

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

dence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin.]. PARIS, Friday, June 25, 1869 .-- If any further proof were necessary of the correctness of the view I took of the late incidents at Paris, and sense, it is to be found in the fact that out of I was shown table naphins which had had the 1,033 persons arrested as "rioters," 833 have been set at liberty, without any punishment at all, and against the remaining 200 nothing they were vasily inferior to the best damask sufficiently serious could be proved to render them liable to sentences of more than from one to six months imprisonment. The result, therefore, clearly shows that most of the accounts and telegrams first published on the subject, were of the most exaggerated character,; and that the vast assemblages which undoubtedly congregated on the Boulevard during one or two evenings were composed mainly of sight-seers and lookers-on, with a very small proportion of the refuse of the population, or as the Constitutionnel designated them at the time, a "hundred and fifty vagabonds." Our émeute never ex- as an imperial heir-"loom" of great value. ceeded the dimensions of the most ordinary Altogether, the linen department of the Second street row; and if the Government attempts | French Empire, though much reduced in dito give it any other character, it must be for | mensions from some of its predecessors, still its own purposes, and in order to divert the country from following up the far more formiauthority of the Emperor which was made at the elections. Not only 'Paris, but all the great cities of France have protested, not by emcutes, but by their votes, against the existing system of government. And this "protest" is really formidable, and when backed by the votes of three and a half millions of electors in the country, and by the presence of nincty or one hundred Opposition members in the Chamber, is felt to be more than a majority with diminished confidence and a Government with diminished prestige can well resist. The Emperor, in reality, does not know what to do; and though he may look very profound and be very sententious in public utterances, he is quite unable to make up his mind what course to pursue. Meanwhile, he has done just what might be expected from a man under such circumstances and so bewildered-he has taken advantage of the Paris riots, and has "protested" in his turn, and declared that he "won't be bullied," nor yield to "pressure." The form he has adopted to do this is highly characteristic of his predilection for crooked and roundabout ways. A young protege of the Court and Ministry, M. de Mackau, has addressed a letter, supposed to be written proprio motu, to the Emperor, hoping that his Majesty will stand firm, and neither change his principles nor his Ministers upon compulsion. And to this oblightig gentleman, who has thus favored the Emperor with his advice, the latter has graciously replied that he is quite of the same opinion, and intends to abide by it. The whole. thing is one of those little farces in which the imperial policy delights. And all the more so because the letter, in fact, binds the Emperor to nothing. For, although it says he will not yield to *émeutes* (which have in reality never

Tuileries, the Trianon at Versailles, and others, is quite an important "administration," with a person of consequence at its head. Its creation as an office dates from Louis XIII., and many of its possessions have acquired a sort of archmological and historical character and value, as specimens of the weaving of their entire insignificance in a political art and the uses to which they have been put. honor of wiping the mouth of the Grand Monarque himself. In texture and fineness of modern times, and only distinguished by having the well-known head and perriwig of his Majesty produced upon them. The department also preserves, as a sort of relic, the "sheets in which Louis XVIII. died;" but I was unable to learn that any miracle had ever been worked by them in consequence of their contact with the last remains of the old gourmet bel esprit of the 18th century. There are also preserved in the imperial presses the Holland sheets, which the First Napoleon always used, and which, to make a bad pun, seem to be regarded literally contains no fewer than 30,000 articles, the sheets alone being 5,000 th number. A single dable manifestation against the personal imperial palace requires for use about 1,000 pair of sheets, 1,000 dozen of towels, 900 table cloths, &c. There are some of the latter large enough, in one piece, for a table of 200 guests. The annual washing-bill of the imperial linen establishment is about 120,000 to 150,000 francs.

> [By the Atlantic Cable.] ENGLAND.

The Newmarket Races.

NEWMARKET, July 7, 1869.—The sweep-stakes of 100 sovereigns each for three year olds was a walk over by Lord Stamford's Brad-

gate. The Midsummer stakes of fifty sovereigns each, for three year olds, was won by Baron Rothschild's b. c. by Tim Whifler, out of Her-mione, beating Prince Soltykoff's Bodyworth second, and Mr. Prior's filly Misadventure, by Adventurer, third. The betting at the start was two to one against the winner, two to one against Misadventure, and three to one against Bodsworth. No others started.

Bodsworth. No others started. The Exeter stakes, of 40 sovereigns each, were won by Mr. Pryor's filly, by King of Trumps, out of Basquine, beating Baron Roth-schild's b.f. Mahonia, by King Tom. second, and Mr.J. B. Morrisey's Calypso, third. The betting was even on the winner, and three to one against Mahonia and Calypso. Five ran. ran.

[By the Atlantic Cable.] FRANCE.

Rumors Regarding France, Spain and the United States-Constitutional Re-forms in France-The Emperor and the Legislature.

LONDON; July 7, 1869 .- The rumor prevalent

LONDÓN; Julý 7, 1869.—The rumor prevalent here that Spain applied to France to urge upon the Government of the United States to preserve a strict neutrality regarding. Cuba is entirely unfounded and simply a canard. Notwithstanding official denials, modifica-tions in the present French Ministry are im-minent. It is believed that M. Rouher, after presenting a system of personal government, is almost certain to retire from the Cabinet in order to give place to a new combination reporder to give place to a new combination rep-resenting parliamentary government. This This resenting parliamentary government. This may be regarded as constitutional revolution. Emile Ollivier is almost sure to become the chief of the new Ministry. The Emperor, it is said, is willing to abandon the arbitrary power which he has wielded since the coup d' état, and to share the government of the country with the Legislative Body. The Senate will shortly assemble to carry out the organic changes re-ferred to. ferred to.

salutary empire and for the designs of God to be accomplished. Ah, if sovereigns adopted these good principles how much more easy it would be for them to govern their people! How much good could they do to their people and themselves! The future is in the hands of God. As He has overthrown the first revolutionists, the demons, so He will overthrow these. And we can and ought to desire that the proud who persecute the Church may be humbled and confounded. Meanwhile let us accomplish faithfully our sacred duties to God. *Ego autem excretion*; says the Psalmist, and let us render Him act tions of grace for having preserved peace in this marvelously privileged morsel of land, whence we can extend our looks and our prayers over the whole Church. Ah, how heavy are the evils which oppress this church. What ruins, what tears every-where! Perhaps at this moment, while T am speaking, a kingdom is deprived of its last bishon he aks dhorown into weight of the same subjected by the authorities in Cuba: JACKSONVILLE, Florida, July 2d, 1860. bleau, St. Cloud, Biarritz, the Elysee, the where'! Perhaps at this moment, while I am speaking, a kingdom is deprived of its last bishop; he also thrown into prison or carried into exile. (At this allusion to the persecu-tions in Poland the Pope was painfully agi-tated.) Certainly, God might permit that we ourselves should have to encounter the same fate as those bishops. The plant which plunges its roots into the soil on which we still find safety might be stricken like the mystic plant of the Prophet Daniel.. But the dangers which menace us are kept off by di-vine goodness, and that plant has the word of the Lord. I invoke the all powerful protection of God on the Sacred College, on the pre-lates, on this dear city and those who repre-sent it (the Senate). I pray particularly for two sorts of persons—those who are in tribu-lation, that God may come to their aid; and those, still more unfortunate, who live in sin, that God may grant them victorious grace. There are even in Rome some abandoned souls who take the shadow for the body, falschood for truth, and, who, flying from the path of instice numpe into the forest full of roring who take the shadow for the body, falschood for truth, and, who, flying from the path of justice, plunge into the forest full of roaring beasts. Woe to those who act thus. It is the sure loss of all good. May the Lord Keep such a lot from you all, and may He, through the intercession of Mary, bless you, as I desire, with all the force of my heart.—*Herald*.

The **Ecamenical** Dogma.

[From the Saturday Beview.] It is said—we know not on what authority —that one among the dogmas to be pro-nounced a part of Catholic truth in the coming Council at Rome is that of the personal (bodily) Assumption of the Virgin. We can understand how purely theological dogmas are supposed to be developed from their first principles in the conscionsness of the Church, but we can hardly understand how these mat-form of fact can be attended over the consciont but we can hardly understand how these mat-ters of fact can be attested except by special revelation. If this is to be affirmed, will the Church produce concurrent supernatural manifestations of the Virgin to different holy men, communicating this incident of her per-sonal history? Or how will it be evidenced? And what, unless Heaven is a specific local-ity, would it mem? ity, would it mean?

CUBA.

Proclamations of the New Captain-Gene-ral, De Redas, to the People, the Sol-diers and the Sailors.

The following proclamations have been is-sued by Caballero De Rodas, the Captain-General of Cuba:

Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba: For nine Dishabilants of the Island of Cuba: For nine months the most terrible plague that can afflict humanity has been weighing upon this Island —that of civil war. From the unfortunate hour that this unhappy period commenced you have seen commerce languish; industry ruined, and the most valuable properties dis-appear before the breath of the wind of insur-rection and the incending torehis lighted by im appear before the breath of the wind of insur-rection and the incendiary torch lighted by im-pure sons of Cuba, or fanatics led astray by ir-realinzable utopias, laboring in their folly and madness to annihilate their mother by all the means at their command, and have herdescend from the state of wealth and prosperity she was found enjoying, to become a deserted and uninhabited country, covered with ruins and ashes. You witness to-day, besides, a progress-ing emigration that is rapidly decreasing the elements of wealth, and, worse than all, you see brothers decimated by the fratricidal bullet and the treacherous dagger of the assassins. I shall not stop at this moment to notice the causes that may have conduced us to the actu-al situation. Given the present state of affairs, my mission is to re-establish tranquillity and confidence, terminate the civil war at all costs, and afterwards study your necessities and whatever may be conducive to the good and whatever may be conducive to the good of the country; to propose to the government of the nation all the reforms that may lead this Gem of the Antilles to that condition of culture, wealth, illustra-tion and happiness no doubt reserved for her by destiny. I realize all the difficulties that I have to contend with in assuming the thorny command that the orceutive power has ommand that the executive power has command that the executive power has honored me with; but at the same time I in dulge in the hope that I shall be assisted in my undertaking not only by our valorous and dis-ciplined army, but by the armed volunteers, to whose decision and efforts the salvation of the island is in part due, and by all honorable and ght-minded men. It is but natural that you should desire to know what will be my line of conduct. It is foreshadowed in three words:—Spain, Justice and Morality. Spain that will draw from her immense patriotism inexhaustible resources to maintain the integrity of her territory within and without the Peninsula; morality and strict economy in all the branches of the administration; justice for all—the same for atoministration, justice for an-one same for an an in opulence and the high functionary as for the modest journeyman. With this simple programme, which I adopt with an unshakable faith in its worth, and with a firm will, I hope to efface the vestiges and traces of extermination and destruction which the divil wor leaves bobind in the artist and traces of extermination and destruction which the civil war leaves behind it; to extin-guish all animosities; to heal all wounds, and to dry all tears. I claim of you the amount of generosity worthy of your noble Spanish blood necessary to forget offences, and if we shall then arrive to the end I aim at, for you be the glory and happiness of success, and for your civil Governor and Captain-General the satis-faction of having contributed towards its at action of having contributed towards its attainment. CABALLERO DE RODAS. Volunteers:-With your decisive and enervolumeers: -- With your decisive and ener-getic attitude you have lent eminent service to the cause of order, justice, and right. For this you deserve well of the country, and in all its extension arises an unanimous shout of praise for those who, abandoning their habitual oc-cupations, have converted themselves into soldiers, defensors of the national honor. You may well be proud of your conduct Likemay well be proud of your conduct. Like wise, I am proud not only to find myself at your head to sustain the good cause, but also to-day have the privilege of tendering to you the thanks of the country, being on this occasion the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the government of the nation, and of your fellow-citizens. Volunteers! Viva Espana! Viva citizens. Volunteers! Viva Espana! Viva Cuba! the handsomest and most beautiful of the Spanish provinces - Your Captain-Gene-ral, CABALLERO DE RODAS. Soldiers and Marines-A number of ral, Soldiers Cubans, of unquiet and turbulent dispositions, have taken up arms, raising aloft the flag of rebellion against a common country. Assessi-nation and incendiarism are the only deeds they can so far boast of, to their own disgrace and the eloquent enlightenment of those citi-zens who have remained faithful. You know already what to expect from the insurgents. You responded to the shouts of sedition with You responded to the shours of section with demonstrations of your crystallized loyalty, and hastoned to the combat, but, vain desire! this rebels would not and will not cross swords with you, limiting themselves to the exercise of acts of perfidy, cruelty and treason. Never-theless, if you do not sustain combats, because-your enemies refuse them, you still gain no less glory, proving yourselves as ever sober men, persevering, subordinate, and worthy sons of our beloved Spain. To day

in Cuba: JACKSONVILLE, Florida, July 2d, 1869.— My Dear Sir: Mr. Thomas Mirandi, born and baptized in San Augustine, Florida, about the year 1822, one year after the country was ceded to the United States, and beyond doubt an American citizen, was lately arrested at Mariel, which is about 35 miles to the west of Havana, and 300 or more from the theatre of war. He possessed a farm near that fown has Havana, and '300 or more from 'the theatre of war. He possessed a farm near that town, has a wife and children, and in no respect has had anything to do with the war. The seizure of his person took place in his own house; thence he was conducted to the prison at Guanaguay on the 9th of June, and, fettered, passed on to Havana on the 17th ult. He was placed in the iron cage of the prison, which is assigned ordi-narily to great malefactors, and his family are now, suffering for the necessaries of life. The American Consul has not yet made the neces-sary reclamation in the matter. sary reclamation in the matter.

A Strange Story.

A Strange Story. WASHINGTON CITY, July 7.—Various letters are reported as having been lately received from Havana by parties at present residing in this country, the purport of which is, that different bodies of volunteers have proposed to open a subscription for the purpose of rais-ing the necessary funds to have I. Morales Lemus, President of the Cuban Junta, and, perhaps, one or more prominent parties as-sassinated. It is further stated that the pro-ject was warmly adouted and that a large ject was warmly adopted and that the pro-ject was warmly adopted and that a large sum has been already raised for the purpose. The additional statement is made that the persons selected to do the deed are already in this country waiting concurring

ibis country waiting opportunity. It need surprise no one that such a thing should be tulked of, nay, resolved upon in Hayana. The volunteers have themselves assassinated many who had but very little to do, some who really had no connection whatever, some who really had no connection whatever, with the insurrectionary movement. A re-spectable sum was raised to present arms to the bull-fighter and duelist at New Orleans. These death-dealing instruments are to be used in assafssination, or for a purpose akin to it, namely, dueling. Even Balmaseda has sent Lulla a sword, which is to be used in any way that may suit the fancy of the New Orleans cemetery keeper, provided, always, it shall be plunged, no matter how, into the bowels of some one who is not infatuated with the idea of preserving Cuba for Spain. Notwithsome one who is not infatuated with the idea of preserving Cuba for Spain. Notwith-standing the ignorance of the masses of the volunteers, and their everyday villainies, it hardly seems credible that these mad men would undertake such a project as the one talked of; more especially is it a matter of greater question, the attempt of any person to carry it out. There is no law in this country to screen such villainies, ind though rich men have time and again hired, for a few ounces, negroes and others to do such work as this in Cuba, and always escaped purishment, it is hardly to be believed that such an act as the one suggested will ever be attempted here.—Tribune.

perceshun wich took place when yoo received yoor commission. Then the whites uv the Corners wuz elated, for they spectid to git wat yoo owed em in doo time, and the niggers wuz correspondingly deprest. They slunk into by-ways and sideways; they didn't hold up their heads, and they susted out ez fast ez they cood git. At this percession there wuz a change. The niggers lined the streets, ez we passed, grinnin exultinly, and, the whites wuz deprest the two races can't feel good both at the same time."

My arrival havin become known, by the time I got back to Baseom's, all my friends hed gathered there. There wuznt a dry eye among em, and as I thot of the joys once tastid, but now forever fled, mine moistened likewise. There wuz a visible change in their manner Wat shell to?" I ask. "Suth and the solisitood, but I cood discern that the solisitood wus not so much for me ez for themselves, "Wat shell I do?" I askt. "Suthin must be devised, for I can't starve." "Pay me wat you owe me!" ejakelated Bas-cem.

com. "Pay me wat you owe me!" ejakelated Dekin Pogram, and the same remark wuz made by all uv em with wonderful yoonanimity. What ever differences uv opinyan there might be on

"Geutlement" I commenced, backing up into a corner, "is this generous? Is this the treatment I hey a right to expect? Is this the 3 shood hey gone on at length, but jist at that minnit Pollock, Joe Edgler and the new Postmaster entred. Roomway made for one Postmaster entered: Room wuz made for em and cheers offered em, but they declined tosit. "I hey biznis!" sed this Bostmaster, "disagreeable biznis, but it's my offishel, dooty to perform it.

At the word "offishel" comin from his lips I groaned, wich was ekkeed by those

present. "I hev in mythand," continyood he, "de bond giben by mythedecessor, onto which is de names uv Geo. W. Baseon, Elkanah Pogram, Hugh McPelter and Seth Pennibacker, ez sureties. In dis oder hand. I hold a skedool ob de property belongin to de 'partment wich was turned ober to him by his predecessor, consistin of table, chairs, boxes, locks, bags, consistin of table, chairs, boxes, locks, bags, et settry, wid sundry dollars worf of stamps, paper, twine, &c. None ob dis postofiis property, turned over to my predecessor by hisfpredecessor, is to be found in de offis, and de objeck of dis visit is to notify yoo dat unless immejit payment be made uv the amount thereof, 1 am directed by de 'partment to bring soot to wunst against the sed sureties.'' Never before did I so appreciate A. John-son and his Postmaster-General Randall. Un-der their administrashen wat Postmaster wuz ever pulled up for steelin anythin? Eko ever pulled up for steelin anythin? Eko anser

This wuz the feather that broke the camel's back. "Wat" exclaimed Bascom, "shel I lose wat yoo owe me, and then pay for what yoo've

tole?

"Shel I lose the money," said Pogram, "which I lent yoo, and in addishen pay a Abo-lishen government for property yoo've con-fiscated ?" "But the property is here," I remarkt to

Bascon, "yos've got it all. Why not return it and save all this trouble?"

and save all this trouble?" "Wat wood I have then. for the whisky yoo've conseened." he ejackelated vishusly, "It's all I've got from you, and I've bin keepin yoo for four years." "Didn't that property pay, yoo for the lik-ker?" I asked, but Bassom wuz in no humor for figgers, and he pitched into me, at wich pleasant pastime they all followed soot. But for Joe Bigler; they wood hev killed me. Ez it wuz,they blackt both my eyes and rolled me out onto the sidewalk, shuttin the door agin me.

Ez I heard that door slam to, I felt

FACTS AND FANCIES.

PRICE THREE CENTS

-Swinburne is in failing health. -Jacksboro, Texas, has a semi-montaly jour-nal called The Flea.

-A negro has been admitted to the bar in Florida.

-Lablache's daughter; Madame Binger; lately died, in her fortieth year,

-It is proposed to turn the city of Memphis over into the hands of a receiver. -French opera is the latest novelty at . Bar . celona, Spain.

-Miss Professor Mitchell is to observe the solar eclipse next month at Binhington, Iowa. -Mr. Burlingame is to remain a month- in Stockholm:

-The London Musical World publishes etters from Boston containing reports of the ate Peace Jubilee.

-Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, wilose "Gates Ajar" has achieved such populatity, is but twenty-fire.

-A Chinese comic singer is announced in be London theatre. He sings both in Chinese and English, and is named Chee-Mak.

-California is adapted to the poppy culture, and will soon furnish opium to the devotees of that narcotic.

-A man who gave the name of Andrew Johnson and said that his occupation was "loafing," has been arrested in New Orleans for being found in a railroad car, under suspicious circumstances.

There are 3,500 newspapers published in this country, of which five sevenths are issued in the Northern States. New York has the largest, and Florida the smallest number.

-Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have just

been offered fifty thousand dollars in gold to play for one season in Australia. They were recently offered twenty thousand dollars in gold to visit California professionally. —Bulwer is now seldom seen in the House of Lords. He is an old man, looks gone, as if his day was done. He has quit writing, come down from the clouds of romance, and walks the plain old earth, "gloomy and unhappy."

-The bromide of ammonium is recom-mended hy Dr. Gibls, of London, to those who suffer from excess of fat. He says that, when taken in small doses for a length of time, it will diminish the weight of the body with greater, certainty than any other known article.

-A few days ago a fisherman residing on the Ogecchee canal, some ten or twelve miles from Savannah. Ga, sold his wife to another fisherman, for 60 bunches of fish, valued at 50 cents per bunch. The wife was perfectly satis-fied with the sale, and is now living with here unrehaser. purchaser.

-Juarez sent two thousand letters found inst million to a French ex-deputy, in order that the ypartments of the late Archduke Maxis-million to a French ex-deputy, in order that they might be published at Brussels in French.» and Spanish. The book has been printed, but-there is a delay about its circulation.

-The late postmaster at Shullsburg, Wisconsin, invited a man to play cards with him, -and feeling aggrieved at his refusal, ob-tained a pistol and shot him twice, wounding him very severely. The postmaster then es-caped to Illinois, and his victim lies in a criti-cal condition.

-Oliver Barthelet, of Montreal, for his services in recruiting the Papal Zouayes in Canada, has been made a member of the order of Pius IX., entifling him to the rank of Colonel in the Papal army, and the right of sword and epaulets. He is the first American who has received this distinction.

—An artesian well lately such in Algeria threw up with the water an innumerable quan-tity of small fish, about half an inch in length, ing white bait bot taste. As the sand extracted from this well is identical with that which forms the bed of the Nile, it is concluded that an underground communication must exist between it and that river.

to the will of the country, expressed as I have above intimated. And unless he can frighten the French people out of their new-born desire to recover their lost liberties, it is evident that the Emperor must, in the long run, either part voluntarily with a considerable portion of his power, or else lose all. And I think we shall soon see, both by the tone of the new Chamber and the language of Ministers, that this is the conclusion to which we are tending

urred). it does not say that he will not viel

The laving of the Franco-American cable is being watched here with great interest; but the accounts of the details of such proceedings published by the French journals are so bare and insufficient, that I must refer you to the reports of English correspondents on the spot for what took place at Brest. A grand banquet has just been held in that city to celebrate the commencement of the enterprise, where toasts were drunk to the President of the United States, and to the union of France England and America.

The Count de Flahault, Grand Chancello of the Legion of Honor, is dead, or on the point of being so. He was lately French Ambassador at London, where he is well known, having lived there many years in exile, and having married an English peeress in her own right. The Count was eighty-four years of age, and if all that is said of him be true, he must have passed through many strange adventures in the course of his long life. I need scarcely say, I presume, of whom he is the reputed father. But, however that may be, his connection with the Queen Hortense is too well known a fact to be disputed or concealed. Yet what a singular position it places two men in, living almost in sight of one another on either side of the Seine: one in the Tuileries the other in the Hôtel of the Legion of Honor, with the consciousness of the nearness of the tie which may unite them—and of the truth of which one of them, at least, is, probably, aware-and yet debarred from all recognition of the fact. The Emperor's family relations have certainly been of a singular description. No man could see him beside the Duc de Morny and doubt the relationship which there also existed. Yet was it ever, I wonder, acknowledged, or even alluded to, between them? And now, again, did the Emperor take leave of the Count de Flahault, and, if so in what character? Truly, the family records of Bonapartism are not amongst the least of the "mustères de Paris!"

The Emperor and the Prince Imperial have been on a visit together to the camp at Châlons (the Emperor never forgets to attend to the army), and are expected to return to lay. The Viceroy of Egypt, while in Paris, was lodged at the Palace of the Elysée, where he was handsomely entertained at the Imperial expense. I happened to hear some details respecting only one single department of the Imperial hospitality, which are amusing. and just worth mentioning, perhaps, as an example of the scale on which things are kept up in the royal and imperial households of Europe.

Besides lodging his guests and providing them with everything in the shape of carriages, horses, attendants, &c., the Emperor, more generous than other Parisian lodging housekeepers in that respect, furnishes all the necessary table and other linen. The superintendence of this single department for the supply of the Palaces of Compeigne, Fontaine-

[By Mail.] Peace Conference at Paris.

At the same time, says the Temps, that the address of the Emperor to the army came to hand, the annual meeting of the International League for permanent peace took place. There was a considerable meeting last year, but this year it was very small. Ladies were present year it was very small. Ladies were present in large numbers, and many ecclesiastics, among them Abbé de Guerry, M. Isidor, grand Rabbi of Paris, and the grand. Rabbi of Ge-neva. M. Michael Chevalier presided. In the course of his address he said: "Small States cannot be suppressed without profoundly dis-turbing human morality. They are remarkable for their virtues and civilization, and their main-tenance must be demanded in the name of mance must be demanded in the name of In America the large States respec iberty: the small; there is no question of natural boundaries. How far Europe could organize as has been done in America, he could not say, but he was convinced that if Europe does not organize in a manner somewhat analo-gous, it will be decimated by intestine strifes, and devastated by the elements of cgotism and pride, of which it is formed; and there will arrive a moment when it will be very small compared with America. Remain French, English, Germans, Italians, Belgians and Swiss, but be Europeans, and patriotism will land will bear its true sense."

ROME.

The Pope on the Present Position---In teresting and Important Speech.

ROME, June 24, 1869 .- The recurrences of the Pope's election and coronation have afforded his Holiness the opportunity of de-livering what would be considered in a secular government an official discourse and a declaration of policy. On Thursday last, the anni-versary of his creation, Pius IX. replied in the versary of his creation, Pius IX, replied in the following terms to the complimentary felicita-tions of the Sacred College, the Senate and other civil and religious dignitaries, congre-gated for that purpose in the Sala dei Para-menti at the Vatican:—Having arrived at the conclusion of the 23d year of my Ponti-ficate, it is my duty, before all, to thank the Lord who has sustained my frailty in the midst of such numerous and cruel trials. It is my duty to admire and bless the protection, full of wisdom, which He has granted to the Church. Doubtless He leaves her exposed to re-doubtable tempests, but He sustains her at the doubtable tempests, but he sustains her at the same time, and raises up among Christians men animated by a holy courage to defend her rights. Finally, I address my thanks to the Sacred College and to all those who surround me, for the noble part, which they take in the struggle, and for the vows which you (Cardinal Patrizi spoke in the name of his aminent brethren) have instances of his eminent brethren) have just expressed

The world is divided, as it were, into two societies; one numerous, powerful, restless and agitated; the other less numerous, but calm and faithful. My very illustrious predecessor, St. Gregory the Great, compared these two societies to those formerly collected, the first in the plains of Sennaar, where men created the

Tower of Pride, but were confounded by God in their language and dispersed; the second at the Conaculum, on the day of Pentecost, where Pe-ter and the Apostlesand thousands of the faith-ful of divers nations all heard and understood one and the same language. Thus to day we see the revolution, with socialism in its suite, con-demning and denying religion, morality and God Hunself; and, on the other side, the true faithful, who, calm and firm in their faith; whit patiently for good principles to resume their NASBY.

Mr. Nasby at Last Loses his Post-office, and to Add to his Humiliation an Abo-lition Administration Appoints a Ne-groin his Place-Trouble at the Cor-

POST OFFIS, CONFEDERIT X ROADS (Wich The die is cast. The guilloteen hez fallen—I am no-longer Postmaster at Confedrit X Roads, which is in the State of Kentucky. The place wich knowd me once will know me no place wich knowd me once will know me no more forever—the paper wich Deekin Pogram takes will be handed out by a nigger—a nigger will hev the openin uv letters addressed to parties residin hereabouts containin remit-fances—a nigger will hev the rifin uv letters addrest to lottry managers and extractin the sweets therefrom—a nigger willbe—but I can't dwell woon the disgustin theme no longer

sweets therefrom—a nigger will be—but I can't dwell upon the disgustin theme no longer. I hed bin in Washington two weeks assistin the Caucasheits uv that city to put their foot upon the heads uv the cussid niggers who ain't content to accept the situashen and remain ez they allug hev bin, inferior beins. To say I hed succeeded, is a week expreshen. I or-ganized a raid onto em so effectoally ez to drive no less than thirty uv em out of employment, twenty-seven uv wich wuz com-pelled to steel their bread, wich give us asplendid opportunity to show up the nateral cussidness of the Afrikin race—which we im-

proved. On my arrival at the Corners, I knew to wunst that suthin was wrong. I hed rid over from Seccessionville on Bascom's mule, wich e hed sent over for me, and ez I rid up to his door, I knew suthin hed happened. The bot-ries behind the bar wuz draped in black; the barrels wuz festooned gloomily (wich is our yoosual method uv expressin grief at public calamities), and the premises generally wore a "Wat is it?" gasped I. "Bascom returned not a word, but waved his

Baseon feturined not a word, out waved his hand toward the Post Offis. Rushin thither, I bustid open the door, and reeled almost agin the wall! At the general delirery way the grinnin face up a nigger 1 and

settin in my chair wuz Joe Bigler, with Pol-lock beside him, smokin pipes and laffin over athin in a noospaper. Bigler caught sight uv me, and dartin out,

pulled me inside them hitherto sacred pre-

"Permit me," sed ho jeeringly, "to inter-oose you to your successor, Mr. Ceezer, doose you to your successor, Lubby." "My successor! Wat does this mean?"

"Show hin, Gezer." And the nigger, every tooth in his head shinin, handed me a counsishun, duly male-out and signed. I says it all at a glance. In imitashen uv our Secretary Borie, I hed left my biznis in the hands of a depetty, wich is now the favorite method of doin public biz-nis. It arrived the day after I left, and Isaker Gavitt, who distributed the mail, gave it to the

Pollock made out the bonds and went onto . Pollock made out the bonds and went onto em himself, and in ten days the commission come all regler, whereupon Bigler backt the nigger and took foreible possession uv the office. While I was absent they hed a perces-sion in honor of the joyful event, sed persesh consistin uv Pollock, Bigler and the new Postmaster, who marched through the streets with the stars and stripes, banners and sich. Bigler remarkt that the perces-sion wuzn't large, but it wuz talented, eminently respectable, and extremely versa-ted. He (Bigler) carried the flag and played the fife, Pollock carried a banner with an in-scription onto it "sound the loud timbrel o'or scription onto: it "sound the loud imbred ofor Egypt's dark sea," and played the bass drum, while the nigger bore aloft a banner inscribed "where Afric's sunny fointains roll down the golden sands," with his commission pinned onto it, playin in addishen a pair of anshent

oymbals Bigler remarkt further that the porceshun created a positive sensashun at the Corners, wich I shood think it wood. "It wuzn't." sed this tormentin cuss, "vory much like the grand

wuz lost. No offis! no money! and Bascom's closed agin mc!. Kin. there be a harder fate? I passed the nite with a farmer three miles out, who bein sick, hedn't been to the Corners, and consekently he knowd nothin ny the changes. I heard the next day the result of the rusk-Bascom réturned sich.uv the property hen. ez hedn't been sold and, consoomed, which consisted uv the boxes. The chairs hed been broken up in the frequent shindles wich occur at his place, the locks hed been sold to farmers, who yoozed em on their smokehouses, the bags hed been sold for wheat, and so on. The stamps, paper, twine and sich figgered up three hundred and forty-six dollars, wich wuz aree hundred more dollars than there wuz in the Corners.

Bascom advanced the forty-six dollars, and he three hundred wuz borrowed uv a banker at Secessionville, who took mortgages on the farms uv the imprudent bondsmen for sekoo-rity. Uv course I can't go to back the Corners under eggsistin circumstances. It would be un comfortable for me to live there ez matters have terminated. I shel make my way to Washington to see of 1 can't git myself electid ez Manager uv a Labor Association, and so make a livin till there comes a change in the I would fasten myself to A Administration. ohnson, but unforchinitly there ain't enough in him to tie to. I would ez soon think uv ty n myself to a car-wheel in a storm at sea. PETROLEUM V. NASBY,

(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

ALARMING INFELIGENCE.

The Oyster Crop in Danger.

The New York Post-contains the following The more is terrible and destructive indeed. It wrought the downfall of the Ryman Empire, and it is now bent on the ruin of our American cyster beds. The mode of denolition in the two cases respectively was somewhat different. The *mures* was the source of the Tyrian purple, through which came to Rome that *improbasized*, Luxury, and avenged a conquered world. The murer is a univalvular shell-fish which fastens able through their outer covering, east the Shrewsbury or Saddle Rock at its leisure. An American Blue Point has been fished up in English waters with a *murex* at work upon the Enginen Waters with a marks at work upon the shell. The little pestaze on panied a consignment of Blue Points sent over by Mr. Genio Scott to Mr. Francis, of the English Oyster Fisheries Commission, who reports upon the fact in the London Field.

The fast is alarming in every point of view. Dysters multiply enormously, but so may nurices, and the extinction of our bivalves, through the agency of a univalve, is both dreadfal and humiliating to contemplate. But mother result of a yet more serious nature seems to menace us. What if the murez do-stroys the English oysters, natives and all? Shalhit possibly become a ensus bell? And shall the damage be put forward as an offset to the Alabama claims?

AMUSEMENTS.

-The partomime, Humpty Dumpty, now being performed at the Arch Street Theatre, by the Ellsler & Denier Pantomime Troupe, is drawing crowded houses nightly. The present cool weather renders these performances enjoyable by preventing that discontort which would wise result from the crowded condition of the house.

-On Friday evening next Miss Leo Hudson the well-known equestrian actress, will begin an engagement at the Theatre Comique with Mazeppa. She will be supported by a good company, in which will be several members of the Arch Street Company of last year.

NEWSPAPER THIEVES. -- Two juveniles, named William Jennings and John Ward, word arrested this morning, on Market street. for stealing newspapers from doorways. vill have a hearing at the Contral Station this afternoon.

-Two maids were walking in the grove (They both were growing old,) The one to tell a tale of love,

The other to be told.

"He is not rich," the elder said, 'Nor handsome, nor high-horn The man whom I propose to wed Most other girls would scorn."

"What is he, then ? you make me fear;" The maiden's tears fell fast;

"He was the first to offer, dear, And he may be the last!"

-A Western paper relates this story:-"Deacon B., of Ohio, a very pious man, was noted for his long prayers, especially in his-family. One Monday morning the deacon and his wife were alone, and, as was his custom, after breakfast, a prayer was offered. There being an unusual amount of work that day, the deacon's prayer was short, and seizing hishat and milk pail he started for the barn. His wife being dear did not notice his absence, but supposed him to be still engaged in prayer. On his return from milking, he was surprised to find her still kneeling. He stepped up to her and shouted 'Amen,' when she immediately arose and went about her work as if nothing had happened.

-The ice factory at New Orleans is a-great uccess. It consists of six retorts of a obemical freezing mixture. From these six retorts, six pipes descend to six huge chests, which six pipes descend to six huge chests, which, chests in turn radiate severally off into four-compartments. In each compartment area-long, thin tin cases, seven on one side and eight on the other. This making by all the rules of arithmetic a total of fifty-six cases in: a box, and there being four boxes to a chest, and six chests to a factory, it follows: that, at: full blast, this Southern ice factory can turn, out 1,344 cakes of ice eighteen inches long, twelve broad, and two thick, at the complet-tion of each process. The ice is much, colder than that frozen naturally, and lasts, muchs than that frozen naturally, and lasts much longer. The factory is a joint stock enterprise and the property is exceedingly lucrative.

-A company of Chinese athletes astonisticat the people of San Francisco, recently, with an exhibition of their agility. Arbout: 15, of them appeared on the stage amid the dim, and clangor of gongs and kettle-drums. They first fought a sham battle with swords, cleavers, poleaxes, lances, and short, knives. The fencing was very rapid, and each fighter was an expert. Still, one warrior stood against a host. He disarmed his antagonists as fast as they came; hurled them about the stages stabled them, hewed them with broad axes, hacked them with swords, butted them with, his head, kicked them in the breast with both for at age and that found time to average had springs and yet found time to escape hand springs and vaulting somersands among them as he fought. At last he van quished all his foes, and the half-miked rascals took to flight. He pursued. Some difference of high response of the stage to represent hedges, rocks, logs and banks, which must obstruct pursued, and pur suer alike. The runners vaulted the tables, turning lofty somersaults over each, and hading indifferently on their feet, hands heads or backs, as the ease might be, and that too, on a hard stage, covered only with a few strips of matting. The victorious fighter, splendid acrobat, was always after than Several times one of his foes would turn a face him, when he would bound high in air, and plunging down, plant both feet, in breast of his adversary with such force as says that if over a troupo of these sturdy and well-trained athletes were put to a fair jest physical activity and strength, they cour physical activity and strength, they ci handle a regiment of the lazy, lank-limit whisky-sodden ruffians and cowards what a pastime of stoning, beating and about Chinamen in the public afreet city,