

# Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.  
VOLUME XXIII. - NO. 35.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.  
PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1869.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.  
PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN.  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
AT THE NEW BUREAU BUILDING,  
407 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ART IN WASHINGTON.  
THE CORCORAN GALLERY.  
"DEDICATED TO ART"

ter from the emigrant brother to the  
home circle; the peasant father, in his  
blue house, and the old mother, listen anxiously;  
a particularly graceful young girl, holding a  
lute, forms the apex of the composition.  
J. G. Brown continues, in terms which  
sufficiently tell the story, "Allegro" and  
"Pensero."

The list of American figure art is nobly  
closed by the late portrait painter Elliott,  
whose full-length likeness of Mr. Corcoran,  
dated 1867, is a brilliant performance, and will  
figure splendidly in the new gallery.  
While on this subject of American portrait  
art, I may mention an interesting copy of  
Stuart's full-length Washington, executed by  
Miss Stuart, daughter of the artist, whose  
visit to Philadelphia a few years back was a  
source of interest, and a Decameron of artist's  
stories to the painting fraternity of your  
city.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.  
The Government of Cuba definitely orga-  
nized - Carlos Manuel Cespedes  
Elected President.

FACTS AND FANCIES.  
[From the Atlantic Monthly for June.]  
NOEMBREGA.  
BY JOHN G. WHITTIER

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS  
DRESSING ROOMS, etc.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.  
[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]  
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1869. - In the account  
I sent up last night I began to describe the  
pictorial treasures of Mr. Corcoran's gallery,  
so magnificently devoted to the national im-  
provement. I was then unable to finish the  
notice of the pictures forming the collection,  
and I will supplement that letter by a short  
allusion to each of the principal pictures re-  
maining.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.  
Mr. Corcoran possesses the finest George  
Morland I have ever seen in America. It is a  
canvas of considerable size, representing a  
countryman coming home at sunset with a  
brace of hares, and received, in one grand  
domestic welcome, by his cattle, pigs, wife and  
family at once. It is a radiant example of the  
strange painter, that Ishmael of English art,  
whose pure gifts of imagination and color  
struck out so dazzlingly through the rifts of a  
brooding gloom. In the present picture  
Morland's usual pinkish tone is very well cor-  
rected by the introduction of the woman's cloak,  
which throws back the rose-color and de-  
velopes the yellow, until the picture seems to  
be bathed in a warm gold tone, very like  
Cypri.

There are a few foreign painters I have yet  
to mention. Robbe, of Brussels, has a pair of  
pictures, painted in a quality which has  
since learned to excel: one a landscape, the  
other a group of shepherd and sheep; his small  
copy from Achenbach, representing a water  
fall, is a treasure.

COMPARATIVES. The establishment of a free govern-  
ment in Cuba, on the basis of democratic principles, was  
the earnest wish of my heart. The effective realiza-  
tion of this wish was, therefore, to satisfy my  
aspirations and employ my services, which, jointly  
with Cuba, I have been able to devote to the cause of  
liberty and the most honorable and responsible of the  
duties of a free citizen.

The winding way the serpent takes  
The mystic water took,  
From where, to come, he bled,  
The forest sped its brook.

MARRIED.  
COLWELL-RICHARDS. - On the 18th inst. by Rev.  
W. Henry Green, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., B. H. Col-  
well and Miss Richards.

THE INTERESTING PAINTING SO WELL KNOWN  
from engravings, by Faed, "Shakespeare and  
his Friends." Not a word of praise is neces-  
sary to emphasize this fine contribution to the  
pictorial history of English literature.

LETTER FROM PARIS.  
[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]  
PARIS, Friday, May 7, 1869. - I must lift up  
my small voice in protest from this side of the  
water against all idea of a war between Eng-  
land and America. And I think that in doing  
so, I do but reflect the opinion of the vast  
majority of American residents in this capital,  
and in Europe generally. It is difficult, per-  
haps, at home quite to appreciate the kind of  
feelings which such an event would be re-  
garded by Americans who have lived  
long abroad, as well as those by the Eng-  
lish themselves who sojourn upon this  
continent. But I believe I do not greatly ex-  
aggerate or misrepresent those feelings when  
I say that they would amount to something  
like shame at witnessing here, under the eyes  
of the representatives of what are called the  
"great military monarchies of Europe," such a  
spectacle as that of the "people" of Great  
Britain and the United States tearing each  
other to pieces. Here we are chiefly accus-  
tomed to speak and to hear of "governments"  
going to war for the interest of dynasties or  
personal ambition; and the great struggle of  
those who strive for liberty is to get  
the destinies of the nation into its own hand,  
in which case they promise themselves that  
the destructive war of former times could  
never be repeated. In the present address  
recently put forth by M. Jean Dollfus, the  
great manufacturer, the Cobden of France,  
and one of the most liberal men in this  
country - one of his express stipulations was  
that no war should ever be undertaken except  
with the consent of the "people" - in  
which case he very evidently presumed  
that wars would rarely or never take  
place at all. But if a war should ensue  
between England and America, it  
cannot do so otherwise than by the consent of  
the "people" of those countries; and upon the  
two nations themselves must rest the respon-  
sibility and opprobrium of such an issue. And  
that which is a source of pride to the military  
and despotic governments of Europe, or  
those which are endeavoring to re-model  
themselves after English and American ex-  
amples; or by those smaller free States, whose  
main support and safety is derived from the  
moral influence exercised over the rest of the  
world by the sight and example of  
the working of free institutions in  
England and America? One can  
imagine, indeed, with no small bitterness and  
regret, how the first would chuckle and re-  
joice, how the second would begin to doubt  
and hesitate, and how the last would feel  
something like despair at seeing the "only two  
free nations in the world" play such a miser-  
able game. Why, Napoleon III. himself might  
turn round to the French Liberals, and ask  
them, with a smile, what they would do  
against "personal" government after this,  
when they saw that the "people," when  
left to act for themselves and as  
their own masters, could commit such  
egregious folly. To any one living in  
Europe, and studying the future fortunes of  
the world at large, the prospect of a war be-  
tween England and America is precisely as  
though the last light were about to set, and the  
very blackness of darkness about to cover over  
the face of the earth. Certain it is that the  
only result of such a fearful conflict would be  
to put out one or both of the eyes of mankind  
in general. Whichever side got the better,  
and whipped the other, would infallibly be  
handed down to posterity, as having in-  
flicted a deadly injury, on one half of  
the world, and checked the onward march of  
perhaps forever the onward march of  
civilization, enlightenment, liberty, and  
Christianity itself. I forbear to enter into any  
details of the question, or to go into the dollars  
and cents, or pounds, shillings and pence view

of the matter. Even Mr. Sumner's estimate,  
or, rather, *reductio ad absurdum*, of pecuniary  
damages, sinks into insignificance, in my  
opinion, in face of far higher considerations;  
considerations of which it is not too much to  
say that they suffice to stamp any man as an  
enemy of the human race, who, at the present  
crisis, contemplates a deadly and destruc-  
tive conflict between the British and Ameri-  
can people.

COMPARATIVES. The establishment of a free govern-  
ment in Cuba, on the basis of democratic principles, was  
the earnest wish of my heart. The effective realiza-  
tion of this wish was, therefore, to satisfy my  
aspirations and employ my services, which, jointly  
with Cuba, I have been able to devote to the cause of  
liberty and the most honorable and responsible of the  
duties of a free citizen.

A narrow space 'twixt shore and shore,  
For sun or storm to fall,  
While evermore, behind, before,  
Closed in the forest wall.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS  
DRESSING ROOMS, etc.

THE INTERESTING PAINTING SO WELL KNOWN  
from engravings, by Faed, "Shakespeare and  
his Friends." Not a word of praise is neces-  
sary to emphasize this fine contribution to the  
pictorial history of English literature.

LETTER FROM PARIS.  
[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]  
PARIS, Friday, May 7, 1869. - I must lift up  
my small voice in protest from this side of the  
water against all idea of a war between Eng-  
land and America. And I think that in doing  
so, I do but reflect the opinion of the vast  
majority of American residents in this capital,  
and in Europe generally. It is difficult, per-  
haps, at home quite to appreciate the kind of  
feelings which such an event would be re-  
garded by Americans who have lived  
long abroad, as well as those by the Eng-  
lish themselves who sojourn upon this  
continent. But I believe I do not greatly ex-  
aggerate or misrepresent those feelings when  
I say that they would amount to something  
like shame at witnessing here, under the eyes  
of the representatives of what are called the  
"great military monarchies of Europe," such a  
spectacle as that of the "people" of Great  
Britain and the United States tearing each  
other to pieces. Here we are chiefly accus-  
tomed to speak and to hear of "governments"  
going to war for the interest of dynasties or  
personal ambition; and the great struggle of  
those who strive for liberty is to get  
the destinies of the nation into its own hand,  
in which case they promise themselves that  
the destructive war of former times could  
never be repeated. In the present address  
recently put forth by M. Jean Dollfus, the  
great manufacturer, the Cobden of France,  
and one of the most liberal men in this  
country - one of his express stipulations was  
that no war should ever be undertaken except  
with the consent of the "people" - in  
which case he very evidently presumed  
that wars would rarely or never take  
place at all. But if a war should ensue  
between England and America, it  
cannot do so otherwise than by the consent of  
the "people" of those countries; and upon the  
two nations themselves must rest the respon-  
sibility and opprobrium of such an issue. And  
that which is a source of pride to the military  
and despotic governments of Europe, or  
those which are endeavoring to re-model  
themselves after English and American ex-  
amples; or by those smaller free States, whose  
main support and safety is derived from the  
moral influence exercised over the rest of the  
world by the sight and example of  
the working of free institutions in  
England and America? One can  
imagine, indeed, with no small bitterness and  
regret, how the first would chuckle and re-  
joice, how the second would begin to doubt  
and hesitate, and how the last would feel  
something like despair at seeing the "only two  
free nations in the world" play such a miser-  
able game. Why, Napoleon III. himself might  
turn round to the French Liberals, and ask  
them, with a smile, what they would do  
against "personal" government after this,  
when they saw that the "people," when  
left to act for themselves and as  
their own masters, could commit such  
egregious folly. To any one living in  
Europe, and studying the future fortunes of  
the world at large, the prospect of a war be-  
tween England and America is precisely as  
though the last light were about to set, and the  
very blackness of darkness about to cover over  
the face of the earth. Certain it is that the  
only result of such a fearful conflict would be  
to put out one or both of the eyes of mankind  
in general. Whichever side got the better,  
and whipped the other, would infallibly be  
handed down to posterity, as having in-  
flicted a deadly injury, on one half of  
the world, and checked the onward march of  
perhaps forever the onward march of  
civilization, enlightenment, liberty, and  
Christianity itself. I forbear to enter into any  
details of the question, or to go into the dollars  
and cents, or pounds, shillings and pence view

of the matter. Even Mr. Sumner's estimate,  
or, rather, *reductio ad absurdum*, of pecuniary  
damages, sinks into insignificance, in my  
opinion, in face of far higher considerations;  
considerations of which it is not too much to  
say that they suffice to stamp any man as an  
enemy of the human race, who, at the present  
crisis, contemplates a deadly and destruc-  
tive conflict between the British and Ameri-  
can people.

COMPARATIVES. The establishment of a free govern-  
ment in Cuba, on the basis of democratic principles, was  
the earnest wish of my heart. The effective realiza-  
tion of this wish was, therefore, to satisfy my  
aspirations and employ my services, which, jointly  
with Cuba, I have been able to devote to the cause of  
liberty and the most honorable and responsible of the  
duties of a free citizen.

The dinn wood hiding underneath,  
Wan flowers without a name,  
Life tangled with decay and death,  
League after league the same.

MARRIED.  
COLWELL-RICHARDS. - On the 18th inst. by Rev.  
W. Henry Green, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., B. H. Col-  
well and Miss Richards.

THE INTERESTING PAINTING SO WELL KNOWN  
from engravings, by Faed, "Shakespeare and  
his Friends." Not a word of praise is neces-  
sary to emphasize this fine contribution to the  
pictorial history of English literature.

LETTER FROM PARIS.  
[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]  
PARIS, Friday, May 7, 1869. - I must lift up  
my small voice in protest from this side of the  
water against all idea of a war between Eng-  
land and America. And I think that in doing  
so, I do but reflect the opinion of the vast  
majority of American residents in this capital,  
and in Europe generally. It is difficult, per-  
haps, at home quite to appreciate the kind of  
feelings which such an event would be re-  
garded by Americans who have lived  
long abroad, as well as those by the Eng-  
lish themselves who sojourn upon this  
continent. But I believe I do not greatly ex-  
aggerate or misrepresent those feelings when  
I say that they would amount to something  
like shame at witnessing here, under the eyes  
of the representatives of what are called the  
"great military monarchies of Europe," such a  
spectacle as that of the "people" of Great  
Britain and the United States tearing each  
other to pieces. Here we are chiefly accus-  
tomed to speak and to hear of "governments"  
going to war for the interest of dynasties or  
personal ambition; and the great struggle of  
those who strive for liberty is to get  
the destinies of the nation into its own hand,  
in which case they promise themselves that  
the destructive war of former times could  
never be repeated. In the present address  
recently put forth by M. Jean Dollfus, the  
great manufacturer, the Cobden of France,  
and one of the most liberal men in this  
country - one of his express stipulations was  
that no war should ever be undertaken except  
with the consent of the "people" - in  
which case he very evidently presumed  
that wars would rarely or never take  
place at all. But if a war should ensue  
between England and America, it  
cannot do so otherwise than by the consent of  
the "people" of those countries; and upon the  
two nations themselves must rest the respon-  
sibility and opprobrium of such an issue. And  
that which is a source of pride to the military  
and despotic governments of Europe, or  
those which are endeavoring to re-model  
themselves after English and American ex-  
amples; or by those smaller free States, whose  
main support and safety is derived from the  
moral influence exercised over the rest of the  
world by the sight and example of  
the working of free institutions in  
England and America? One can  
imagine, indeed, with no small bitterness and  
regret, how the first would chuckle and re-  
joice, how the second would begin to doubt  
and hesitate, and how the last would feel  
something like despair at seeing the "only two  
free nations in the world" play such a miser-  
able game. Why, Napoleon III. himself might  
turn round to the French Liberals, and ask  
them, with a smile, what they would do  
against "personal" government after this,  
when they saw that the "people," when  
left to act for themselves and as  
their own masters, could commit such  
egregious folly. To any one living in  
Europe, and studying the future fortunes of  
the world at large, the prospect of a war be-  
tween England and America is precisely as  
though the last light were about to set, and the  
very blackness of darkness about to cover over  
the face of the earth. Certain it is that the  
only result of such a fearful conflict would be  
to put out one or both of the eyes of mankind  
in general. Whichever side got the better,  
and whipped the other, would infallibly be  
handed down to posterity, as having in-  
flicted a deadly injury, on one half of  
the world, and checked the onward march of  
perhaps forever the onward march of  
civilization, enlightenment, liberty, and  
Christianity itself. I forbear to enter into any  
details of the question, or to go into the dollars  
and cents, or pounds, shillings and pence view

of the matter. Even Mr. Sumner's estimate,  
or, rather, *reductio ad absurdum*, of pecuniary  
damages, sinks into insignificance, in my  
opinion, in face of far higher considerations;  
considerations of which it is not too much to  
say that they suffice to stamp any man as an  
enemy of the human race, who, at the present  
crisis, contemplates a deadly and destruc-  
tive conflict between the British and Ameri-  
can people.

COMPARATIVES. The establishment of a free govern-  
ment in Cuba, on the basis of democratic principles, was  
the earnest wish of my heart. The effective realiza-  
tion of this wish was, therefore, to satisfy my  
aspirations and employ my services, which, jointly  
with Cuba, I have been able to devote to the cause of  
liberty and the most honorable and responsible of the  
duties of a free citizen.

The dinn wood hiding underneath,  
Wan flowers without a name,  
Life tangled with decay and death,  
League after league the same.

MARRIED.  
COLWELL-RICHARDS. - On the 18th inst. by Rev.  
W. Henry Green, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., B. H. Col-  
well and Miss Richards.

THE INTERESTING PAINTING SO WELL KNOWN  
from engravings, by Faed, "Shakespeare and  
his Friends." Not a word of praise is neces-  
sary to emphasize this fine contribution to the  
pictorial history of English literature.

LETTER FROM PARIS.  
[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]  
PARIS, Friday, May 7, 1869. - I must lift up  
my small voice in protest from this side of the  
water against all idea of a war between Eng-  
land and America. And I think that in doing  
so, I do but reflect the opinion of the vast  
majority of American residents in this capital,  
and in Europe generally. It is difficult, per-  
haps, at home quite to appreciate the kind of  
feelings which such an event would be re-  
garded by Americans who have lived  
long abroad, as well as those by the Eng-  
lish themselves who sojourn upon this  
continent. But I believe I do not greatly ex-  
aggerate or misrepresent those feelings when  
I say that they would amount to something  
like shame at witnessing here, under the eyes  
of the representatives of what are called the  
"great military monarchies of Europe," such a  
spectacle as that of the "people" of Great  
Britain and the United States tearing each  
other to pieces. Here we are chiefly accus-  
tomed to speak and to hear of "governments"  
going to war for the interest of dynasties or  
personal ambition; and the great struggle of  
those who strive for liberty is to get  
the destinies of the nation into its own hand,  
in which case they promise themselves that  
the destructive war of former times could  
never be repeated. In the present address  
recently put forth by M. Jean Dollfus, the  
great manufacturer, the Cobden of France,  
and one of the most liberal men in this  
country - one of his express stipulations was  
that no war should ever be undertaken except  
with the consent of the "people" - in  
which case he very evidently presumed  
that wars would rarely or never take  
place at all. But if a war should ensue  
between England and America, it  
cannot do so otherwise than by the consent of  
the "people" of those countries; and upon the  
two nations themselves must rest the respon-  
sibility and opprobrium of such an issue. And  
that which is a source of pride to the military  
and despotic governments of Europe, or  
those which are endeavoring to re-model  
themselves after English and American ex-  
amples; or by those smaller free States, whose  
main support and safety is derived from the  
moral influence exercised over the rest of the  
world by the sight and example of  
the working of free institutions in  
England and America? One can  
imagine, indeed, with no small bitterness and  
regret, how the first would chuckle and re-  
joice, how the second would begin to doubt  
and hesitate, and how the last would feel  
something like despair at seeing the "only two  
free nations in the world" play such a miser-  
able game. Why, Napoleon III. himself might  
turn round to the French Liberals, and ask  
them, with a smile, what they would do  
against "personal" government after this,  
when they saw that the "people," when  
left to act for themselves and as  
their own masters, could commit such  
egregious folly. To any one living in  
Europe, and studying the future fortunes of  
the world at large, the prospect of a war be-  
tween England and America is precisely as  
though the last light were about to set, and the  
very blackness of darkness about to cover over  
the face of the earth. Certain it is that the  
only result of such a fearful conflict would be  
to put out one or both of the eyes of mankind  
in general. Whichever side got the better,  
and whipped the other, would infallibly be  
handed down to posterity, as having in-  
flicted a deadly injury, on one half of  
the world, and checked the onward march of  
perhaps forever the onward march of  
civilization, enlightenment, liberty, and  
Christianity itself. I forbear to enter into any  
details of the question, or to go into the dollars  
and cents, or pounds, shillings and pence view

of the matter. Even Mr. Sumner's estimate,  
or, rather, *reductio ad absurdum*, of pecuniary  
damages, sinks into insignificance, in my  
opinion, in face of far higher considerations;  
considerations of which it is not too much to  
say that they suffice to stamp any man as an  
enemy of the human race, who, at the present  
crisis, contemplates a deadly and destruc-  
tive conflict between the British and Ameri-  
can people.

COMPARATIVES. The establishment of a free govern-  
ment in Cuba, on the basis of democratic principles, was  
the earnest wish of my heart. The effective realiza-  
tion of this wish was, therefore, to satisfy my  
aspirations and employ my services, which, jointly  
with Cuba, I have been able to devote to the cause of  
liberty and the most honorable and responsible of the  
duties of a free citizen.

The dinn wood hiding underneath,  
Wan flowers without a name,  
Life tangled with decay and death,  
League after league the same.

MARRIED.  
COLWELL-RICHARDS. - On the 18th inst. by Rev.  
W. Henry Green, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., B. H. Col-  
well and Miss Richards.

THE INTERESTING PAINTING SO WELL KNOWN  
from engravings, by Faed, "Shakespeare and  
his Friends." Not a word of praise is neces-  
sary to emphasize this fine contribution to the  
pictorial history of English literature.

LETTER FROM PARIS.  
[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]  
PARIS, Friday, May 7, 1869. - I must lift up  
my small voice in protest from this side of the  
water against all idea of a war between Eng-  
land and America. And I think that in doing  
so, I do but reflect the opinion of the vast  
majority of American residents in this capital,  
and in Europe generally. It is difficult, per-  
haps, at home quite to appreciate the kind of  
feelings which such an event would be re-  
garded by Americans who have lived  
long abroad, as well as those by the Eng-  
lish themselves who sojourn upon this  
continent. But I believe I do not greatly ex-  
aggerate or misrepresent those feelings when  
I say that they would amount to something  
like shame at witnessing here, under the eyes  
of the representatives of what are called the  
"great military monarchies of Europe," such a  
spectacle as that of the "people" of Great  
Britain and the United States tearing each  
other to pieces. Here we are chiefly accus-  
tomed to speak and to hear of "governments"  
going to war for the interest of dynasties or  
personal ambition; and the great struggle of  
those who strive for liberty is to get  
the destinies of the nation into its own hand,  
in which case they promise themselves that  
the destructive war of former times could  
never be repeated. In the present address  
recently put forth by M. Jean Dollfus, the  
great manufacturer, the Cobden of France,  
and one of the most liberal men in this  
country - one of his express stipulations was  
that no war should ever be undertaken except  
with the consent of the "people" - in  
which case he very evidently presumed  
that wars would rarely or never take  
place at all. But if a war should ensue  
between England and America, it  
cannot do so otherwise than by the consent of  
the "people" of those countries; and upon the  
two nations themselves must rest the respon-  
sibility and opprobrium of such an issue. And  
that which is a source of pride to the military  
and despotic governments of Europe, or  
those which are endeavoring to re-model  
themselves after English and American ex-  
amples; or by those smaller free States, whose  
main support and safety is derived from the  
moral influence exercised over the rest of the  
world by the sight and example of  
the working of free institutions in  
England and America? One can  
imagine, indeed, with no small bitterness and  
regret, how the first would chuckle and re-  
joice, how the second would begin to doubt  
and hesitate, and how the last would feel  
something like despair at seeing the "only two  
free nations in the world" play such a miser-  
able game. Why, Napoleon III. himself might  
turn round to the French Liberals, and ask  
them, with a smile, what they would do  
against "personal" government after this,  
when they saw that the "people," when  
left to act for themselves and as  
their own masters, could commit such  
egregious folly. To any one living in  
Europe, and studying the future fortunes of  
the world at large, the prospect of a war be-  
tween England and America is precisely as  
though the last light were about to set, and the  
very blackness of darkness about to cover over  
the face of the earth. Certain it is that the  
only result of such a fearful conflict would be  
to put out one or both of the eyes of mankind  
in general. Whichever side got the better,  
and whipped the other, would infallibly be  
handed down to posterity, as having in-  
flicted a deadly injury, on one half of  
the world, and checked the onward march of  
perhaps forever the onward march of  
civilization, enlightenment, liberty, and  
Christianity itself. I forbear to enter into any  
details of the question, or to go into the dollars  
and cents, or pounds, shillings and pence view

of the matter. Even Mr. Sumner's estimate,  
or, rather, *reductio ad absurdum*, of pecuniary  
damages, sinks into insignificance, in my  
opinion, in face of far higher considerations;  
considerations of which it is not too much to  
say that they suffice to stamp any man as an  
enemy of the human race, who, at the present  
crisis, contemplates a deadly and destruc-  
tive conflict between the British and Ameri-  
can people.

COMPARATIVES. The establishment of a free govern-  
ment in Cuba, on the basis of democratic principles, was  
the earnest wish of my heart. The effective realiza-  
tion of this wish was, therefore, to satisfy my  
aspirations and employ my services, which, jointly  
with Cuba, I have been able to devote to the cause of  
liberty and the most honorable and responsible of the  
duties of a free citizen.

The dinn wood hiding underneath,  
Wan flowers without a name,  
Life tangled with decay and death,  
League after league the same.

MARRIED.  
COLWELL-RICHARDS. - On the 18th inst. by Rev.  
W. Henry Green, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., B. H. Col-  
well and Miss Richards.

THE INTERESTING PAINTING SO WELL KNOWN  
from engravings, by Faed, "Shakespeare and  
his Friends." Not a word of praise is neces-  
sary to emphasize this fine contribution to the  
pictorial history of English literature.

LETTER FROM PARIS.  
[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]  
PARIS, Friday, May 7, 1869. - I must lift up  
my small voice in protest from this side of the  
water against all idea of a war between Eng-  
land and America. And I think that in doing  
so, I do but reflect the opinion of the vast  
majority of American residents in this capital,  
and in Europe generally. It is difficult, per-  
haps, at home quite to appreciate the kind of  
feelings which such an event would be re-  
garded by Americans who have lived  
long abroad, as well as those by the Eng-  
lish themselves who sojourn upon this  
continent. But I believe I do not greatly ex-  
aggerate or misrepresent those feelings when  
I say that they would amount to something  
like shame at witnessing here, under the eyes  
of the representatives of what are called the  
"great military monarchies of Europe," such a  
spectacle as that of the "people" of Great  
Britain and the United States tearing each  
other to pieces. Here we are chiefly accus-  
tomed to speak and to hear of "governments"  
going to war for the interest of dynasties or  
personal ambition; and the great struggle of  
those who strive for liberty is to get  
the destinies of the nation into its own hand,  
in which case they promise themselves that  
the destructive war of former times could  
never be repeated. In the present address  
recently put forth by M. Jean Dollfus, the  
great manufacturer, the Cobden of France,  
and one of the most liberal men in this  
country - one of his express stipulations was  
that no war should ever be undertaken except  
with the consent of the "people" - in  
which case he very evidently presumed  
that wars would rarely or never take  
place at all. But if a war should ensue  
between England and America, it  
cannot do so otherwise than by the consent of  
the "people" of those countries; and upon the  
two nations themselves must rest the respon-  
sibility and opprobrium of such an issue. And  
that which is a source of pride to the military  
and despotic governments of Europe, or  
those which are endeavoring to re-model  
themselves after English and American ex-  
amples; or by those smaller free States, whose  
main support and safety is derived from the  
moral influence exercised over the rest of the  
world by the sight and example of  
the working of free institutions in  
England and America? One can  
imagine, indeed, with no small bitterness and  
regret, how the first would chuckle and re-  
joice, how the second would begin to doubt  
and hesitate, and how the last would feel  
something like despair at seeing the "only two  
free nations in the world" play such a miser-  
able game. Why, Napoleon III. himself might  
turn round to the French Liberals, and ask  
them, with a smile, what they would do  
against "personal" government after this,  
when they saw that the "people," when  
left to act for themselves and as  
their own masters, could commit such  
egregious folly. To any one living in  
Europe, and studying the future fortunes of  
the world at large, the prospect of a war be-  
tween England and America is precisely as  
though the last light were about to set, and the  
very blackness of darkness about to cover over  
the face of the earth. Certain it is that the  
only result of such a fearful conflict would be  
to put out one or both of the eyes of mankind  
in general. Whichever side got the better,  
and whipped the other, would infallibly be  
handed down to posterity, as having in-  
flicted a deadly injury, on one half of  
the world, and checked the onward march of  
perhaps forever the onward march of  
civilization, enlightenment, liberty, and  
Christianity itself. I forbear to enter into any  
details of the question, or to go into the dollars  
and cents, or pounds, shillings and pence view

of the matter. Even Mr. Sumner's estimate,  
or, rather, *reductio ad absurdum*, of pecuniary  
damages, sinks into insignificance, in my  
opinion, in face of far higher considerations;  
considerations of which it is not too much to  
say that they suffice to stamp any man as an  
enemy of the human race, who, at the present  
crisis, contemplates a deadly and destruc-  
tive conflict between the British and Ameri-  
can people.

COMPARATIVES. The establishment of a free govern-  
ment in Cuba, on the basis of democratic principles, was  
the earnest wish of my heart. The effective realiza-  
tion of this wish was, therefore, to satisfy my  
aspirations and employ my services, which, jointly  
with Cuba, I have been able to devote to the cause of  
liberty and the most honorable and responsible of the  
duties of a free citizen.

The dinn wood hiding underneath,  
Wan flowers without a name,  
Life tangled with decay and death,  
League after league the same.

MARRIED.  
COLWELL-RICHARDS. - On the 18th inst. by Rev.  
W. Henry Green, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., B. H. Col-  
well and Miss Richards.

THE INTERESTING PAINTING SO WELL KNOWN  
from engravings, by Faed, "Shakespeare and  
his Friends." Not a word of praise is neces-  
sary to emphasize this fine contribution to the  
pictorial history of English literature.

LETTER FROM PARIS.  
[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]  
PARIS, Friday, May 7, 1869. - I must lift up  
my small voice in protest from this side of the  
water against all idea of a war between Eng-  
land and America. And I think that in doing  
so, I do but reflect the opinion of the vast  
majority of American residents in this capital,  
and in Europe generally. It is difficult, per-  
haps, at home quite to appreciate the kind of  
feelings which such an event would be re-  
garded by Americans who have lived  
long abroad, as well as those by the Eng-  
lish themselves who sojourn upon this  
continent. But I believe I do not greatly ex-  
aggerate or misrepresent those feelings when  
I say that they would amount to something  
like shame at witnessing here, under the eyes  
of the representatives of what are called the  
"great military monarchies of Europe," such a  
spectacle as that of the "people" of Great  
Britain and the United States tearing each  
other to pieces. Here we are chiefly accus-  
tomed to speak and to hear of "governments"  
going to war for the interest of dynasties or  
personal ambition; and the great struggle of  
those who strive for liberty is to get  
the destinies of the nation into its own hand,  
in which case they promise themselves that  
the destructive war of former times could  
never be repeated. In the present address  
recently put forth by M. Jean Dollfus, the  
great manufacturer, the Cobden of France,  
and one of the most liberal men in this  
country - one of his express stipulations was  
that no war should ever be undertaken except  
with the consent of the "people" - in  
which case he very evidently presumed  
that wars would rarely or never take  
place at all. But if a war should ensue  
between England and America, it  
cannot do so otherwise than by the consent of  
the "people" of those countries; and upon the  
two nations themselves must rest the respon-  
sibility and opprobrium of such an issue. And  
that which is a source of pride to the military  
and despotic governments of Europe, or  
those which are endeavoring to re-model  
themselves after English and American ex-  
amples; or by those smaller free States, whose  
main support and safety is derived from the  
moral influence exercised over the rest of the  
world by the sight and example of  
the working of free institutions in  
England and America? One can  
imagine, indeed, with no small bitterness and  
regret, how the first would chuckle and re-  
joice, how the second would begin to doubt  
and hesitate, and how the last would feel  
something like despair at seeing the "only two  
free nations in the world" play such a miser-  
able game. Why, Napoleon III. himself might  
turn round to the French Liberals, and ask  
them, with a smile, what they would do  
against "personal" government after this,  
when they saw that the "people," when  
left to act for themselves and as  
their own masters, could commit such  
egregious folly. To any one living in  
Europe, and studying the future fortunes of  
the world at large, the prospect of a war be-  
tween England and America is precisely as  
though the last light were about to set, and the  
very blackness of darkness about to cover over  
the face of the earth. Certain it is that the  
only result of such a fearful conflict would be  
to put out one or both of the eyes of mankind  
in general. Whichever side got the better,  
and whipped the other, would infallibly be  
handed down to posterity, as having in-  
flicted a deadly injury, on one half of  
the world, and checked the onward march of  
perhaps forever the onward march of  
civilization, enlightenment, liberty, and  
Christianity itself. I forbear to enter into any  
details of the question, or to go into the dollars  
and cents, or pounds, shillings and pence view

of the matter. Even Mr. Sumner's estimate,  
or, rather, *reductio ad absurdum*, of pecuniary  
damages, sinks into insignificance, in my  
opinion, in face of far higher considerations;  
considerations of which it is not too much to  
say that they suffice to stamp any man as an  
enemy of the human race, who, at the present  
crisis, contemplates a deadly and destruc-  
tive conflict between the British and Ameri-  
can people.

COMPARATIVES. The establishment of a free govern-  
ment in Cuba, on the basis of democratic principles, was  
the earnest wish of my heart. The effective realiza-  
tion of this wish was, therefore, to satisfy my  
aspirations and employ my services, which, jointly  
with Cuba, I have been able to devote to the cause of  
liberty and the most honorable and responsible