

Family Chronicle

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 299.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1869.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR FAIR, etc., etc. New styles. 50 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEATEST AND BEST MANNER. LOUIS DREYER, 215 Chestnut street.

MARRIED.
SLAUGHTER—BOYD.—Germantown, March 20th, 1869, by the Rev. A. B. Atkins, Francis W. Slaughter, of St. Louis, Mo., to Anna S., only daughter of F. A. Hoyt.

DIED.
GASTOR.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. Eliza Gastor, the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Tacony Farm, River road, above Frankford street, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COOPER.—On Tuesday evening, at his residence, No. 103 1/2 Chestnut street, Daniel L. Cooper, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

COOPER.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. Mary G. Donaldson, widow of the late Capt. E. M. Donaldson, funeral from her late residence, 1228 Spruce street, on Thursday, April 1st.

FRANKLIN.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. E. E. Franklyn, in the 70th year of her age, died at her residence, No. 1115 Federal street, on Thursday, April 1st.

WYLLIE.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. Y. Wyllie, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Arnold, long and favorably known as one of the best of the East India Captains (Canton) out of this port.

SPRING GLOVES, FIRST QUALITY ONLY.
W. & S. L. ANDERSON, 1014 N. 3rd St. PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING CO., 1014 N. 3rd St. PHILADELPHIA.

WILLS OF OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.
LACE ABOVE EIGHTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

HOVER'S CARBONIZED PAPER.
Notice is hereby given that the carbonized paper of the Writings Fluids and Inks on the files of Paper.

NEW METHOD OF BUILDING.
CHESA AND BEAUFORT COTTAGES. Descriptive Circulars apply to (Circulars) A. D. GARDNER, 122 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.
Association will be held on THURSDAY, April 1st, at 3 o'clock in the Hall, E. corner of Third and Arch streets.

JAMES E. MURDOCH WILL GIVE READINGS.
in the Olivet Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second and Mount Vernon streets, THURSDAY, April 1st.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 125 AND 123 1/2 LOCUM.
Dr. Geo. E. Howard, 125 Locum street, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.
The Sixth Page for Additional Amusements. GRAND VILGIPPE MASQUERADE. THURSDAY, MARCH 31st.

REAL ESTATE SALE.
FERRETTI'S SALE, BY ORDER OF HEIRS and Orphans of late estate of Nathaniel, deceased. Thomas & Sons Auctioneers, on Tuesday, March 30th, at 10 o'clock, will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property.

TO RENT.
FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE. TO be let on the 1st of April, a large and comfortable residence, with a large garden, situated on the banks of the Schuylkill river, near the Philadelphia and Lancaster railroad. Apply to 23 South Front street.

Mercantile Extension.
The advertisement of Mr. John Wanamaker's new enterprise on Chestnut street has attracted much attention and very general comment. It is his desire, by the aid of the public, to erect next the large Brown-stone Building (formerly occupied by Homer, Colladay & Co.) as an establishment for merchant tailors and the sale of a more than ordinarily fine class of ready-made clothing.

One of the most faithful explosions on record has just taken place here on the premises of the MM. Fontaine, manufacturing chemists, in the Place de la Sorbonne. Four individuals in the laboratory had been inspecting a quantity of peroxide of potassium, a liquid of tremendous explosive power, used for torpedoes, and about to be sent to Toulon. It is not known whether the ignition took place by a spark or from a slight

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)
Paris, Friday, March 19, 1869.—We have had news from Spain this morning. The population of Xeres de la Frontera are compromising the reputation which the Spanish people has won for itself lately in the eyes of the world by its patient, quietest attitude during a species of interregnum, and even through the execution of an election, when the principle of universal suffrage came into operation for the first time, after a long period of despotism. A people, it was said, which could so conduct itself, under such circumstances, must be fit for freedom than generally supposed, and not very difficult to govern under one form or another. I trust they are not now going to lose the good opinion they have gained. No doubt Royalist agents of the fallen dynasty are at work amongst the inflammable populations of the South, and Andalusia is said to be in a state of high excitement. The chiefs at headquarters are much to blame for this. While they are discussing candidates and personal pretensions and influences among themselves, the country is left without a stable government. The base of the Spanish chiefs is their restless and insatiable personal ambition and miserable vanity. They are all afraid of giving the country a ruler, lest they should at the same time give themselves a master; and each wishes to make himself indispensable to the new Governor, whoever he may be. If this state of things be much longer continued, it will result in anarchy, and finally end in the usual European remedy of a return to despotism. Perhaps the events now taking place may open the eyes of the present rulers by the inevitable consequences of prolonging their own selfish contentions, and to the necessity of placing some one at the head of the Government who shall be armed with the authority of the national will. I wish I could see American influences taking an aim hold of Spain as they are doing of this country. But I fear it will be long before "Conferences" on the "Life and Death of Abraham Lincoln" will be impregnating the Spanish masses with ideas of liberty, duty and patriotism, in the way I recently described them as doing here.

These Conferences, by the way, are growing more and more in popular favor, and becoming more and more important. Jules Favre is announced to speak at one of them on Sunday next, in the Hall of the Prince Imperial; and long ago every seat was disposed of, and twenty francs are being demanded for the two-franc tickets. The Government has unwittingly opened a path to the popular leaders which perhaps it little intended. Comparatively few of the people could hear Jules Favre's speeches in the Chamber, or read them in the Official Journal. But it is a very different thing when such an orator has a chance of addressing an audience of three or four thousand of such of his fellow-citizens as are willing to pay ten cents to hear him. By this means the people are becoming imbued with a train of ideas entirely antagonistic to the government under which they are living. The subject chosen by Jules Favre for his public speech the day after to-morrow sounds innocent enough, and "quite unpolitical." It is the "Love of One's Profession." But M. Jules is an artful dodger, and I am much mistaken if he does not manage to inculcate to his hearers a "love" of something else besides, and leave them very much "out of love" with their present thralldom.

I mentioned recently Miguet's "Life of Franklin" as a work which was becoming rapidly popular in this country. My old and estimable friend, M. Jean de Bonnechose, brother of the eminent and eloquent Cardinal de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, has just kindly sent me two of his valuable publications, which I think many American readers will thank me for making known to them. The first is a "History of England," in four octavo volumes; a work of the highest merit, both as regards style and matter. To the composition of which the author has devoted no fewer than twelve years of his life, and repeating the contents of which I know that Macaulay himself said he "had learned much from them;" and to the style of which the French Academy set its highest mark of approbation by awarding to it the triennial prize of literary merit. My motive for calling attention to it is twofold. First, it is written with great purity of diction, and is therefore an excellent study of the French language. But more than this: English "history" is, of course, always interesting to American readers, being in fact only the beginning of their own. But the same cannot always perhaps be predicted of English "historians," whose views, especially in certain and more recent portions of the narrative, may not improbably differ widely from those held in the United States. In this point of view the value of a good History of England, written by a foreigner, is very great; for, says M. de Bonnechose in his preface, "I reproduce indeed what I have judged to be most authentic and well-founded in the English historians; but then I reproduced it without that alloy which the religious and political passions of the country have too often mixed up with it." Herein, then, lies the excellence of M. de Bonnechose's History in the estimation of non-English students, and a good ground of preference on the part of America. A few words must suffice for the other publication of the same author which I have alluded to. It is a work especially intended for the young, and as such is largely used in the French Lycées, or Public Colleges of the State, and has recently as I have heard, been introduced into the programme of middle class education, and into the newly instituted examinations for female diplomas in England. It is a Sacred History, (or what the French term the *Prose of Biblical history*), presenting the whole of the sacred narrative with a unity and consequentness not to be found in the original, and thus impressing it thoroughly upon the mind and memory. It is, in short, an admirable Bible school-book, by no means inferior to supercede the Sacred volume itself, but at a great advantage towards mastering its contents. It is as heartily wish I could see the young countrymen of M. de Bonnechose profit more extensively by his excellent volume, as I can recommend it with confidence to American parents and teachers.

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THE FIFTH EDITION.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Tenure-of-Office Law.

Report of the Conference Committee.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

THE REPORT ADOPTED.

Nominations by the President.

Report of the Conference Committee.

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