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## VOLUME XXIII.—No. 79.

## LETTER FROM ROME.

fwenty-Third Anniversary of the Pope's Election --- Political Affairs --- Murders in Florence, Leghorn and Rome-The Coming Council...The Eternal City in Summer-The Bugbear of Roman Fever--- A Prize Offered to Archicolo-

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.] Piazza de Spagna, Rome, Italy, Tuesday, une 22d, 1869.-Last Thursday, the 17th, was he anniversary of the Pope's election. The cannon was fired-twenty-three salutes-the number of years Pius IX. has reigned over the Thurch; there was a papal chapel; and after nass a reception was given by the Pope to the College of Cardinais, the Court, Prelates, Senate, Chiefs of Religious Orders, and all such rsons as have a right to be present at ponitical functions. Cardinal Patrizi made the congratulatory speech, and His Holiness replied in a very short and touching address. He first gave thanks for having arrived at the end of the twenty-third year of his pontificate; alluded to the troubles his reign had been subjected to, and after a few concise remarks on the agitations of the Christian world, gave the

Benediction. Now Pius IX. enters on the twenty-fourth ear of his reign. Only four Popes have lived twenty-four years-Sylvester I., Adrian I., Pius VI. and Pius VII. Each one of these Pones lived in troubled times; stirring events took place during their pontificates.

When Sylvester was a priest in Rome, he saw the defeat of Maxentius by Constantine, on the Milvian Bridge-now Ponte Molle. This defeat, it will be remembered, is the subject of the largest historical painting in the world; it is in the Hall of Constantine, at the Vatican-the first picture in the fourth stanze, or Room of Raphael; and though it was executed by Giulio Romano, it was designed entirely by Raphael.

The great First Council of Nice, A. D. 325, was assembled during Sylvester's pontificate. The Pope did not attend this Council, on account of his advanced age, but his representative, Ozius, with two Roman priests, sat there in Sylvester's place, and they were named first in the acts of the Council; they took precedence of the Patriarchs of Alexandria and Antioch. The Arian heresy troubled this Pope's reign, and the leaning of Constantine to Arianism at one period caused much grief to the aged Pontiff. Like the present Pope, he was a very holy man. He was elected Pope A. D. 312, and died A. D. 335, after having been Pope twenty-four years and eleven

months. Pope Adrian I. (Colonna) was the contemporary of Charlemagne. He was elected Pope in 771 and died in 795. The Second Council of Nice sat during his pontificate, and the Iconoclast heresy caused much dissension.

Pius VI. (Angelo Braschi) was elected in 1774 and died in 1799. He reigned twentyfour years and eleven months. Pius VII. (Gregorio Barnabe Chiaramonti)

was elected in 1799 and died in 1823. Their pontincates are near own times for us to be familiar with the great troubles that agitated not only the lives of the poor old Popes, but the whole world. They included the period called by Heeren the Revolutionary Age of Europe; and the persecutions poor Pius VII. suffered from Napoleon ., his deposition and imprisonment by the French Emperor, enlisted the sympathy of

friend and foe. Pius IX.'s pontificate has also been a stormy one, but it bids fair now to have a peaceful ending; for although the news this week is agitating, almost alarming, yet cool, far-seeing men do not anticipate positive trouble.

Louis Napoleon has sent General de Fleury to Florence, and withdrawn his former Minister (Malaret.) This is not agreeable, as de Fleury is an enemy to the Papal Government. But Florence-or, more properly speak ing, Victor Emmanuel and his ministry have their hands too full of local troubles to be thinking of interfering with Rome just now. The attempted assassination of Major Lobbia in Florence, last week, causes a great deal of

excitement there. This deputy (Lobbia) had called on the Chamber for a commission to examine into the alleged tobacco frauds, and handed in some sealed envelopes, to be opened only by this commission. These envelopes contained, according to Deputy Lobbia, a list of the names of the Government officials implicated in the frauds, and the proofs.

The night before the sitting of the Commis sion, Deputy Lobbia was attacked in the street and received four stabs; one was aimed at his heart, but was arrested by a large pocket-book, which he luckily had in his pocket. His life was saved by his having about him a pistol, which put the assassins

to Hight. They have a way in Florence of getting rid of troublesome informers. Martoro, who informed on the men who killed the Austrian Consul Inghiramo at Leghorn, in their attempt to assassinate General de Crenneville, was also mysteriously murdered a week ago.

We have our own little murderous amusements of that kind going on in Rome. Last week a shopkeeper—a dyer—who lives near St. Agostino and Piazza Madama-had a disturbance with a Zouave about some money owing to him. The Zouave was arrested and made to pay. The other Zouaves resented their comrade's affront; a riot took place, in which one of the Zouaves was killed and the shopkeeper wounded.

There has been a report the last week that Cardinal Berardi was sent on diplomatic business to Paris, but it is not true.

Cardinal Riario-Sforza, Archbishop of Naples, is now in Rome; he came this last week, and is at the Hotel de la Minerve.

Italy is at this moment less inclined to war than any other country in Europe. Victor Emmanuel and his Ministry are trying to heal their great malady, the finances; they need money; and, moreover, their once strong allies, the Garibaldians and Mazzinians are now their enemies. They are quite willing to

avoid problematical battle-fields. If the revolutionists would only let Italy alone a few years, she would rival many younger nations. Those Yankees of the Pe ninsula, the Piedmontese, have distributed

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. | abroad a trading and agricultural spirit. Turin, | ing its spray over, a heap of lemons. Venice, Brescia and Bologna, and other leading cities, are entering on a new career. The development of the resources of the country is the great subject with the people, and the political affairs of Prussia, Austria and France

> will receive little attention. Rome never was more tranquil politically or more busy. Public works in Rome have always been on an imperial scale, and the present Pope has always been noted for living almost on bread and water and spending every sixpence of his income on alms and improvements. The public works directed by him are done in the best and finest style, for his taste and judgment are excellent.

> The Council preparations are going on steadily. It will be a very tranquil, delibera tive assembly, not half so interesting in point of pious squabbles as some of our own presbyteries and religious conventions.

> The theorems of the Syllabus, the infallibility of the Pope, any new dogma in honor of Christ's Mother-those bugbears to "outsiders"-will probably not be touched on. There is no need of formulating any fresh dogmas. No schism exists in the Catholic Church, consequently new articles of faith are not wanted.

The Pope is known to be extremely moderate and conservative, and the vast concourse of Bishops which will assemble in December-922 in number-coming from all quarters of the Christian world, must bring in a new element that will prove beneficial.

The Presbyterian clergy of your city have been well represented here lately. Rev. Dr. Reed, of the Central Presbyterian Church. and Rev. Dr. Henry, of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, left Rome last Thursday. Rev. Dr. Patton, of Utica, a Baptist clergyman of eminence, was also in Rome last week, with his two daughters, and a Mr. Spadone, of New York.

We have been extremely amused by the accounts these gentlemen brought to us of the reports circulated elsewhere about the heat and unhealthiness of Rome. One of Dr. Patton's party actually remained in Florence, and the rest came in fear and trembling, holding their lives almost in their hands-the cry of Roman fever" had been so alarming.

The truth is, Rome is both cool and healthy The nights are so fresh that a light blanket is comfortable on the beds, and when we drive out we have to take wraps and shawls, for we are sure to need them before we return. And the streets and country are so beautiful now! On Saturday we drove out beyond Ponte Molle. The hay and wheat were being harvested, and the "Grand Turk grain," as the Italians call Indian corn, looked green and stately. Out on the road leading to Ponte Molle, the walls are brilliant with the oleander flowers. Opposite the Coliseum is a wood whose trees are full of dazzling red pomegranates, and on the Via Labiena, leading to the Porta Maggiore, the Via Paradisa, Montanvert, &c., the milky-white clematis blossoms lie so thickly on the hedges and bushes as to look like snow-flakes; poppies and larkspurs, morning-glories and every colored flower make the ground, walls and hedges glorious in

Before I close I must have a few words of grumbling about this same bugbear, "Roman fever." The English and Americans give that name to every sickness one has in Rome. Persons come to Rome and race about sightseeing for twelve or fifteen hours a day; go into cold churches or galleries when overheated, where they meet with a sudden diminution of atmosphere-then, as some gentlemen do, visit the different caffes, and try all the varieties of drinks, from the native Italian compounds down to those made of what the Italians call "old Monongakela Whishiskeii,"and after all this imprudence, if any one of the party falls ill, straightway springs up the doleful cry: "Roman fever!"

Some of my friends who have lived in tome, "off and on," for many years, and who have often remained in the city all the year round, deny the existence of any such disease as " Roman fever."

That there is a mal'aria or miasmain and about Rome, however, I fancy is true. The medical lefinition of miasma is: that influence profuced by a morbid principle inherent in the atmosphere of a locality, probably derived from the soil. The essence of this principle is unknown, but it disposes those who are exposed to it any length of time to ague or internittent fever.

Ancient Rome suffered from ague. Livy and Horace mention it. The Romans had temoles erected to the Dea Febris. So this miasnatic trouble has always existed; less now than formerly, however, owing to the improvement of the Campagna, the turning of it into great farm lands, and the unremitting exertions of the Government to keep Rome in a healthy condition. During August and September, when the summer heats and decaying egetation vitiate the atmosphere, Rome is of ourse unhealthy to some constitutions; but, after all, this mal'aria is more dangerous in ertain localities and in the environs. The limate of Rome is more of a preservative than invigorative nature; therefore, it is better for strangers to go north in August and September to find invigorating influences.

The Romans have strong constitutions, and are a healthy people. Any one that walks or drives a great deal throughout Rome, as we do, must notice this. Even in the quarters of the lower classes, where we see the people at work on the sidewalks, thick as a swarm of bees, and the children playing in the streets, their healthiness is evident, notwithstanding their dirt, unwholesome food, miserable homes

und half-nakedness. Rome is not thickly inhabited, and there are few deformed or maimed persons, as in Naples. As a general rule, the Romans are a temperate race, and the waters of Rome are true healthgiving fountains. All over the city are pretty little lemonade hooths, built beside the various fountains. Our fountain in the Piazza di Spagna has two; the Fountain of Trevi has three. They look like large baby-houses, are built of wood, three walls, a counter across the front, and a door at each end. They are roofed over, and papered inside with some picturesque scene or landscape. The water from the fountain is introduced into the booths by pipes, and is always arranged in some attractive form. By the Fountain of Trevi one of the booths has a pretty little jet of water dan-

cing up in the centre of the counter and dash-

## PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869.

The counters are decorated with a great deal of taste-flowers everywhere. The main drink of the people is lemonade, which is not only made at these fountain booths, but also by men and boys who carry around in the streets a stand which contains a copper kettle of water, a box of sugar, a pile of lemons and a lemon-squeezer. As I write now, under my window they are crying out "Limonada,"

'Acqua Fresca." The Roman Pontifical Academy of Archæology have lately published an advertisement which offers a prize on a subject that may be interesting to some Americans who have visited that remarkable marble wharf of ancient Rome, on the Tiber, called the "Marmorata." The prize is to be a gold medal, worth 40 sequins, to be given to the one who shall send in the best dissertation on the following argu-

ment: "On Roman marble quarries, especially those which were opened in Asia and Africa; the epoch in which they began; when they ceased; under whose public administration were they; by what routes were the great blocks of marble which have been found in the Mamorata transported to Rome; a description of the enormous commercial movement that must have been caused in Rome by the transporting, buying and selling of these marbles from Asia and Africa."

All the members of the Academy are ex cluded from the contest for this prize; but it is open to persons of all nations, all languages, and all religions.

These dissertations must be written in Latin. Italian, or French, and will be received up to 20th June, 1871. The decision of the committee of examination will be given in November, 1871. The dissertations are to be without the name of the writer, but must be distinguished by a title and epigraph, and accompanied by a scheda or paper in a sealed envelope. This schedu is to contain the name and address of the author, and on the outside of the envelope there must be the title and epigraph of the

They may be sent by post or otherwise, but folded, scaled and post-paid, to M. le Baron Visconti, perpetual Secretary of the Roman Pontifical Academy of Archaeology.

The dissertation which will merit the prize will be inserted in the Acts of the Society. The envelopes containing the schedas of the other dissertations will not be opened, but The writing of the dissertation must be clear

and legible. $^{ackprime}$ The frescoes on the walls of the newly disovered chambers at the Temple of the Casars are to be photographed shortly. I am studying these excavations under the kinddirection of Mr. Lanciani, a Roman archæologist of considerable reputation. We go reguarly every week, and are taking the place in livisions, beginning at the earliest period. I discovered the last time I was there that I had

#### public palace, but on the declivity of the hill ANNE BREWSTER.

nade a mistake in the locality of these fres-

coed rooms. They are not under Vespasian's

## THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS. What the Reverend Chambers Thinks...A Blast from the War Horse...Politics in the Pulpit.

We give a few choice extracts from the Fourth of July sermon preached by the Rev. John Chambers, on the 4th inst. After telling his people, what we all so well know, that he has "never intentionally interfered with the political organizations of the country," and expressing a wish that he may perish whenever he brings any-partisan feeling-into-his pulpit, the Reverend gentleman walks into the Democratic Conventions and the Democratic nominations in the following refreshing style:

"When we see, therefore, that men are thus corrupt, and that the most corrupt men are to be found congregated in the so-called conven-tions for the very purpose of seeking men to rule over them, and that you have vile, un-principled, and untruthful, and unreliable men, who are without the fear of God, coming together to make a selection, they will select their own filth, kith and kin, and men like themselves; because, as their object is not purity, as it is not generous, as it is not the broad east philanthropy that should govern and control men, but selfish, thieving and personal gain, having only selfish ob-jects in view, they will make selections of such men for posts of honor, for legislative such men for posts of nonor, for legislative bodies, for offices of power as will suit them, and answer their selfish and ofttimes their ignorant and wicked purposes. When I see such men seeking to be elevated into positions of trust and honor, as a citizen of this country, as a Christian minister, as a citizen of this community, and as one interested in the present and eternal well-being of our fellow-men, I feel it to be my duty to make in-quiries. When called upon to perform a very important duty in the discharge of my franchise, I consider it very important, very solemn, very responsible, indeed. I, there-fore, must inquire. I do not know, for example, who the man is, or who the men are, that are to be voted for to-day or to-morrow or next day, this year or the next. I come to inquire; and when I do so, what answer do I get? I find men have been selected by a Convention that are thieves, or that harbor thieves, or that can be bought and bribed. I am not surprised, for the characters of the men that were brought together to make the se-lection, were themselves no better than the persons that they have selected, and they seet persons because their venality and want of principle suits them, they thereby able to accomplish their own selfish objects There is just the trouble. And then they ask me, as a respectable citizen and an honest man, to support a man like that! It cannot be done.

"Now did the citizens of Philadelphia consult the Lord in the selection of men to go into their Convention this past week? If they had done so they would not have selected the vilest of the vile; and what have you to expect? What have you to look for? What may we calculate upon when the vilest of the vile rule the ballst box; when decent, respectively. able citizens dare not show themselves, other than at the risk of their lives and property? You have men no better than highwaymen and thieves; men without principle; men who would rather swear a thousand blasphemous oaths than utter one just and beautiful senti-

"Now how is it? Why men are sent from the city of Philadelphia, to the Legislative halls of this State, that do not know the difference between the dotted i and the first personal pronoun. I have received letters from men in Harrisburg with not a single t crossed, nor a single first personal pronoun from be-ginning to end—all little i's, with dots over

—Marshal D'Hilliers, the Commander-in-Chief of the French Imperial Guard, is so infirm that he is unable to mount on horse-

## THE GERMAN SINGERS.

Eleventh Festival of the Northeastern Sængerbund.

THE WELCOME IN BALTI-MORE.

(Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin.) BALTIMORE, July 11, 1869.—At the present writing (12 M. of Sunday) singers in twos, threes and larger squads fill the air with their merry songs, and proclaim that Baltimore has been handed over into their possession. Some of the strains are just a little disjointed, and suggest copious libations of the German nectar. But what the music loses in quality has been gained in good humor. A happier set of mortals than it has been my fortune to meet this evening can nowhere be found, excent at a Sängerfest.

The German beatitude, more happily expressed by the untranslatable gemuethlichkeit, is all-pervading. Beer fosters, although it does not create this mood, and, since beer is flowing as if the bung had been knocked out of a tun greater than that of Heidelberg, since the Baltimore societies have almost outdone themselves in heartiness of their greeting to the their brethren in song and in nationality, there must needs be jollity and good cheer on every band.

The entry of the visiting singers was almost an ovation. Rockets signalled their approach; crowds lined the streets through which they passed; flags and banners and many colored lanterns added to the beauty of the scene, while the various brass bands made up in energy for their want of skill. Those brought from Philadelphia were not creditable. The Juvenile House of Refuge Band of this city was no better.

Arrived at Monument Square, the singers were welcomed by Mayor Banks, and, after listening to a chorus by the Baltimore societies, took up their march to the Concordia Club House, the headquarters of the Sängerfest, where the various organizations were placed in charge of committees, and by them escorted to their special headquarters.

This morning the delegates from the three cities, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, will meet at Concordia Hall for the purpose of revising the statutes of the Bund. During the day excursions by land and water will afford the visitors a chance of escape from the heated city. In the evening we are to have a monster performance of the "Messiah" at the Maryland Institute. The chorus is announced in the German programmes as 250, while the English bills tell us that there are to be 400. The solo parts will be sung by Madame Rotter, Mie. Frederici and Messrs. Himmer and

BALTIMORE, July 11 .- The great heat of today has somewhat interfered with the enjoyments expected; but the singers have amused themselves in various ways in and around the

THE ORATORIO IN THE EVENING. The great hall of the Maryland Institute was well filled in the evening, when Handel's oratorio of The Messiah was sung, Mme. Rotter, Mme. Frederici, Mr. Himmer and Mr. Herrmanns taking the solo parts. The choruses were sung by several hundred voices, male and female, and there was a large orchestra. The performance generally was very good.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. BALTIMORE, July 12.-A pleasant change in the weather gives promise that this day's portion of the festivities will be heartily enjoyed In the morning there was quite a fine military parade, nine regiments of infantry, of the First Division of the National Guard, turning out, under command of Major-General Bower-

The singing societies were on the alert at an early hour, preparing for the grand procession,

the order of which was as follows: CAPTAIN RAIBER'S CAVALRY. CHIEF MARSHAL, A. KUMMER.
Staff.
Flags of the States.

FIRST DIVISION As Escort to the Governor. MARSHAL, OTTO HUNCKEL. Bürger Schützen Association on Foot.
Governor Bowie, with Staff.
Missic: Staff. Division General Bowerman, with Staff.

First Brigade.

General Cooper and Staff.

First Regiment, Col. Watkins.
Second Regiment, Col. Schley.

Third Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Peters. Fourth Regiment, Col. Leftwich. SECOND BRIGADE. General Carr and Staff. Sixth Regiment, Col. R. G. King. Seventh Regiment, Col. William H. Boyle. Eighth Regiment, Col. B. A. Simpson. Ninth Regiment, Col. E. T. Joyce.

SECOND DIVISION.

Band of Music.

MARSHAL, WILLIAM BEHR.

Staff.
Staff.
Social Democrat Turner Association.
Three Barouches, each drawn by Four Horses.
Executive Committee, Honorary President. Leader of the Festival. Orators of the Festival and Representative of the German Sängerbund, Mr. Tschirsh. New York Sängerbund, Twenty-nine Associa-

THIRD DIVISION.

Music.
H. G. PEEPE, MARSHAL, AND STAFF. Turner Association, Virwaeirts. Barouches with the Committee of Invitation Mayor of the City.
Officers of the Steamship Berlin, in Carriages.
Members of the Committee of Thirty. Presidents of the City Council.

Police Commissioners.
Philadelphia Sängerbund, twenty-two Associations.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Independent Turner Association in five Carriages.

Honorary Committee and Members of the
Committee of Thirty.
Bultimore Sängerbund.
Representatives of Wm. Knabe & Co.'s Piane

Factory, two Wagons, each drawn by four Horses, Representatives of Gachle's Piano Factory, two Wagons, each drawn by four Horses. he wagons of both these factories carry the four prizes.

# FIFTH DIVISION.

Music.
MARSHAL, JOHN SOMMERVELD.
Four Carriages.
Members of the Committee of Thirty. Honorary Committee and Members of the Press. Baltimore Schützen Association.

Concordia. Germania.

SIXTH DIVISION. MARSHAL, FR. ELLENBROCK.
Stoff.
Three Carriages, Members of the Committee

of Thirty, Honorary Committee, and Members of the Press. Butchers' Association, No. 1. Butchers' Association, No. 2. Bakers' Association in a Wagon Drawn by Four Horses.

The procession made a fine appearance, and the streets through which it passed were crowded with spectators. It started about nine o'clock, from the Concordia Club House, passing through Baltimore street, Hanover, Lombard, Exchange place, Lombard street, High, Baltimore, North Charles street (salutation of Washington Monument), Monument street, Howard, Fayette, Eutaw, and back to Concordia Buildings. At the latter place it was reviewed by the Governor. The societies afterwards dispersed to their several headquarters.

THE PRIZE CONCERT. This evening the grand prize concert is to take place at the Maryland Institute, eighteen societies competing for the four prizes-which are four grand pianes, made in Baltimore.

#### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

#### FRANCE.

Some Incidents of the French Elections. The Paris correspondent of the London

Times writes as follows: "To know to what extremities a French peasant can be led by the love of his com-mune, and to understand the wonderful workdistricts, you ought to read at length the rural districts, you ought to read at length the trial before the Cour d'Assises of the Saône-etbefore the Cour d'Assises of the Saône-et-Loire of a schoolmaster indicted for having opened during the night the ballot-box of his commune, and for having inserted in it sixteen government tickets instead of the same number of opposition tickets, which he carefully destroyed. What excuse do you imagine was pleaded by this poor man in extenuation of a crime which is legally uninished with panel sequitivels. (17.12) poor man in extenuation of a crime which is legally punished with penal servitude? 'I did it,' said he candidly, 'for the honor and for the interest of the commune.' And, indeed, the unfortunate schoolmaster had received, as a public functionary, such eloquent and impérative circulars from the Prefect, the Sub-Prefect and bis immediate and much feared superior, the Inspector of Primary Education, that, being charged by his illiterate Mayor with the direction of the poll and the custody of the hellothey he direct not send back the of the ballot-box, he dared not send back the result of the ballot to the Prefect without having secured an unanimity of votes for the govnment candidate.

ernment candidate.
"It was to secure this unaminity that, without being bribed by any candidate, the panicstricken schoolmaster verified nightly the contents of the ballot-box, which he had taken home, and inserted sixteen tickets taken from the remnant of a parcel sent to him by the Prefect for official distribution among the villagers. The misdeed became known by mere change and by the confession of the schoolmaster, alleging again and again his good inten-tion, and saying—which was too true—that the commune, if unanimous for the official candidate, was sure to obtain through him from the

"We must add, to make this picture of universal suffrage complete, the candid evidence of an elector who excused himself, not without some fear, for having voted for the opposition candidate to please a friend of his: 'As for myself,' he said, 'I did not care a bit. The one or the other was alike to me. I know about these matters just as much as my sheep do, and I put into the box whatever ticket comes first into my hand. That honest villager is quite right in not caring about what the cannot understand, but we must excuse cities like Bordeaux, Nantes and Toulouse for feeling and showing some impatience when thousands and thousands of such electors, taught and led by such schoolmasters, are enlisted by the Executive to annihilate the vote of the town, and to supersede the opposition candidates by others about whom they know and care 'just as much as their own sheep.'

The State of Europe. Under the title of L'Europe Malade the following article has appeared at Paris from the pen of Emile de Girardin:

pen of Emnie de Grardin:

Fifteen years ago the Emperor Nicholas in
conversation one evening with the British
Embassador, Lord Seymour, used a phrase in
reference to the Turkish Government, which
her sings began purch used and standard. reference to the Turkish Government, which has since been much used and abused. If it were possible for the father of Alexander II. to come among us he would, no doubt, be astonished to discover that the moriastonished to discover that the mori-bund of 1854 is not dead, but is going on favorably. But if he fancied, turning his eyes from Constanti-nople on the different parts of Europe, he would be frightened at the morbid symptoms which appear in all the nations and in all the which appear in all the nations, and in all the governments. The "sick man" of to-day would be more than the Ottoman empire—he would be the entire of Europe. Scarcely out of the internal crisis of the five nights. June 7—11 (the election days)—as far as France throws her eyes around her she sees nothing on all sides but uneasiness, perturbations, political and social troubles—these are no other then the street disturbaness or montal inquithan the street disturbances, or mental inquietudes. Italy has given her parody of our recent eneutes with a fidelity of imitation truly remarkable. The streets of Milan have pre-sented for many days together the aspect of the boulevard de Belleville. Turin, Naples, Bergamo and Reggio have also had their emeutes in miniature, with the same programme, the same details, and the same catastrophies. Tranquillity is reëstablished apparently; but, as the Opinione says, if the material condition should afford no cause of serious alarm, the situation, moral and political, above all, the financial situation and pointed, above an the manetal situation, are of the gravest character. At Genoa, as in Paris, the journals are seized, and the journalists arrested. One day it is the *Dovere*, and the morrow it is the turn of the *Gioventri Rationa*. In Italy, as elsewhere, it is believed that all is safe when they strike the press. It is from this disturber, this irritant, that they pretend all the evils come. In England, despite the majority of

thirty-three-votes at the second reading of the Irish bill, it must not be imagined that all is terminated, that the cessation of the parlia mentary conflict is an accomplished fact. The hostile amendments will give a new occasion, the war will recommence another form. The final result is not doubtful, but with the mad-ness of those whom Jupiter would destroy the House of Lords makes one more step towards ts downfall; the "sick man" in England is the

is also sick : her Parliament works Austria is also sick; her ramament works badly; the Hungarian Diet has also her irreconcilables. Austria also suffers from the travail in which Germany is engaged, and which the King of Prussia, with his banquet and speeches, hastens to completion, and

achieves the work of unity. No less inorther is the constitutional travail of Spain. There also are emcutes, conspiracies and arriests, after even Gen. Prim has declared in his last speech that they will be severe, if necessary, to suppressive the sevent of the severe of such means, and we believe that cruelty—isabella-exists to prove it—has never subdued any except those who have called for its intervention. To sum up, we see among all our neighbors, they valetudinaire of whom the Emperor Nicholass spoke. Europe appears to be nothing more than an immense infirmary; but we look vainly for the physician who ought to be able to refor the physician who ought to be able to re-cover it. That physician, we need hardly say, is named Liberty!

### QUEEN VICTORIAS

A Visit to London-A Lack of Enthusiasm A London letter contains the following: (1) London has been excited by that rare event,

a visit of her Majesty the Queen. She came up for the breakfast yesterday, and she took her departure again for Windsor at half-past ten o'clock this morning. A special train was provided for her, and on the platform, about provided for her, and on the platform, about one hundred spectators were gathered to see her off. The Queen was dressed in deep black—all black, dress, shawl and bonnet. She has grown fat, and her face looks coarse and bloated. This may seem an ungallant-criticism, but it is true. Her Majesty's "permanent boarder," Prince Christian, with his pretty wife, looking delicate and out of spirits; were in the royal train, with the Princesses—Louise and Beatrice, and the Princes Arthur and Leopold. Reatrice and Leopold rode in the carriage with the Queen, the others going in separate apartments. Beatrice is a very in separate apartments. Beatrice is a very sweet child, with light hair, worn crimped and flowing, and Leopold bears about him the marks of his indisposition, but has a mild and pleasant expression of countenance. There was no cheering when the royal party appeared or when they left the station, except a solitary "hp, "ip, "ip, "ip, "turnah" from a fat, excited middle aged gentleman. But the attempt at enthusiasm signally failed, and the last "'urrah" came forth with a support of the statempt at enthusiasm signally failed, and the last "'urrah" came forth with a support of the statempt at each of the st smothered sound, as if the loyal subject of her Majesty had just suffered an eclipse from a feather bed. The fact is, the Londoners do not like the Queen, however much they may respect her. Her unpopularity may be read in every countenance and gathered from many a side remark, and while her death would be deeply mourned by all her people, her abdication in favor of the Prince of Wales would be hailed with enthusiastic joy, at least in the metropolis. Very few persons would have believed twenty the years ago that Over Vicbelieved twenty-five years ago that Queen Vic-toria would ever live to be as unpopular a sovereign as she is to-day.

#### FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Hon. S. S. Cox writes from Malaga that much of the wine is made from the potato. -Kentucky has raised a snake with a head it either end, and without a caudal extremity. -We now have three ocean cables and one

at Brest.—Ex. —Portland, Oregon, engaged George Francis. Train for 4th of July orator.

-One of the blonde burlesquers drives the handsomest pony phaeton at Long. Branch. Does she take buff baths?

—Wapello, Ind., is excited by the report that the ball on the Court House contains a quart of whisky.

-A West Virginia paper, descanting on the attractions of the Kanawha Valley, says that the soil is "rich and salubrious." -The Chicago and St. Louis papers, having

nothing better to quarrel over, are discussing which of these two cities shall become the national capital.

-Two Russian operas are promised for performance at St. Petersburg this year, La Rose des Carpathes, by Saloman, and La Puissance du Diable, by Séroff. -The Boston Herald nominates Charles

Francis Adams as a candidate for Governor, and says John Quincy had better stand one side and "give the old man a chance." -Chicago is now the great distributing post-office for all the American mails for China.

Japan, the Sandwich\Islands, and the States of the Pacific slope. -Mr. D. D. Howard, supposed to be the last

survivor of the company poisoned at the National Hotel in Washington in 1857, has just sailed for Europe. He has been an invalid ever since the poisoning. -There are twenty dukes not of royal blood in the peerage of: England. Of these, eight voted for the Irish Church bill, six voted

against it. two were paired, two remained neu-tral, for reasons which they explained, and the remaining two were the turf-ruised Dukes of Newcastle and Hamilton. —A kind physician living near Boston, wishing to smooth the last hours of a poor woman whom he was attending, asked her if there was anything that he could do for her before she died. The poor soul, looking up, replied: "Doctor, I have always thought that

ould like to have a glass butter dish before L died!? —Soon after the appearance of Mme. de-Stael's novel, "Delphine," in which she is said to have introduced Talleyrand in the character of an old woman, she ventured to ask himself (Talleyrand in the character of an old woman, she ventured to ask himself (Talleyrand in the character). what he thought of the book. "Delphine," he replied; "that is the work, is it not, in which you and I are exhibited in the disguise of fe-

-The palace constructing at Ismailia for the reception of the Empress Eugenie during her stay in Egypt, will be one hundred and eighty feet wide, and one hundred, and twenty feets deep. In the centre there is to be a dome covered with Persian blinds, and on the ground fleor there will be the ball, reception, and refreshment rooms. The building will contain no less than 17,400 cubic feet of many contain no less than 17,400 cubic feet of many contain no less than 17,400 cubic feet of many contain no less than 17,400 cubic feet of many contain no less than 17,400 cubic feet of many contain no less than 17,400 cubic feet of many cubic feet of ma sonry, and its estimated cost is 700,000 francs.

—A Michigan clergyman says that he lately asked the negress Sojourner Truth if the report that she had joined the spiritualists was true. He thus describes the scene: "She looked at me in amazement, and said; Who looked at me in amazement, and said: 'Who-tole you dat, chile?' It is so stated in the newspapers, and I want to know if you have joined the spiritualists,' said I. Straightening up her tall frame, somewhat lowered by the weight of 90 years or more, her eye kindling, and her long right arm coming down with a vigorous gesture, she replied, 'Bress your soul, chile, dalt's nothen to jime! You may tell all the people Sojourner 'long' to Jesus dese many years—she's true to de Master as de anvil to de hammer. I never give up my faith in Jesus 4 for anything else.' And so the woman that was converted in Christ 'long years' ago, finds it difficult to be converted to 'nothen' just at the end of her journey." he end of her journey."

—The Pasha of Cyprus, at the head of his. force, has gained a glorious victory over the great enemies of the isle, the locusts, which great enemies of the isle, the locusts, which for many years have destreyed, its prosperity. In vain Pasha after Pasha took the field against them. Now, it is affirmed, there are no locusts in the island. The Pasha carried on a campaign with 2,000 men for thirty days, leading them himself, keeping his sacidle for twelve hours at a time, and camping out all night. The insects were caught in a kind of cloth or net; and he devoted to their destruction the available behave in the tressury. He paid a shilling for two and a half pounds of winged locusts, and at this rate got together about four tons, which were duly weighed under the direction of himself and the Council of State, and then consigned to be buried in the carth. On the return of Sait Pasha to the city of Nikosia, he was received by the heads carth. On the return of Said Pasha to the carth. On the return of Said Pasha to the city of Nikosia, he was received by the heads of the communities, muftis, rabbis and clergy, and by the corporations, and escorted into

the city.