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OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, JR.

L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,

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117 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., DREKA. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. 1620-15

DIED. BACON.—At Frankfort, Ky., on the 18th inst... Romulus Riggs Bacon, eldest son of the late Dr. James W. Bacon.* HUNT.—On the 17th inst., Elizabeth Hunt, widow of the late Urish Hunt, in the Tut year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-i-w. Edward Parrich, Springfield, Delaware county, on wifth day, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock Pair. Carriages will meet the 230 train at Morton's Station. West Chester Railroad. Interment in Friends' Southwestern Ground.

DLACK IRISH POPLINS—JUST RECEIVED FROM DPim, Brother & Co., Dublin, one case of Plain Black Mourning Dry Goods House, BESSON & BON, 918 Chestnut street ATITA St DLACK ALL WOOL POPLINE TWO CASES OF Pirisin Black All Wool Poplins, at reasonable prices, beston & SON.

Mourning Dry Goods House, Mo. 918 Caertaut street.

CNGLISH BOMBAZINES.—PALL STOCK OF BEST L. make of English Bombazines, just received by BESSON & BON, Mourning Dry Goods House, No. 918 Designit street &

ODD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

I STOUT BLK. CORDED SATIN FAUE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COL'D PLAIN BI-KB.
anizu EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1868. A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, ON WEDNERDAY, AUGUST 24.

At 8 o'clock P.M., To take such action as may be necessary in view of the

GEORGE H. BOKER,

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 0. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on TUESDAY, July 28, the day fore the Annual Commoncement.
For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor B/B. YOUNGMAN, before the Annual Commone

Clerk of the Faculty. OFFICE OF THE LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL STREET. EASTON, Pa., July, 1868.

AND IBON CUMPANY, NO. 240 BOULD STREET.

PRILADELPHIA, Sugnet 20, 1863.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a nemi-annual Dividend of FUUR PER UENT. on the Capital Stock, clear of State taxes, was declared, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after August Sist.

The Transfer Books will be closed until the introximo.

EDWARD ELY,

au20 teel

Treasurer.

GRANT AND COLFAX! CAMPAIGN CLUB OF 1860.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Members of the Campaign Club of 1860 will be held at the house of JOHN GIVEN, No. 18 Broad street, above Chestnut, on FRIDAY EVEN, ING, August 21st, at 8 o'clock, to complete their organization Col. Wm. B. Mans has been unanimously elected Chief Marshai of the Club. The old members and all others are invited to attend. By order of the Committee, It* PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 27 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPRIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—

The Company offer to exchange any of those bonds of the philadelphia and the philadelphi at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing
7 per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes,
having 35 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October nextwill be paid at maturity, in accordance with
their tenor. my294 octi 8. BHADFORD, Treasurer.

HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, —Medical
treatmen and imedicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, Sc., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 618 Jayne street.

Vinnic Ream's Statue.

A correspondent of the Chicago Post writes: Your correspondent recently visited the studio f pretty Vinnie Ream and her statue of Abraham incoln. We inquire for "the statue," and we are pointed to a mysterious canopy in the corner. A "notice" pinned to this informs us that nobody is to uncover the statue without sending for Miss Ream. Having no yearnings for that young lady's society we turn to depart, when, lo! the amiable scribe at the table announces that if we will stand upon chairs he will uncover the face. He lifts the cotton curtain, and within we behold what the cotton curtain, and within we believe which colors like a colossal corpse, standing erect, and swathed in sheets. He lifts the clothes from the head, and we behold a cheerful face in dark clay. Mr. Lincoln's features, surely, the head, and we behold a cheerful face in dark clay. Mr. Lincoln's features, surely, but how heavy, how mechanical, how opaque; how clenched the mouth, how fishy the eyes, how void of soul the whole hideous image! And this is the statue of Lincoln for which Congress, has appropriated \$20,000 to stand in the Nation's Capito!! Why, my dear Congress, you had better have paid that sum to have had the girl taught how to make a statue. "How did you come to do it—to vote for so large an appropriation to one so inexperienced, and even ignorant in art?" was asked of rienced, and even ignorant in art?" was asked of rienced, and even ignorant in art?" was asked of a Senator a few hours later. "Well, the girl was crying outside; what was a man to do?" he answered. "When it was not the thing to cry, she smiled; and her smile was just as potent; she cast up her eyes, she shook her ringlets, that's how it was done." The result—the ghastly corpse in clay under the cotton canopy in the Woolley dungeon!

-Mr. Charles Drayton, of Toronto, who weighed 300 avoirdupois, somnambulated out of a window at Niagara Falls, and was picked up in

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

FOURTH PAPER.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON. The Academy possesses one work of the highest class by this great American genius. It is the Dead Man revived on touching the bones of Elisha. The painter contrives, in this grand painting, to tell a whole story of alarm and peril, of the promised land invaded, of heroes pausing on their way to battle for the plous interment of the dead, of primitive rock-sepulture, of a fee at hand and watched for, and then of the awful pause thrown upon the most pressing business of a warlike hour by the sudden revelation of miracle and the hidden world. He imagines a steep and narrow defile among the rocks, with sentinels watching at its lips. It is filled with armed warriers and with the wife and children of the dead soldler, who stand on different heights of the natural terrace. In the foreground the spectator is left alone with the conscious prophetic bones, shining with phosphoric lights in

the unpenetrated extremity of the cave. This foreground plane is left unencumbered. except with the relics of the saint and with the fearful lemur, who, livid and wrapped in white, struggles with the second birth-agony. He is a glgantic hero, born in a rude age of battles. Striving to unclose his eyes, and lingeringly stretching one long arm to the upper daylight, he leans upon the other hand and regins to be alive. It is another phase of the pathetic old Greek attitude; it is the Dying Gladiator in his resurrection. In the instant of surprise his friends have crowded back, leaving his appalling white figure thrown forward from the shadows of the lonely cave, to keep company with him who regards the picture. Two rude Hebrew bondsmen, with the cords still elenched in their hands, start back from the corpse they have lowered. On an upper plane, like groups upon an antique bas-relief, cluster the near spectators; and beyond, relieved upon a bit of lowering sky at the mouth of the defile, stands the ignorant sentinel, occupied with thoughts of battle and looking for the prowling Midlanites.

At the time this picture was painted the taste for High Art had been revived by West. It requires an effort for the present age, to which classic art is not very necessary, to throw itself into sympathy with a school that is out of date. and which, after all, was a parasite school, feeding disconsolately upon reminiscences of Italian art among the damps of England. Allston, a young Harvard graduate, went to Europe with his mind filled with dignified and classic images. In Paris in 1804, he contemplated at the Louvre the unequalled collection from every ancient school associated by the strong hand of Napoleon. There was the Peter Martyr of Titian, now burned. with its tremendous epic of flight, murder and heroism. There, in the unapproached chiaroscuro of Tintoret, the luminous bosom of the Slave burned upon the ground, like a fallen star. Voronese's Marriage of Cana still remains upon the wall of the Square Chamber, to intimate what were the glories that awaited the roving artist in that day of might and centralization. These student from across the sea. Standing before them, he says, with his honest youthful elo. quence, "I thought of nothing but of the gorge ous concert of colors,—or rather of the indefinite forms-I cannot call them sensations-of pleas. ure with which they alled the imagination. I was the poetry of color which I felt; procreative in its nature, giving birth to a thousand things which the eye cannot see. * * * * I wil mention a picture which then took hold of me by Ludovico Carracci. I do not remember the title, but the subject was the body of the virgin borne for interment by four apostles. The fig ures are colossal; the tone dark, and of tremend ous depth of color. It seemed as I looked at it as if the ground shook under their tread, and the air were darkened by their grief." Directly from this sort of study, and from

short sojourn in Italy, proceeded the great pic-ture before us. The Carracci has been restored to Italy, to what gallery we are not certain: but on reading the above fine bit of description one feels almost sure that the reminiscence of what had so strongly impressed him is embodied in this combre chef d'œuvre. Here too is an interment, with colossal bearers, dark tone, and "tremendous depth of color." Here too the ground seems to palpitate and the air to darken under a cloud of consternation.

The picture dates from 1816, when Allston was thirty-four. Mr. McMurtrie, of this city, negotiated the sale of it to our Academy, receiving as a token from the artist a beautiful Mother and Child, which still remains in his gallery. The Academy sold for its purchase a part of their ground, now covered by the two fancy shops on either side the entrance. The price asked by the painter was, says Dunlap, \$3,500, and the sale of the land amounted to very nearly the same sum.

Allston was almost the only man yet produced in America to whom the grand style was native. When he atttempted comic delineation, as he did twice or thrice, the failure was singular. His mind has just the same play in his poems; their color, when serious, is rich, Venetian and superb, but his would-be comic ballad of Ellen and the paint-king has just the same infelicity as his humorous paintings. It is the ponderous mind awkwardly disporting; it is what Aurora Leigh calls the mallet hand decorating the cherry stone.

The Dead Man Restored is a painting thirteen feet high by eleven in breadth. It is darkly magnificent, with indications of a glorious eye for color. The artiest studied the principal face from a clay model made by himself. It was but little injured by the fire from which the Academy suffered in 1845, and was cleaned, with but trifling restorations, a few years back. Before its original removal to the new world it was exhibited at the British Gallery, the Prince Regent then president, and received a prize of two hundred guineas; this premium, added to the modest price demanded of a young and struggling Academy, constituted but a humble reward for the long and intense study and unique genius it embodied. It was helped on its journey by the cheery words and wishes of the ever-kind Leslie, who writes; "I am on every account delighted with the sale of Allston's large picture to the Academy, first for the service to so excellent a man, there for the promise it gives of encouragement for historical painting in America, and lastly, for the honor it does to the city of Phila-

delphia." "The man," explains the artist in his written description of the painting, "is in the moment

those early ages, being used for the interment of the dead. In the fore-ground is the man at the moment of re-animation; in which the artist has attempted, both in the action and color, to express the gradual recoiling of life upon death. Behind him, in a dark receas, are the bones of the Prophet, the skull of which is peculiarized by a preternatural light. At his head and feet are two elaves, bearers of the body; the ropes still in their hands, by which they have let it down, indicating the act that moment performed; the emotion attempted in the figure at the feet is that of astonishment and fear, modified by doubt, as if still requiring further confirmation of the miracle before him; while, in the figure at the head, is that of unqualified, immovable terror. In the most prominent group above is a soldier, in the act of rushing from the scene. The violent and terrified action of this figure was chosen to illustrate the miracle, by the contrast which it exhibits to that habitual firmness supposed to belong to the millitary character, showing his emotion to proceed from no mortal cause. The figure grasping the soldier's arm, and pressing forward to look at the body, is expressive of terror, overcome by curically. The group on the left or rather behind the soldier, is composed of two men of different ages, carnestly listening to the explanation of a priest, who is directing their thoughts to heaven, as the source of the miraculous change; the boy clinging to the old man is too young to comprehend the nature of the miraculous change; the boy clinging to the old man is too young to comprehend the nature of the miraculous change; the boy clinging to the old man is too young to comprehend the nature of the miraculous change; the boy clinging to the old man is too young to comprehend the nature of the miraculous change; the boy clinging to the old man is too young to comprehend the nature of the miraculous change; the boy clinging to the old man is too young to comprehend the nature of the miraculous change; the boy c by a sudden exclamation, the revival of her hus-band; the other youth, of a mild and devotional character, is still in the attitude of one conversing the conversation being abruptly broken off by his impetuous companion. The sentinels in the distance, at the entrance of the cavern, mark the depth of the picture, and indicate the alarm which had occasioned this tumultuary burial."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS LETTER FROM DUBLIN.

The Natural Beauties of Ireland-Material for Antiquarian Research — The Bound Towers — Healthfuiness of the Climate—Sauitary Legislation

The Sewerage System.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.?

DUBLIN, Aug. 1, 1868.—American tourists have eretofore, as a rule, generally thought Ireland of little or no importance, or passed her by with the promise to visit her after completing England, Scotland and the Continent. But when their faces are turned homeward, they rarely if ever carry out their intentions, and fail to visit one of the most beautiful and interesting parts of Great Britain. This is a mistake; and I would Great Britain. Inis 18 a mistake; and I would recommend those wishing to see Ireland, to first land at Queenstown, visiting Cork, Blarney Castle, with its world-renowned Blarney Stone; the Killarney Lakes, with their legends, echoes, and most exquisite and varied scenery; Dublin, almost surrounded with mountains, and with its beautiful public buildings, the country of Wiels. public buildings; the county of Wick beautiful public buildings; the county of Wick-low, with its variety of sea-coast, vales, moun-tains and ruins, made immortal by Thomas Moore: Belfast, with its busy population and celebrated linen factories; the Giant's Causeway, with its peculiar geological formation, and its grand, picturesque, rock-bound coast.

These, and many other places of interest will amply repay any one whatever may be ble

amply repay any one, whatever may be his fancy. If the tourist be religiously inclined, and interested in church history, where can more lessons be learned than here? Its ruins of churches, abbeys and cities will carry one back to the earliest stages of Christianity in Great Britain, when such men as St. Patrick, St. Kevin, St. Colombo and many others had here their great schools of learning, going themselves or sending their dis-ciples to England and Scotland, there to first plant the standard of Christianity, learning and crogress.

progress.

It a lover of beautiful scenery, what can be more novel and beautiful than the mountains, everywhere bare, except a low covering of the purple heather, ferns or fir, with their clear streams filled with salmon and trout?—or the Irish lakes with all their association. What more ovely than the beautiful vales?—many of which re intimately connected with the national poetry of Ireland. The lover of scenery cannot fall to be satisfied with the variety and peculiarity of all that is beautiful in this Emerald Isle.

all that is beautiful in this Emerald Isle.

If a student of antiquities, what an unexplored field will here be found in the round towers, 70 to 80 of which are still standing in various stages of preservation, and in almost every county of Ireland, the highest 110 to 150 feet high. None such are to be seen in any other part of the world, except two, in Scotland. They are then a peculiarity of this singular people, dating back into the dark ages. They are positively known to have existed 1,000 years, but of their origin nothing is definitely known. The theories as to their origin are various; some writers of antiquities heir origin are various; some writers of antiquities give them Oriental, Pagan or Christian origin, as the case may be. The Oriental theory dedicates them to the worship of the sacred fire, in the emblematic worship of the sun and moon, after the Persian religion. As Pagan, for the exercise of the religious rites and ceremonles of the Druids. As Chistian, they are said to have been made for various purposes; as strongholds for containing the sacred utensils, relics, dresses, cc., in time of war—as belfries, watchtowers, and many other uses to numerous to mention. All of which theories are nothing but specula

tions.

If the antiquarian will call at the Royal Irish Academy Museum, Dublin, he can obtain food for much speculation in the various ornaments

much speculation in the various ornaments wrought in gold, silver and iron, probably worn by a pre-Christian people, and which are still occasionally found in the Irish bogs. If a politician, grave lessons may be learned here of misrule, oppression and a course of conduct far from the "golden rule," with its consequent results in a poor, dissatisfied, servile population; and what should be a source of strength to Englandigh nothing but a source of anxiety and weakness. It is hard to say who is to blame for much of the poverty now existing. Absenteeism drains the country of all its money, returning nothing, the landlords only coming to Ireland and their estates to collect their rents. On the other side, who would like to live among a people in constant much for Ireland—has built for her the finest dread of the assassin's bullet? England has done universities, colleges and free-schools—public dread of the assassin souncer England has done universities, colleges and free-schools—public roads (without toll houses) are no where better in the United Kingdom; and in fact has done all but one and the main thing—the granting of equal rights with Herself.

Politically, the same old "golden rule" would work here to as much advantage as it will in

work here to as inten advantage as it will in America, when fairly tried.

To the invalid Ireland should be very attractive. The climate is mild in both winter and summer, without malarlal poison to ruin the complexion and be the insidious origin of many diseases, as it is with us in America. The beautiful complexion of the Irish women will conclusively testify to the admirable character of the climate. In regard to sanitary matters, every improvement can be made here; and if they are free from our pest, malaria, they are, by want of cleanliness and ventilation, it subjects for the greater plague, typhus. Sanitary matters in Dub

of re-animation; the artist has attempted, both in the action and color, to express the gradual recoiling of life upon death." The soul of the picture is in that vivid expression.

The following description is taken from the pen of Mr. Aliston:

"The sepulchre of Elisha is supposed to be in a cavern among the mountains, such places, in the dead. In the fore-ground is the man at the moment of re-animation; in which the artist has attempted, both in the action and color, to express the gradual recoiling of life upon death.

Behind him, in a dark recess, are the bones of the Prophet, the skull of which is peculiarized by a preternatural light. At his head and feet are two slaves, bearers of the body; the ropes still in their hands, by which they have let it down, indicating the act that moment performed; the emotion at tempted in the figure at the feet is that of astonishment and fear, modified by doubt, as if still requiring further confirmation of the miracle before him; while, in the figure at the head, is that

The Drought in Europe.

The London Herald notes the fact that the The London Herald notes the fact that the drought of which we have complained has been by no means localized in England. It is the same in North America, and extends over the greater part of Europe. There is no such thing as coolness or moisture anywhere, but in Norway. In Paris the heat is increasing. There had been rumblings of a thunderstorm, but the thirsty Parisians were but tantalized with a few drops of rain, when the old "roasting and baking" began sgain. The thermometer has stood for days at 95 degrees in the shade. The citizens abjured their Sunday excursions into the country, and sat fanning themselves in the cafes in the shadiest streets. At the other side of the world matters have been even worse.

streets. At the other side of the world matters have been even worse.

The complaint that comes from Russla is the gravest of all. The peasants in many of the provinces of that vast empire are threatened with a scarcity of which it is painful to contemplate the probable consequences. Everything, we are told, is burnt up. Since the commencement of May not one drop of rain has fallen. The provinces of the south are as badly off as those of the Baltic. "All the farmers in the Government of Pultowa are in despair. The reaping should have commenced in a fortnight, but there is nothing to gather—neither rye, nor oats, nor hay." The price of rye, the staple food of the country, had risen to an unheard of figure, and a terrible famine seemed impending, in Kleff, Podolia, and Volhynia matters were no better, and prices were rising daily. The crops better, and prices were rising daily. The crops in Livonia and Courland were quite given up, and throughout Esthonia nothing but lamentations were heard.

The Gulf Stream.

The excessive drought in England, the unusually violent and continued rain storms on our eastern coast, the icebergs which early in the season blockaded the Gulf of St. Lawrence, one of which cut the old Atlantic cable, and which have which cut the old Atlantic cable, and which have been reported by captains of whaling ships ficating in immense numbers in the northern seas, have been attributed to eccentricities on the part of the Gulf Stream. This immense body of water flowing from the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico in a channel as well defined as that of a river by its banks, which, however, in the case of the Gulf Stream, are only banks of cold water, past the island of Newfoundland and spreading out over the eastern Atlantic land and spreading out over the eastern Atlantic from southern Europe to Iceland, has been understood to cause the comparatively warm and humid atmosphere of the British Isles. The unprecedented drought which has prevailed there this season may be an indication that the course of this armost has a barried and the course of this armost has a barried and the course of this armost has a barried and the course of this armost has a barried and the course of this armost has a barried and the course of this armost has a barried and the course of this armost has a barried and the course of this armost has a barried and the course of Inis scason may be an indication that the course of this current has changed, and that it now sets more towards the east. The increase of floating ice in the tack of vessels bound for Europe and for the northern seas would seem to be a confirmation of this theory. To account for the change in the course of the current, it is remarked that transport that the transport of the change of the current of the change in the course of the current it is remarked that transport of the change of the current of the course of the current of the change in the course of the current of the change in the course of the current of the change in the course of the current of the change in the course of the current of the change in the course of the current of the change in the course of the current of the change in the change in the change of the current of the change in the change of the current of of the change in the course of the current, it is remarked that tremendous earthquakes and volcanic eroptions have marked the past year, denoting violent internal convulsions of the earth, which may, in some unexplained manner, have affected the course of this oceanic current. The theory seems plausible enough, but, so far as we know, no observations bave been made which establish the fact that any change in the course of the Gulf Stream has taken place. If the fact is so it will not be long without proof from the observation of shipmasters. The effect of such a change, causing as it must a natural and permanent modification of the climate of the whole of Western Europe, would be an interesting subject of speculation.

Such a change in the course of the Gulf Stream has already been noted by shipmasters, but whether it has been accompanied by a modification of the climate of Western Europe, as suggested by our contemporary, we are not informed.

"LE LEBUSTIES?" Again.

M. Rochefort, the pertinacions editor of the Lanterne, dies hard. The government, having tried to "douse his glim" by many more or less despotic edicts and petty persecutions, has at last through the agency of the police courts, subjected him to a year's imprisonment and 10,000 francs damages for his recent attack upon the publisher of the journal which had libeled him. publisher of the journal which had libeled him. The Minister of Justice has further harassed M. Rochefort by sending him an official document called a communiqué, which he is forced to publish in La Lanterne under penalty of suppres-

sion. M. Rochefort, therefore, in No. 10 of his paper, writing possibly from jail, says: "After having forbidden me the public highways, which it has audaciously made its private property; after having cast upon my name, upon my character, and upon my family, every species of filth the most infamous police spies could invent—the Imperial Ministry to-day undertakes to suffocate me beneath the heavy burden of official communiqués."

* "I am neither a legitimist nor an Orleanist, but did Messrs. Polignac or Guizot ever dream of suppressing the opposition of the National, or of the Reform, by insisting upon the publication by these journals of documents which would absorb their entire space from the first to the lest column.

the last column?
"And all the time I have been killing myself to repeat that the men of to-day are not serious!

Does not this convince everybody? Are not the puns I have been accused of making at their expense, weapons of more than sufficient power wherewith to fight public functionaries of this utilization of the serious of the sufficient power whereast and proposed the serious control and serious contro

mtellectual and moral calibre?'
M. Rochefort continues in this strain for more than a column, and ends his diatribe by quoting a strong though not very delicate maxim of Taxile Delord, to this effect: "One had best have nothing to do with the fleas in the church ves-

"An Insult to Jeff. Davis." The Pall Mall Gazette speaks in this indignant

The Pall Mall Gazette speaks in this indignant manner of an offensively personal paragraph in the London Morning Post:

"The personal description of Mr. Jefferson Davis and his family which lately appeared in one of the papers was the most offensive piece of work of the kind we have seen for some time. It stated that Mrs. Davis looked as if she had a dash of mulatto blood' in her, and her children looked as if they had the same. Can the mister. dash of mulatto blood in her, and her children looked as if they had the same. Can the writer have had the least idea what he was talking about? Supposing that his object was to give annoyance to Mr. Davis, was it absolute necessary to grossly insuit his whole family? It will be long, we hope, before paragraphists in this country make themselves the purveyors of such shameful and unfeeling personalities." shameful and unfeeling personalities.

Late Foreign Items.

From the last number of the Continental (Paris) Gazette we extract the following very —The Dutch journals state that never has the

opening of a new railroad produced such an effect upon the population as that of the Island of Zeland, Holland. Until now this primitive people had never seen a locomotive or railway. Every one who possesses a florin makes a little

trip, only, as they say, to see "how it goes."
Whole villages make these excursions, and the one who has not enjoyed this pleasure loses all credit in his native village; still, there are many old people who are afraid to make the attempt, as they think his Satanic Majesty has something to do with it.

There has lately been placed in the museum at the Louvre, a superb carved table in Lapis Lazuli and Florentine mosaic, in the centre of which is a portait of Charles X. in Roman mo-

saics.

—In the ateliers of the Mint at Paris there are twenty machines, which strike off a gold plees every second, producing twelve hundred and twenty franc pieces a minute. Nearlyall the countries in Europe have their money coined here, even China and Japan. The confidence in the precision of the money coined in France is universal, and the Mint of Paris is an establishment unique in the world. in the world.

in the world.

The Emperor is busily occupied in examining the conditions of the neutrality of Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, in the event of a European war. His Majesty, upon returning from Plomblères, will visit Nancy, Metz, Thionville and other places which have been recently fortified. It is stated that he will also visit the King of Belgium at Tournay, upon which occasion different trials of artillery will take place.

A literary incident of interest, is worthy of

—A literary incident of interest is worthy of note. A French author, being desirous to write a biography of Charles Dickens, wrote to that gentleman for materials, but received none, Mr. Dickens replying that he had "long ago formed the intention of writing an autobiography."

—The son of Theodore resides in the Royal Hotel, Alum Bay, Isle of Wight, and plays cricket and other games with the young lads in the neighborhood. —Since 1850, fifty-two new villages have been created in the environs of Paris.

—An important treaty concerning the fortress of Ulm has been ratified between the Govern-ments of Wurtemburg and Bavaria.

—A factory of dynamite situated in the environs of Stockholm, exploded a few days since with such violence, that nearly every house in the city

There is a gentleman living at Posilipo, ftaly, a wonderful planist, who though an amateur is preferred to nearly all the prefessionals. He plays with his nose with such perfection and wonderful precision that any one not looking at him would imagine he was playing with his hards.

—On account of the extreme heat and drought in the province of Frise, Holland, rain water is sold for sixty centimes a pail, and well water for thirty centimes. In the Island of Voorne, Holland, the inhabitants are almost without water, the air being filled with all kinds of insects, many of which have never before been steen. Names the air being fined with all kinds of insects, many of which have never before been seen. Numer-ous cases of sunstreke have taken place among the farmers, and in consequence of the intense heat, the harvesting is done during the night.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin,] General McClellan.

BY JOHN QUILL.

Do you know anybody who wants to buy a horse? I have one I am anxious to sell. His name is General McClellan, and he is sixteen hands high. He is kind in harness : indeed he is kind anywhere, so kind that if you keep on feeding bushel after bushel of oats to him, he will eat them all sooner than hurt your feelings by refusing them. In fact he is the heartiest eater I eversaw. If he can't get oats it don't make any difference. He will eat up the feed box and the hay-rack, and the stalls with perfect unconcern. He has eaten his way already through two board partitions in the stable, and he begins to-morrow on the brick wall.

He is not exactly a handsome horse. He is too thin. His body is shaped like the smoke stack of a locomotive. Around the shoulders it is thick enough, but it slopes a way so thin tois thick enough, but it slopes a way so thin to-wards the hind legs that you can clasp hands around it. And besides he is too bony. His spine stands out very sharp, and when the chickens try to roost on it at night they, can't balance themselves. As to bones, I am afraid his are too loose entirely. When he tries to trot they rattle just like a bag full of billiard balls, and the thigh joint of his off hind leg creaks. This is objectionable, be-cause it does no good to hit him. He has noth-ing but bare bone under his skin, and when you beat him for balking, General McClellan will stand stock still and quietly chuckle, as if he knew it stock still and quietly chuckle, as if he knew it was of no use to hammer his skeleton. He is a good balker. Very often when he is jogging along, he will suddenly stop, as if an idea had occurred to him. Then it will become evident that he has forgotten something and wants to go back, for he wheels slowly around, and tries to canter. You just ought to see General McClellan try to canter. His framework clatters like stage thunder.

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He hasn't much of a tail. He seems to have shed the most of it, and what's left looks like a second-hand gun-awab. This is inconvenient in fly time if you are on his back, because then he lways runs up against a fence the minute a single fly gets on him, in order to brush it off. He has a disagreeable habit also of scratching his shoulder with his hind leg like a dog, and if you remonstrate with him about it the General always turns his hold around and and independent always turns his hold around and and independent. remonstrate with him about it the General al-ways turns his head around and winks at you, as much as to say, It ain't every horse that can do that. And neither it is. He is a very accom-plished animal, Gen. McClellan is.

Day before yesterday he endeavored to rear, yes this horse actually tried to rear up. The consequence was he fell over backwards, but his legs were so loose that they swang round as if they were on pivots, and the General is at present upside down, with all four feet on the ground and his helly to the stry. Of course, he is not year. his belly to the sky. Of course he is not very efficient in this position, but he seems well, and his appetite continues good. I shall turn him over all right if I sell him. So if you know of anybody who wants a first-rate horse I wish you would just mention the General to him, will you?

THEATRES, Etc.

THE CHESTNUT.—The White Faum attracts large audiences nightly to the Chestnut, despite the warm weather, and it seems very probable the piece will have a long run. The brilliant manner in which it is mounted entitles it to the liberal and hearty support of those who are par-ial to spectacle. We sincerely hope and believe, niceral and hearty support of those who are par-tial to spectacle. We sincerely hope and believe, however, that this is the final triumph of the bare legged madness, and that there will soon be a reaction in favor of legitimate and unsensuous drama.

THE WALNUT,-At this theatre the Black Crook continues to be a success. A number of changes have been made in the company, and the ballet troupe has made an acquisition in the danseuse Mile. Morarant. The asserted "quarrel between the management and the great newspapers" is a fiction. If any journal is engaged

in a contest of this description, it rages in its own sanctum and hurts nobody.

The American,—A miscellaneous entertainment will be given at the American to-night.

—As Mr. Andrews, of Lawrence, Mass., was walking along the shore near the mouth of Hampton river recently, he found a box containing three old Spanish coins, black with age, two of the size of a quarter, and one ninepence. The date upon one of the coins was 1721. The shape of the hox in which they were found. date upon one of the coins was 1721. The shape of the box in which they were found cannot easily be described. It is about that of a fat clamor oyster, and had a tin cover. The article is of iron, from an eighth to a quarter of an lifeh in thickness, well crusted over with rust and small pebble stones, and the whole looked like, many of the brownish-red stones which are lying about the beach. It is surmised that the box was originally round, and became fattened by the action nally round, and became flattened by the action

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Stage coacnes are to be started by an American between Yeddo and Yokohama, in Japan. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to be created Duke of Abercorn.

-There is a revival of religion in Venice, the ity of the doges. One of the Iturbides is said to keep a beer-shop in Paris.

—Wales's last was baptized Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary. —An old rebel cavalry regiment in Louislans has reorganized as a Seymour and Blair club.

Young men anxious to get rid of their wild oats would do well to get a sewing machine. Mr. Burlingame has gone to pay a visit to his father, who lives twenty miles west of Chi-

—In San Francisco there are six horse rail-roads, and their receipts from January to May were \$373,000.

—A delirious soldier at Quebec broke from his attendants, leaped over the cliff 180 feet high, picked himself up unburt at the bottom, and then deliberately drowned himself in the St. Lawrence.

The National Intelligencer was very indig-nant because a guard of colored soldiers was placed in the Capitol while the body of Mr. Ste-vens was there lying in state.

—A veritable monitor has been ordered by the English admirally. This time all experiments and improvements will be avoided and the ship will be constructed on the American plan, pure

—A quartermaster's clerk has recently discovered in a corn husk mattress, on San Padro Island, Brazos-Santisgo, Texas, a rusty casket containing dismonds and emeralds estimated to be worth \$100,000. -There is a man in California who has not

—There is a man in California who has not worn a hat for twelve years. He declared in 1856 that he would not cover his head until General Fremont was elected President. Let not any Democrat enthuse to this extent over Seymour! -Rev. Albert N. Fisher, a Gentile, lately preached in Brigham Young's Tabernacle, at Salt Lake, to 8,000 saints. He is the first Gentile who ever preached there by invitation of Brigham. His subject was the "Divinity of Christ."

It is announced by a religious paper in England that four million copies of the book. "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," have been sold. No literary undertaking of the present century has equalled this in success.

—Mile. Dejazet, in a recent theatrical tour in Western France, stopped at a hotel in Rennes. The landlady, on discovering that the company was composed of actors, refused to give them food; and turned them out of her house. This was in enlightened and moral France.

was in enlightened and moral France.

—A California paper publishes what it calls "Ante Post Mortem Recollections" of a local poet, beginning thus: Stoddard is not dead; but he will be some day, and it may be as well to commence the 'recollections' of the California Boy Poet in good time. For the sake of giving these memoirs the genuine post mortem taint, we will use the past tonse."

There are 75 marriage brokers in Paris, and two of them pay an income tax of two hundred thousand francs per year. They charge five per cent on the dower of rich wives, and two per cent. When the fortune of the husband and wife are about equally large. An extra charge is made for procuring husbands with aristocratic titles.

—The Louisville Journal calls Sherman, Thomas and Meade, "satraps," and the soldiers "slaves of the satraps." It says of course they are for Grant, together with "all swindlers, pimps, detectives, adventurers, bigots and black-guards," but that the "whole respectability and responsibility of the Southern or Selection of the Southern of the Southern or Selection or Selection of the Southern or Selection of the Selection of th

mour."

—An editor in Germany has been heavily fined for selling space in his editorial columns to M. Blanc, of the Homburg gambling hell. M. Blanc has filled the space he bought with startling accounts of the heavy losses which the bank was reported to have sustained; these accounts were of course, entirely fictitious, and only destined to attract the gudgeons to Homburg.

—Six thousand copies of the fourth number of the Lanterne were sent to the newsdealers of Rouen. The arrival of such a large supply of

Rouen. The arrival of such a large supply of Rouen. The arrival of such a large supply of the spley opposition journal greatly perplexed the Prefect who finally thought the best thing has could do under the circumstances was to buy the whole six thousand copies. Fancy his vexation when next morning six thousand copies more arrived by the Paris train.

—A Paris correspondent pretends to know what Engenie wore when she presided at a Cabinet meeting in the absence of the Emperor. He says her tollet on that occasion was a lovely lightgray satin foulard, a black lace mantilla, a rice straw toquet (small hat), with white feather, a white veil tied over the face, and chignon behind, and a green parasol, covered with lace, to match the mantilla. -The Pope gives audience to about a hundred persons daily. At these audiences, to which often persons half crazy with religious excitement gain access, it is very seldom that the Pope, even

under the greatest provocation, loses his temper. Sometimes, when a visitor proves too trouble-some, Pius IX. rings the bell, and says to the cameriere who enters the room, "Take this man into the fresh air. He is unwell." —Not long since a young man in St. Louis, then just married, got his wife's life insured for \$1,000. In less than a year from that time she died. He received the amount the other day, and on the strength of the good luck, "set up" the wine for quite a number of his companions; and, as one of them said, they "had a good spree and it didn't cost him a cent."

—Victorien Sardon says that the first eighty articles, plays, poems, &c., which he wrote, were rejected by the publishers and theatrical managers to whom he offered them. For two years he did not make a sou by his literary labors. Since then nearly every one of the men who formerly treated him so disdainfully have made him the most munificent offers; but he says he always took good care not to let them have any of the took good care not to let them have any of the productions of his pen.

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—Bignor Mario and Madame Grisi gave Patti fine presents on the occasion of her wedding. The gift of the former was a very handsome and beautifully executed arabesque pendant, composed of pearls, diamonds and large turqols, with enamelled scrolis, suspended from a large gold chain. Madame Grisi gave her a pair of very large and handsome gold and cotal pendant carrings, the pendants being formed of coral about two inches in length, carved in the shape of Etruscan vases, with festoons, the top being formed of gold, with a solid carved coral buils head. These carrings were formarly in the pose head. These carrings were formarly in the pos-session of the Queen of Naples.

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—The following is said to have transpired during Mrs. D. P. Bowers's engagement at Virginia City, Nevada: "A countryman watched the great actress with an interest that appeared to absorb his every sense—he saw nothing, heard nothing, felt nothing but the Borgia. At the end of the act he heaved a great sigh as he gazed at the green curtain. Turning to his neighbor, he asked:—'Does Mrs. Bowers enjoy good health, do you know?' 'I believe so why?' queried the neighbor. 'Well, I don't know, but it somewhat struck me that a woman who is obliged to have many darned bad spells, and has 'em so natural, couldn't be exactly right, you know, between whiles:'"

—Dors d'Istria, the celebrated European anthoress, whose real name is Princess Koltzoff

Dota d'Istria, thu celebrated European authoress, whose real name is Princess. Koltzoff Massalcky, nos Ghikas, has written, in the course of the last fifteen years, some sixty books, comprising works on literature, social questions, positics, history, travels, novels, &c.; and she has, moreover, written these books in the following languages, all of which she writes and speaks fluently: Roumanian, Italian, German, English, French, Greek, Latin and Russian. And the lady is still beautiful.

s still beautiful.