this city, aged Toyears, lier relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 500 Struce street, on Fifth day morning, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock, without

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS, \$7 TO \$100,
WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS,
WHITE SHETLAND DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.
WHITE BAREGE TO.
WHITE GRAPE MARETZ.
EVRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sts.

AROUSE! AROUSE!! REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES! RALLY FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868!

POLITICAL NOTICES,

Come forward and show the enemies of our country nat we intend to be victorious, as we were in 1860, 1864 A general meeting of the Club will be held at the Headquarters,

"Morning Post Building," Seventh Street, above Chestnut,

This (Tuesday) Evening, Aug. 11, at so'clock, to prepare for our first Grand Parado.

Clicers of unorganized companies who served in 1886, and those elected for the campaign, are requested to attend, to receive orders from the Marshal.

All members having torches will study the interest of the Utob by returning them to the Hall, so they can be cleaned and repaired for use.

Lunforms will be for sale at the Hall during the evening. Members and the public generally are earnestly invited to attend. attend.
iy order of the Executive Committee.
WM, MoMICHAEL, President.

WM. L. FOX, Secretary. A MEETING OF THE GRANT AND COLFAX Club, Thut centh Ward, will be held at the Hall AY evening, the lith inst, at solclock,

Low, M. Fitler, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on TUESDAY, July 28, the day pefore the Annual Commencement.
For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN.

Clerk of the Faculty EASTON, Pa., July, 1868. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD STREET. BTREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1863.

NOTICE 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 31,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 23, year to run.

per cent interest cross we having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor, my29 toctl S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical Creatmen and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 513 Jayne street. A Biot in Richmond—Attempted Mur-der of Negroes by a Democratic Crowd—A Mass Meeting Turned into a Negro Hunt.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 10.—An exciting disturbance occurred at the Democratic mass meeting held this evening at the lower market. There was a very large attendance of both whites and blacks. While General Ould market. There was a very large attendance of both whites and blacks. While General Ould was speaking, he was interrupted two or three times by a negro seated at the window of a frame shanty near the stand. Several cried out "Dry up!" while others yelled "Let's pull the shanty down!" The negro persisted in his interruptions of the speaker, when the cry was raised of "Go for them!" and a rush was made at the house, which was bombarded with paying stones. The crowd was thrown into a panic, and fied in all directions. Order was soon restored, but in a few moments another panic occurred from the same cause. The white soon restored, put in a lew moments another panic occurred from the same cause. The white men resumed their attack on the shanty, and wild cries of "Kill the d—d nigger!" "Hang him!" &c., were raised. The house was entered and the inmates fled through the back door. and yard into the street, pursued by the whites, who chased them up Franklin street, firing pistols at them, but without doing any infiring pistols at them, but without doing any in-jury. The wildest excitement prevailed, and there was every prospect of a serious riot. Seve-ral white persons were injured by brick bats. Had the negroes stood their ground there would have been bloody work. The police soon col-lected in force, the blacks dispersed to their homes, and peace reigned. This is the first time the whites have attacked the negroes in Richmond. The excitement in the city is very Richmond. The excitement in the city is very

THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF

As a Museum, as a School, and as an Exchange.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES ROBERT LESLIE, R. A. The more conspicuous pictures by Leslie at the Academy belong to the period of his homesickness in London, when his solace was an incessant correspondence with Miss Leslie, in Philadelphia, (to whom he could quote Cowper's "Alexander Selkirk,") and the company of a little circle of ambitious young Americans then in England Prof. Morse, then an art-student like himself, was his equal and chum. Aliston and Irving were Regarded with less familiarity and chaste like an Abdiel as he painted archangels and patriarchs; the other deliciously puzzled with his own budded fame as the author of the Sketch-Book. Newton and King, painters, swelled the club. Fuseli corrected their drawings at the Academy, and the machine-diabolism of his pictures exalted their docile young hearts with a horrible veneration. They could draw Lord Elgin's recently imported marbles by torchlight. Early in the morning they could attend the levee of the almost sainted West, the hierarch of George III's petted Academy, who received daily a throng of believing acolytes with the charm of his girlish blush and the authority of his silver hair. To the fresh-hearted Americans this art-life was as satisfying and romantic as ever, to strolling German or French students. the lectures of Leonardo or the steller of Raphael. We have from this epoch three transitional pictures which, though by Leslie, are not recognizable Leslies. The young man is trying his muscles. The 'Hercules' is a disciplinary effort to be "antiquy." The 'Musidora,' copied from West and we are pretty sure improved from him, is a healthful young man's picture, in which the bathing nymph is painted very much as the indiscreet Damon, if he had been capable, would have pairted her from behind the trees. Into this whole-souled and appreciative study of the pure flesh of an English maid, we cannot but fancy the pupil has put mord heart than his master, did. Out of the glowing shadow which carceses her person be has just pricked the dark distinction of her eye, which turns and sinks away from the spectator like velvet upon snow, thrilled with the alarm of a starting stag. The young romancer has palpably had his nerves in his brush. There is a sense of color. West, who despairingly appreciated the Venetians, has been deluging his disciple with chromatic theories which he could not illustrate from his own color box. The two Americans, hailing straight from wampum and war-paint, were all their lives equally helpless in the finesse of tint, could hardly feel any hue less emphatic than the skin of an Indian; but there are promises in this vonthful work by Leslie, and in some of his earlier paintings at the National Gallery, of a warmth that West never realized. This coquettish little "academy" was made at the age of eighteen. It is numbered 33 in the Catalogue.

the 'Hercu'es,' an over-labored academic study from the Farnese statue at Naples, colored from a living model. Both these school-themes date from 1812, were sent to America on sompletion, and the latter at least presented free to the Academy, with a proud sense of patronage. The 'Hercules' must be relegated to the company of 'knobby' figure-studies on which Dickens was so severe in his story of a Model. The dream of making flesh look like flesh had not yet come over the British School. To count the 'knobs' on a model and color them pink, was the arithmetical and chromatic process which satisfied the ambition of West, Fuseli and Northcote. This bloated and moribund porter titiliating his axilla with the fine end of a shillalah would have but little interest for us, but for the boyish self-faith of the artist, who writes from week to week of the progress of the largest picture he had then painted. On its completion in September he carried it first to the terrible censor Sir William Beechey, who quite overthrew the helpless giant with criticisms, and then to the good Mr. West, who gave the painter more encouragement. The kind President praised the demigod's left leg and foot, and drew a ball with his own hand on the back of the canvas—a charcoal diagram which does not now appear on examination. 'Mr. West kept me for several hours," writes the lad. while he illustrated all he said in the clearest manner by constantly recurring to nature. I really pitied the poor porter who carried my picture there," adds the humane painter, "and whom Mr. West used as a model, placing him in various lights, and poking at him with his mahlstick to point out the different effects of light and shadow upon him."-This swollen idiot bursts from its frame under the number 6, close by Allston's profound and imginative picture of the dead Israelite restored by the bones of Elisha. This grand effort, the effort of a young Michael Angelo stretching his limbs, was progressing in a studio near by at the same time with the boyish copies of the youthful Leslie, and a glance at it explains the touch of veneration with which Leslie always mentions his severe young friend. At this time Leslie and Morse were living together, in No. 8 Buckingham Palace, Fitzroy Square, "in the very centre of almost all the artists in London.'

About the next thing attempted by Leslie was

The Clifford and Rutland-"My Clifford,' as he fondly calls it—belongs to an epochonly three vears later, and before the delightful artist had found his congenial path. The boy having ventilated his hero-worship in the 'Hercules,' and his smug, decorous animalism in the 'Musidora. gives expansion in this sanguinary group to the boy's own necessity for melodrama. It is the juvenile burnt-cook frown got up before the domestic shaving glass. Leslie's school at this era was the theatre, his lectures the declamations of the Kembles, and his muse the retreating presence of Mrs. Siddons, then about retiring from the stage like a goddess from her shrine. Leslie, who was born for genteel comedy, must try his prentice hand for once upon sensation, even as his deity was sure that nature had intended her for a soubrette. And the more corsairish and Bowery-like the tragedy the better. The young man selected the brutal murder of Edmund, the young Earl of Rutland, by Lord Clifford, as described in the Third part of King Henry VI. Not yet secure in his flesh-painting, a subject in armor was welcome. The dreadful straddling Clifford, in sombre steel, hangs like a huge trophy of arms over the glittering little Rutland, whose knees and elbow look as if shaped out of wood with an axe. Out of the armorer's effigy glares one indication of human nature—a grinning face; but it is a face apparently imitated from West's galvanized

SECOND PAPER.

phetic lips he breathed again and again upon the child his Rhadamanthine oracle, "thy father sleep my father; therefore die." The little boy is a happler figure; it is cast in an easy profile pose, and though the limbs are wooden, the face is childish and expressive; infantine despair has closed upon the young mind and glazed the swimming eye. The sunny curls faintly flicker under the smouldering hand of iron, and the dimpled flugers are joined in the familiar attitude of bedside prayer. "To thee I pray, sweet Clifford." If Sir Joshua had not previously cast the world-renowned attitude of the Praying admiration, the one high and Samuel, the figure might please as a touching and original image of pleading childhood. The gentle words, "Dii faciant, laudis summa sit ista tue," are just going to tremble on his lips, like the evening paternoster. Sir Edwin Landseer, then a pretty boy whom Fuseli called his "curlydog," and whose hours were divided between the Academy and Polito's wild beasts at Exeter Change, sat for this figure. The picture is large, the principal figure of heroic dimensions. The armor, as well as we are able to judge from French pictures of the time of Louis XI, is accurate, but the boy's costume is plainly composite and theatrical: minute historic accuracy was not then necessary. The boy's tutor, chaplain to the Duke of York, in the black serge of a monk, struggles with Clifford's soldiers in the distance, and the remaining troops press forward to achieve the family death in the murder of York himself. The picture would not be known from any of its qualities as a work of Leslie's, but it is interesting at least as showing how early and close was his reading from Shakespeare, who gave up subsequently some of his most delicate scenes to his laughing morous part of the myriad-minded creator.

How different is this sprawling bit of indifferent thunder, from the "Taming of the Shrew," the "Anne Page and Slender," or the "Perdita." in which the ingenuous painter rioted in the hu-

The portait of Lancaster we gave a word to in our first paper. It is a well-modeled face of a man of fifty in a smart brown wig; the flesh drawing is neat and good, but the costume is hard and malleable like bronze. The reformer betook himself in 1718 with his theories of education to the United States, from which we infer that the portrait belongs to an epoch not far from that of the Clifford. But the tranquil study from a living model was so much more congenial with Leslie than the mock-sublime, that this head looks masterly in comparison.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

he Case of Collector Cake-He Files His Answers to the Charges—His Time up on Wednesday Next—Who will Probably Succeed Him if Removed-Senator Cattell Moving in the Matter-The Navy Yard Irregularities...Johnson's Abuse of Grant... Sergeant Bates turning Pedler, &c.,

correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.) Washington, Aug. 10, 1868.—The time given to Collector Cake to file his défence to the charges preferred against him, will expire on Wednesday, 12th inst., after which Secretary Mc-Culloch will decide whether the charges are sufficient to justify the suspension of the Collector. Mr. Cake's answers to several of the charges were received to-day, and it is understood are under consideration at the Treasury Department. Senator Cattell has taken considerable interest in this case, having spent several days at the Phila delphia Custom House making investigations into the allegations against the Collector, and has arrived at the conclusion that the charges are friedly and not smillers and trifling and not smillers to making frivolbus and trifling, and not sufficient to justify the suspension of Mr. Cake. It is also underthe suspension of Mr. Cake. It is also understood that Senator Cattell has expressed the same opinion to Secretary McCulloch, and assured him that if Cake were suspended upon these charges, and another Collector appointed ad interim, the Senate would not confirm the proceeding.

A lew days will determine what the Secretary A few days will determine what the Secretary and President will do. Political feeling has become mixed up with this case considerably, it being a matter of great importance as to who will succeed Cake, if he should be suspended. The Republicans, while they do not endorse Cake's administration, are unwilling to have the Custom House turned over bodily to the Democrats, to be used against Grapt in the coming crats, to be used against Grant in the coming election. Its present complexion is considerably "mixed," it being filled by men of every conceivable political opinion, one side about neutralable political opinion, one side about neutralizing the other, with the majority, if any, in layor of the Democrats. But the Republicans are not disposed to give the Democrats all the patronage, which would probably be the result if a Democrat should succeed Cake. Hence, just now, Cake is supported by Senator Cattell, who is a member of the Senate Finance Committee, and his influence is not to be trified with in such matters even by a Secretary of the such matters even by a Secretary of the Treasury or the President, so the steps to be Treasury or the Freshent, so the steps to be taken by those functionaries will be very carefully surveyed before action is taken, and Cake will apparently have a careful hearing, and if it should be decided to suspend him, they will say it was done after due consideration, with the defence of the Collector before them. THE PROPOSED SUCCESSOR TO COLLECTOR CAKE.

The question of his successor excites considerable interest. It is conceded that Special Agent J. B. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, will be appointed to take charge of the office if Cake is removed. By some Mr. Guthrie is represented to be a Democrat, but of not very strong political predictions, who would administer the office without lections, who would administer the office without the office wit giving any advantage to either party. Others who profess to know, say that Guthrie is a strong partisan, was a delegate to the New York Convention, and if put in charge of the Custom House, would "run it" in the interest of the Democratic party exclusively. These are the conflicting reports about the Second Conflicting reports about the conflicting reports. the conflicting reports about the gentleman which will have considerable influence in determining the question, for the Republicans will not passively allow an active Democrat to be put passively allow an active Democrat to be put in possession of the office if they can help it; while, on the other hand, this very fact may determine the President to suspend Cake and iput Guthrie in, just because the latter will do all he can against the election of Grant. I am speculating upon the hypothesis that the charges against Cake may, after all, have very little to do with his suspension, as it will be a question which may be decided upon the prospective advantages to the Demogratic party by the charges

to the Democratic party by the change.

JUSTICE TO A PENNSYLVANIA OFFICER.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of special orders No. 17, dated Nov. 16, 1862, from Headquerter Formal Property from Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, as dishonorably discharged Capt Waltman, 9th Penna. Cavalry, "for pillaging and other misconduct," is revoked; and having filed evidence in the War Department, which is deemed by the Judge Advocate General as removing the charges against him Capt. Jacob K. Waltman, 9th Penna. Cavalry, is capt. Jacob A. Watthan, Jan renns. Cavarry, is nereby honorably discharged from the service of the United States, as of the date of the aforesaid order of dismissal. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Descriptions that he is not indulted to the Government that he is not indulted. partment that he is not indebted to the Govern-

THE ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN THE NAVI Some time since I referred to an investigation

mask of Death, in his largest picture, and its extraordinary grimace leaves the spectator as cool as a Christmas mask. Not so looked the grim. Cold, impassive Clifford, as from his fatal, prophetic libs he breathed again and again upon the Engineering, of which Theo. Zeller is the chief. The allegations made by that Committee were submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, who appointed a commission, coneisting of the Chief Engineers of the New York and Boston Navy Yards, and a third Chief Engineer, engaged on detached duty in the New England States, who made an investigation into the alleged irregularities during Zeller's administration, and they acquitted him of all censure. It is due to the Congressional Committee to say that they arrived at somewhat different conclusions, but the evidence upon which they based these conclusions was submitted to the Commission of Engineers, who, after examining it, did not change their convictions as to Zeller's integrity. After this duty had been performed, the Commission was dissolved, but subsequently Mr. Zeller gave certain information to the Navy Department, which led to the reassembling of the Commission, to investigate the subjects presented to their attention by Zeller, and they have not yet concluded their labors. It is due to all concerned that this explanation should be made. The Congressional Committee of investigation has not them discharged and will probably backs a full. gressional Committee of investigation has not been discharged, and will probably make a full report when Congress meets again.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ABUSING GRANT.

It is a matter of common notoriety here, that It is a matter of common notoriety here, that President Johnson speaks in the most disparaging terms of General Grant, whenever opportunity offers, among his party friends. Some people say he hates Grant worse than he did Stanton. Johnson is a man of intensely bitter personal dislikes, and when he is "down on" a man, he is not very choice in the kind of language he uses concerning him. Grant can stand it, however, and the old adage in this case, will come good, that "Eurses, like chickens, come home to roost."

JOHNSON, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO JOHNSON.

JOHNSON, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO JOHNSON.
The Blue Book for 1867 bears the name of Ro-The Blue Book for 1867 bears the name of Robert Johnson, as Private Secretary to the President, with a salary of \$2,500 per annum. This has given rise to the inquiry whether Mr. Robert Johnson, son of Andrew Johnson, and his Private Secretary, still continues to draw his salary, as the Robert Johnson referred to has, according to common report, been an inmate of the Insane Asylum, across the Anacosta, near this city, for a long time past, where he was taken to safe. long time past, where he was taken for safe-

This individual has been here for some time past, getting his book of travels printed at the Intelligencer office, and expects to make journeys

Intelligencer office, and expect through the North to sell them.

Susquehanna.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER, FROM VIENNA. The Army of Hungary-The Militia

Bill-Size of the Standing Army-What it Cost Austria to Secure Peace. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. VIENNA, July 21, 1868.—The Hungarian Army bill has made another step in advance. While the Hungarian Minister President was in this city to get the amendments made by the Committee of the Diet accepted, the Committee Itself drew up its report, which was at once presented to the. House. It is very favorable to the bill, and, moreover, it is signed by the members belonging to the Parliamentary minority as well as to the majority; that is, the minority has given up the intention which it had at first of recording a separate opinion adverse to the principles on which the bill has been framed and insisting on the right of Hungary to an Hungarian army. The amendments, as all but the most prejudiced will admit, were moderate and practical, and could be adopted without impairing the bill itself; indeed, they were real improvements. The Committee takes, as its starting point, the general liability of the freemen to serve in times of war, which has existed ever since the beginning of the Hungarian State. The report then goes back to 1715, when, besides the arming of all freemen in times of war, the regular army was introduced, by which the former lost in importance. Now, by the introduction of the militia, it has again regained up to a certain point its position. The introduction of the militia is building on the old foundation. As for the general armament proposed by the bill, according to which in case of war every man from 18 to 40, who was neither in the regular army nor in the militia, could be called out, the committee think it superfluous, with a regular force in time of war of 800,000, and a militia in which every one from 20 to 32 who is not already in the regular army, may be called upon to serve.

The committe does not think the 800,000 regular troops in time of war too many, for in comparing this number with those of Russia, Prussia and France, it finds that it only just approaches that of those Powers, a fact which with regard to Russia and Prussia, at any rate, is open to question. If the number of 800,000 is considerably greater than that which has been kept up hitherto, the diminution of the years of service in the regular army from six to three, and the corresponding increase of liability to service in the reserve, which can only be called together by special order of the sovereign, besides the diminution effected in the peace establishment, more than counterbalance the burden on the other side. The committee sees in this bill, especially in the modified reduction," every guarantee of the rights of the country as stipulaled by the laws of 1867, and it therefore recommends its acceptance. Finally, the committee having become convinced by the confidential communications of the Minister President that the effective strength of the Hungarian regiments has, during the last and the present year, so diminished, that, without the grant of the 17,000 recruits, they would be incomplete, and in consideration that other States of Europe are unceasingly increasing their military force, proposes that until the pro-visions of the present bill can be carried into effect during the course of the present year, these 38,000 men should be granted. The committee does not propose any amendments, reserving to its members the right to do so in the course of the discussion in the House, when likewise those members who do not agree with the bill on one point or another will bring forward their views. The bill is to go at once into the sections, and if is hoped that by the end of the month these will have finished their preliminary work, so that the bill may come before the House by the beginning of next month.

ROME.

Preparing for the Council—The Sub-jects to be Treated—Why Monarchs Have not been Invited.

ROME, July 22,1868.—The secret printing office in the Quirinal Palace is now occupied with the voluminous programme of matters to be treated of in the approaching Ecumenical Council, ac-cording to the decisions of the six ecclesiastical cording to the decisions of the six ecclesiastical congregations who are industriously engaged in elaborating the propositions to be discussed. Portions of this programme (as each chapter or subject is printed) are successively sent-off to the Catholic bishops, so that they may have plenty of time to study the questions before voting in council. The conversation between Cardinal

non-invitation of Catholic sovereigns to the approaching general council of the Church is thus reported: His Eminence gave two principal reasons for the omission—first, that the condition of Europe is very different—now from what—it was at the period of the Council of Trent, the principle of separation between Church and State Catholic governments; second, that several Catholic governments; second, that several Catholic sovereigns are at present not recognized by the Court of Rome, and their governments consequently not in diplomatic relation with the

The Cardinal is stated to have gone on to profees the willingness of the Pontifical government, notwithstanding these objections, to issue formal invitations to the Catholic Powers on receiving

notwithstanding these objections, to issue formal invitations to the Catholic Powers on receiving their assurance that, in return for a renewal of the privilege they enjoyed formerly, they would engage to afford the same material protection a formerly to the Council during its seance and guarantee the same excention of its decisions in their respective. States, favoring to the utmos the publication and promulgation of its acts. The French Ambassador, not considering himsel authorized to accept any such stipulation, limited himself to referring the Cardinal's observations to the Imperial government.

According to an additional on dit, Count d Sartiges aspires to similar honors in the approaching council to those granted to the representatives of the Holy Roman Empire in preceding ones, the rights and privileges of the German Empire having by no means descended to that o Austria. The mediæval imperial embassadors had precedence over all others in general councils, enjoying besides other privileges that of a separate seat on the right hand of the Pope's legate and only a little lower than that prelate. It is said that his Excellency has hinted that France has conferred sufficient obligations on the Holy See to deserve a renewal of these ancient privileges in favor of her present ambassador. The representatives of other Catholic Powers, although interested in the same question of participation in the Council, are waiting patiently for the decision which will be come to between the Cardinal Secretary of State and the French Ambassador, intending to make use of it subsequently as a precedent in advancing and the French Ambassador, intending to make use of it subsequently as a precedent in advancing the claims of their respective Governments.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "There is something positively comical in the publicity with which the representation of Cardiff in the next Parliament is discussed. The Marquis of Bute—a youth at Oxford, and a Conservative—owns layer property in and part that by representation. a youth at Oxford, and a Conservative—owns large property in and, near that borough, now represented by his relative, Colonel Stuart, a Liberal, with whose seat Lord Bute has expressed his disinclination to interfere. But the pressure of party has been put upon the boy marquis. Mr. Giffard, a sound Tory candidate, has been introduced to the electors in opposition to Colonel Stuart, and the poor youth stands perplayed between his half the poor youth stands perplexed between his half promise to his relative not to interfere in the ap-proaching election, and the claims of the political party under whose flag he will in a few months vote in the House of Lords. It appears to be acknowledged on all hands that the future M. P. for Cardiff will be returned, nor by the free votes of the electors of Cardiff, but by the

will of a young nobleman who does not seem to know his own mind."

Interference of Peers and Danger to the Peerage.

[From the London Telegraph, July 22.]

The interference of peers at elections promises to rise to such a height in the coming contest that, if it were as successful as the noble intruders desire, it might be a question whether our "lewer" Chamber should not be called the House of Lords. The state of affairs at Cardiff is wonderfully instructive. The town, as is generally known, "belongs" to Lord Bute. He is lord of the soil. "belongs" to Lord Bute. He is lord of the soil, and atmost of all that is thereon. When he ods Cardiff moves; when he frowns Cardiff trembles, and when he smiles all the windows are illumi-minated and a public dinner is organized. This happy local illustration of the well-known truth Britons—especially West Britons—never shall be slaves acquires new color, vividness and force from the events of the last tew days. Colonel Stuart, cousin to the Marquis of Bute, or else we should not venture to name him, is mem Cardiff and a Liberal. But the Marquis himself is a minor, a student at Christ Church Oxford; and, having by some mysterious means been influenced into a fit of toryiem, the boy has authorized his trustee to support, against Colonel Stuart, Mr. Giffard, Queen's counsel, the tory candidate. What influences his conservative relations brought to bear on the little lord we do not know; they may have promised him a new cricket bat, a nonv. a big gun. been influenced into a fit of toryism, the ised him a new cricket bat, a pony, a big gun, "lots of holidays." no more Greek, and leave to sit up late; at all events the boy wrote to his big cousin, the Colonel, saying that he int nded to give Mr. Giffard "negative support," but not to indulge in "active antagonism" to his relation. That promise, however, did not satisfy the tory trustee, a Mr. Boyle—he wanted more. * * * We earnestly hope if "Excitoria" not satisfy We earnestly hope, if the liberal electors of cardiff—sincerely liberal by a large majority—will disregard the extorted letters and words of the young lord, and the brutally brusque advice of the impertinent trustee, and that Colonel Strart will be expected. that Colonel Stuart will be again returned for the seat. If not, so much the worse for marquises next year. Every little fact that exhibits peers in insolent opposition to the people "tells trum-pet-tongued" for the views of the tinkers in this country—as yet a minority—who already talk about transforming our hereditary Chamber into a Senate, with foolish boys like Lord Bute and incompetent old gentlemen like the Duke of Portland of the chamber of the country of the chamber of the chamb land relegated to the obscure opulence of do-

Late Foreign Items.

From late files of foreign exchanges we extract the following interesting items:

—The finances in Portugal are in such a dilapidated condition that the King contemplates selling his jewelry and precious stones to assist the public credit. the public credit.

—According to a late on dit current in Fibrence a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance has been entered upon by Prussia, Russia and Italy against France and Austria. Should the allied arms be crowned with success, Italy would be recompanied with the appropriate of Taccompanied. recompensed with the annexation of Trieste, Istria, and perhaps Southern Tyrol.

—At the iron works of the Prince Salm, at Blancko, Austria, one of the blast furnaces unex pectedly let out the molten iron, inundating the ground like a torrent of lava and serionely intring a number of workers uring a number of workmen, sixteen of whom were burned alive before assistance could be ren

-By the late prosecutions the Austrian govenment has succeeded in causing the suspension of several Czechian journals of Prague. One of the editors was convicted of high trason and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard

labor.

—A gentleman having realized a large fortune in the United States returned to his friends in Zurlch, Switzerland, having converted all his property into Government bonds, which having examined he left lying upon a table. A beautiful little girl who was in the room found some matches and unfortunately set fire to the pile of papers, which were totally consumed. This so exasperated the man that he killed the child with a blow of his fist.

a blow of his fist.

—A magnificent balloon, christened Napoleon, and intended for the great fête of the 15th inst., in Paris, was destroyed by fire a few days back, with the workshops in which it was being constructed.

-Prince Humbert and his wife left Monza recently on a three months tour in Europe and they intend visiting South Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holand, England and finally Scotland. —It is reported that Sir Robert Napler will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India for the term of five years, during which period the salary amounts to \$375,006.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Ten glasses of Congress water before break-fast were nearly fatal to a dowager at Saratoga. —They have a "champion laudanum swal-lower" in Cincinnati—a female.

-Mrs. Stowe is doing a new novel at Stock-

-The Bishop of London has "churched" the Princess of Wales.

-Most country pleasure seekers are like Ephraim-joined to their idles. Berlin contained in 1861, 547,000 inhabitants; in 1864, 532,000; and 1866, 702,437.

-Snuffing is coming into fashion in Paris among the ladies. Plo No-No-se down on it. -Lotta and her father are quarreling again; but simply for the sake of exciting sympathy and drawing full houses. -The Providence Journal mourns because the

people of that State are compelled to rely on Massachusetts for their clams. —Patti's husband is named Louis-Sabastien-Henri de Roger de Calsuzac, Marquis de Caux. She calls him one syllable of it for short.

-The Prince of Wales took six private boxes to see Schneider, and came in so drunk that he saw six Schneiders.

-Two Boston young ladies propose to boat race on Lake Mahopac. Such conducts-cull-paple, in our opinion. -A New Jersey burglar was identified by his too, which had been bitten off while going

—Mr.George Rose, better known by his pseudo nym of "Arthur Sketchly," is about to publish a book on the United States, called "The Great Country."

The King of Sweden has sent four all paintings (painted by himself) to the Exposition of line Arts, which was opened at Stockholm the 5th inst.

It is a matter of surprise to some of the Canadians that the Dominion bank notes have a representation of a ship flying the stars and stripes. They were printed in Canada, too. The crop of French wines in 1865 was 68,-000,000 hectolitres; in 1866, 63,000,000; in 1867, 65,000,000; and it is estimated that it will be for

1868, 72,000,000 hectolitres.

The sparrows in the New York city parks are believed to have doubled in numbers during the past year. They are now feasting on

-The Chatcau Lafitte, which was withdrawn from the auction sale two months since, will be again offered for sale the 8th of August. The price is limited to 3,000,000 fr.

—Over Mont Cenis by rall must be quite a new sensation. You travel at twenty miles an hour, at places where you can look down 2,000 feet, only a foot of masonry intervening between the

—The Municipality of Pesth has appointed a commission to determine the best method of cel-ebrating in 1889 the one thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Kingdom of Hungary by Arpad.

The young King of Bavaria is to marry the only daughter of the Emperor Alexander II., whose sister is Queen of Wurtemburg. This is regarded as an indication of the increasing influence of Russia in Southern Germany. The celebrated Jardin Mabille, in Paris, is illuminated upon fete hights, which occur twice week, with 25,000 gas-job. The superb groute, which was recently partially destroyed by are, cost 15,000fr. to restore.

-An American student at Heidelberg rather astonished the German youth there by accepting a challenge and choosing pistols. Their ridications sword fights were too small play for him. He shot his antagonist dead, and since then the Americans are allowed to study in peace.

-"Why did you leave your last place?" in quired a young housekteper about to engage a new servant. "Why, you see, ma'am," replied the applicant, "I was too good looking, and when I opened the door folks took me for the missus."

The obsequies of the Queen of Madagascar took place on the 13th of April, with the usual ceremonies. Her coffin was made of silver, and her crown jewels, silk and velvet robes, also all her most precious relics, were placed in the tomb. Three thousand oxen were distributed

-Mile. Nilsson's terms for singing are 180,000 rance per year, and three months' vacation; which is equivalent to 20,000 francs per month for eight representations, or 2,500fr. for each. The rôles of celebrated singers contain upon an average 250 lines, and rarely exceed 5,000 notes; consequently every one which gushes from the throat of this charming songatress produces fifty centimes.

-The war-pressure has been so great in Bra-—The war-pressure has been so great in Brazil that the Emperor and Empress have contributed a quarter of their income to help the public purse, and the other members of the Imperial ismily one-fifth of theirs. At the same time, the Emperor has refused to have any expension from the tax of these pare cent. emption from the tax of three per cent. on all earnings over \$600 yearly, and pays that proportion on the revenue allowed him for the support of his State as head of the Empire.

-We extract the following from an official -We extract the following from an official work just published in Spain:—"The metropolitan Spanish clergy is composed of 52 prelates, 288 dignitaries, 756 priests, 849 chaplains. The clergy of the second rank includes 175 abboys and 111 chaplains. The parochial clergy comprises 17,627 cures, 5,312 vicars, and 10,032 priests. There are 800 convents, containing 1506 monks and 14,725 nuns. There is a good feel of clergy, but very little religion, it seems.

—They have curious ideas of punishment out West. The Quincy (Ill.) Herald, after relating a diabolical attempt by a ruffian to destroy a bouse and its inmates by setting fire to a room which contained two barrels of gunpowder, adds: "He ought to be sent to the workhouse for at least thirty days!" From the proving of the sentence. thirty days!" From the wording of the sentence, it would appear that the writer is not sure that even so rigorous a punishment as "thirty days will be inflicted on the prisoner.

-The largest rose-bush in existence is in the Marine Garden at Toulon (France). It is called the Lady Banks, and covers a wall seventy-five feet in width and eighteen feet in height. The trunk measures, near the root, two feet eight inches. During the month of April it produces 50,000 white roses. The oldest known rose bush is the one which grows upon the wall of the cathedral Hildesheim, Prussla. It is one thousand years of age, and from its trunk, which is one foot in disputer extend six benefics. one foot in diameter, extend six branches fifteen feet in height. The Bishop of Hezilion, in the Middle Ages, had it covered with a roof to protect it from the inclemency of the weather.

—In the family of Judge Eddy, of Providence, R. I., is a copy of the "Annotations upon the Five Books of Moses and the Psalms," by Henry Ainsworth, a famous English divine in the time of Elizabeth, which is rendered more valuable by the autographs of its successive owners. Among these are Thomas Hollis, Jr., tounder of the Hollis professorship of Harvard, with the dato April, 1683, and Ephraim Wheaton, 1723, a Baptist minister at Swanzey, from whom it regularly descended to Henry Wheaton, the author of the famous work on International law famous work on International law.

-John Ruskin, the critic and philanthropist, lives on the commanding eminence of Denmark. Hill, in a southern suburb of London, in an elerill, in a southern suburb of London, in an elegant mansion, with handsome gardens and lawns. His collection of pictures and drawings, with the wonderful Turners packed away in the bottom of his writing table, is only equalled by his beautiful collection of crystals. But there is no curiosity so great as Ruskin. The fact that he expends the income of a fortune, said to be equal of 33 000 000 in works of philartheory is not to \$3,000,000, in works of philanthropy, is not much known even in England. It is stated, however, that the time of a confidential secretary is entirely occupied in answering calls upon his-