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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM PARIS. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.—Political matters have drawn to a climax with wonderful rapidity since I last addressed you, and the tiers-parti may almost exclaim with Casar: Veni, vidi, vici. The apprehension felt at its threatened interpellation has been such that the Government has capitulated without making a fight for it, and granted so large an instalment of the reforms demanded as evidently to make the concession of the rest only a matter of time. When it was known that the famous interpellation had received one hundred and sixteen signatures of the moderate liberals, without counting either the extreme left or M. Thiers and his personal adherents. the Emperor felt that there was nothing for it (unless he chose to risk a second coup d'état against a majority of the Chamber) but to knock under, and throw out a large "sop" to stay the public appetite for more. And this he has done in the form (for the first time adopted) of a direct message to the representatives of the nation. The text of this important document will doubtless reach you by telegraph. Its effect here may be summed up in very few words:—It is accepted a pledge at once of more to be asked for and more to be granted; and. above all, as a pledge that what is asked for cannot now any longer be refused. The precedent has been established (and a most valuable one it is), of the country, through its representatives, taking the initiative, and the government being compelled to bow to its decisions. The Emperor tries hard to wriggle himself out of this unpleasant position, by "anticipating," as he professes to do, the wishes of the Chamber, and even (which was a weak and puerile conceit) by having his message read to it before it was duly constituted for the transaction of business, But it was

"under pressure." and not proprio motu, and that henceforth it will only be necessary for the Chamber to "put on the screw," to obtain the full extent of its privileges. For the present it abstains wisely. Ithink, from doing so; and the tiers-porti, prudently, perhaps, has withdrawn its interpellation. But it feels its power, and will no doubt soon make it felt. The Emperor still clings to "personal government" and his own "responsibility," and will not give them up, and his power with them, in so many words. But the reality is fast escaping out of his grasp, and a Chamber with its own President, and the privileges now restored to it, must and will, sooner or later, have its own way in all essential points. The absorbing interest of the political crisis has thrown everything else into the shade, but I must just notice some of our social and other incidents. The Viceroy of Egypt was splendidly entertained at the end of last week began at Versailles, whither his Highness pro-ceeded in the middle of the day, and was received by both their Majesties, who were in waiting for him at Trianon. The party then proceeded in carriages and four, with postillions and outriders, to drive through the

of no use. He felt, and the

country feels, that this time he has acted

grounds of the Chateau, where the great waterworks also played for the entertainment of the guest. Between four and five in the afternoon luncheon was served at Trianon, after which the Imperial equipages conveyed the party back again to St. Cloud. At 8 o'clock a grand state dinner took place in the Hall of Diana, to which a number of denuties and other persons were invited, who were acquainted with the Viceroy, or whom he had expressed a desire to have presented to him. The usual evening reception followed, and was brilliantly and harmoniously attended. Later on, the artistes of the Theatre-Frangais performed Ponsard's favorite petite comedie of "Horace and Lydia;" and the festivities of the night terminated with a blaze of fireworks and the illumination of the beautiful cascade in the Park. The last exhibition was thrown open to the public, and was attended by prodigious numbers, which gave great effect to the scene, and seemed to strike the Vicerov forcibly. He was observed several times to express his satisfaction with great animation to the Empress, by whose side he was standing. After being lodged at the Elysée, and entertained and feasted at Versailles and St. Cloud, His Highness can scarcely fail to carry away with him a lasting impression of the magnificent style of living kept up by the

Emperor Napoleon. It is announced that her Majesty, in her ap proaching visit to Egypt, intends to follow the example of the First Consul, and take with her to that country a complete staff of writers, artists, historiographers and savants, who are to chronicle her proceedings, and record, by pen and pencil, the principal sights and episodes of the excursion. The celebrated Gustave Doré figures, it is said, at the head of the draughtsmen and illustrators, while the part of chief chronicler is assigned to Theophile Gautier, the romance writer.

Although the 4th of July was not, as I re marked at the time, officially celebrated this year in Paris, the occasion was not allowed to pass over wholly unobserved. Several private entertainments took place, amongst which especially deserves record that given by Messrs. Bowles, Bro. & Co., at their pleasant caloous and picture gallery in the Rue de la Paix. Governor Curtin, the new American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, just arrived in Paris, was among the company, with Senator Chandler, General Read, now Consul-General for the United States in Paris in place of Colonel Hoffman, Mr. Drexel, of the well-known firm of the same name, at Philadelphia, also among our latest arrivals, the Hon. Anson Burlingame, Chinese ambassador, and a considerable number of other American residents or temporary sojourners. The absence of Mr. Washburne was at once regretted and unavoidable, our new Minister having, as I mentioned, proceeded to Hombourg to take the waters. I fancy the above will be one of the last American reunions in Paris for this season. The weather has set in uncommonly sultry, and there has been a general sauve qui neut on the part of almost every one except official personages kept here by the extraor. dinary session of the Chamber and the critical

posture of political affairs. The members of

Embassy were taken the other day to the telegraphic establishment in the Rue Grenelle St. Germain, to see the Meyer autographic apparatus at work. The visitors were received by the Viscount de Vougy, the Director, who explained to them the whole of the operation. The astonishment of their Chinese Excellencies was beyond bounds, when they found telegrams, traced with their own hands, in Chinese characters, reproduced textually and identically at Lyons, Marseilles and other places.

The Franco-Belgian difficulty has so long ceased to attract public attention that scarcely any notice has been taken of the announcement of the fact that it was at an end. Such, however, seems to be the case. The principle insisted upon by the Belgian Government has been maintained, and the legislation which first raised the difference between the two countries has remained unaltered. But certain special privileges have been accorded to the French lines, to facilitate the continuous passage of their through trains on Belgian territory. With the exception of these concessions of detail, the Belgian Government has manfully refused to budge from the position it originally took up.

Messrs. Bancel, Jules Simon, Gambetta and Picard, the four members for Paris who were elected also in the Provinces, have decided upon taking their seats for the latter. We shall, therefore, soon have the excitement of tresh elections in Paris.

#### THE PRESIDENT AT LONG BRANCH.

The Grand Ball at the Stetson House. [Correspondence of the New York Tribune.] LONG BRANCH, July 26.—The ball to-night at the Stetson House in honor of General Grant was a brilliant affair, despite the heavy southwest storm that confined the affair within the Stetson House and hotels adjoining. The most distinguished company ever gathered at the Branch welcomed the President to the ball-room at 10, to the music of "Hail to the Chief" His Excellence advanced "Hail to the Chief." His Excellency advanced with his wife, who was also ushered in by Mr

Seligman, Chairman of the Committee of Re ception. General Sherman and daughter fol-lowed, and next to them was General Sheridan and ex-Senator Thomas Murphy. The Reception Committee consisted of the Hon, A H. Cornell, Lewis B. Brown, Daniel Pettee, B. H. Brewster, Nathaniel W. Chatter, H. H. Ruggles, Spencer D. Driggs, Robert Rennie, General Wallen, General Horace Porter, George W. Childs, William F. Leech, Robert Campbell, John Hoey, Jr., and Chas. Chamberlain. The band at once commenced the music for

"Les Lanciers" quadrille, and the President's set was formed as follows: Head couples, Gon. Sheridan and Miss Sherman; Gen. Comstock and Mrs. Comstock; side couples, Gen. Grant and Mrs. Borie; Gen. Sherman and Mrs. Grant. Gen. Grant, under the impression that it was a plain quadrille, became slightly confused, and Gen. Sherman also seemed bewildered, but it was just fun for little Phil Sheridan, who all through the dance went it with the vim and hurrah of the genuine cavalryman, much to the amusement of the circle who gathred near. The ball-room was magnificently festooned

with the national ensign, and a thousand tiny flags waved in the breeze that floated off the old ocean through the open windows. Beauty and fashion flitted everywhere, and diamonds flashed on every side. A crash of silks and wreck of satin marked the progress of the Grand Ball to the President.

The storm raged without, yet within the brilliantly lighted hall the dance went on. That the President was pleased could be seen in the quiet smile that lit up his features when he saw some forms moved to delicious music. The President was attired in full evening dress. Gen Grapt is cartainly no dance but he is Gen. Grant is certainly no dancer, but he is far from being awkward or ungraceful. On every side, epauletted, shoulders were to be from the appearance of the ladies, whose tollers were, in the main, faultless in taste, and the

ubject of constant admiration.

Mrs. Borie wore a lavender-colored silk pompadour, with white lace, powdered hair, and elegant diamonds. Miss Sherman looked yery pretty in a plain blue and white satin dress panier, and without diamonds or other ornaments. Gen. Sheridan wore his uniform but without epaulettes. Gen. Comstock was in full-dress uniform. Mrs. Grant wore a white satin dress, with train, low neck and short sain dress, with train, low neck and short sleeves, red flowers, white lace over the shoul-ders. Mrs. Gen. Comstock wore a blue satin dress, with white lace trimmings and dia-monds. In the ball-room, directly over the chair where President Grant rested after the Gen. Grant by ex-Secretary Borie. The medal is a bas-relief of Washington, Lincoln and Grant, with the inscription: "Triumviri Americani—Pater, 1787—Salvator, 1867—Custos, 1869." After the first set, Gov. Randolph ntroduced to the President the members of

his personal staff. Among the distinguished guests mingling in Among the distinguished guests mingling in the throng and joining gaily in the dance, or promenade were Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Ledlie, Charles E. Loew, Esq., Samuel N. Pike, Señor Brignoli, Col. Frank E. Howe, Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Major-General Ames, General Comstock, General Ewing, Ex-Goyernor Ward, General Porter, Senator Morton Sir Line Barrington Let Mayor of Morton, Sir Jno. Barrington, late Mayor of Dublin; Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, Attorney-General Brewster, and Captain Braine. At midnight the grand march an-nounced supper, and it rivaled the hall in magnificence. The President, who ball in magnificence. The President, who had remained in the ball-room all the evening, led the company in the march to the banquet. The gentlemen of the Ball Committee deserve credit for the success of the affair. Their names are as follows: William M. Fliess, Chairman; Major-General A. Ames, C. A. Stetson, Jr., J. D. Abecasis, W. B. Borrows, O. H. Davis, F. Carroll, L. G. Moody, John Hoey, Jr., M. Mackenzie, H. S. Leech, Julian Myers, Capt. P. R. Stetson, H. R. Connors, S. Boocock, J. E. Fisher, Frank E. Howe and Charles Chamberlin. Grafulla's Band, of New York, and Gilmore's Band, of Boston, furnished the music.

Koopmanschaap and His Coolies. Koopmanschaap, the German who has been getting up extensive schemes for the importation of Coolie laborers from China into this country, finds his occupation gone and his visions of future profit in the rôle of a slave master entirely dissipated. It now appears that there is a law of Congress which effectively received to inversely the inversely of Coolies into tually prevents the importation of Coolles into this country, passed at the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress. The law forbids the building or equipment of any vessel in any port of the United States for this purpose, and condems any vessel engaging in the Coolie trade to seizure and forfeiture. The same act also provides that every person or navigating of any vessel intended for the Coolie trade, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year. Another section of not exceeding one year. Another section of the act makes it an offence to take on board any vessel, or to transport any Coolies in-tended for the Coolie-trade, and renders the offender liable to the penalty mentioned above. Under this new aspect of the case Koopman-schaap's project does not promise to be quite so successful as was at first anticipated. The

#### VICTOR HUGO'S LAST NOVEL.

L'Homme qui Rit. Par Victor Hugo. New Tork, D. Appleton & Cie. The reign of Anne in England lies in our minds as clear-cut, trim and distinct, in its social features, as a Dutch garden. We have

it portrayed with an extreme neatness that was then new to English writing, in the verses of the polished satirists of the day, in the beginnings of magazine-literature under Steele and Addison; the romances of Fielding and Smollett and Fanny Burney delineate that society again, identical, though of a somewhat varying date. It is always the England of the macaronis, of mannerism, superficiality and enamel. French polish, a thing as different from the lofty courtesy of Elizabeth's knights as a sugar plum is from a pearl, had invaded the rugged island from over the channel, and the rage for it was curious and enduring. Our picture of that life, which seemed so given over to externals, is as clear and luminous as that of any other phase of the world's civilizatton. As if to keep its grotesque peculiarities safe in modern minds, a great English master of our own day has devoted some of his best tact to studying out those fading traditions, and the polished figurines of "Esmond" and 'The Virginians" nod industriously from their ranks, like the sharpest and most vivacious and finished images of the china-cabinet. The beauty and excellence of surface has hitherto been taken to be the central idea of the dynasty of Anne and the Georges; and the exnonents of those quaint times have resolutely kept themselves from looking beneath the out-

But the French poet, whatever he is not, is earnest. The selection of the commencement of artificiality in England for a story might seem curiously unlike the poet-romancer, who has hitherto been painting primitive monsters with loaded brush. But his way of making, out of the very trimmings of extremely forced society, a certain species of great typical figures, finds here an opportunity grotesquely copious In contemplating the reign of Anne, he simply observes that the rights of feudality and of the peerage, which, up to that epoch, sprang from the occasion and were natural, now began to be false to the spirit of the nation,-something horrible, encrusted, tenacious, lying and pressing upon the development of society. Feudalism, no longer at the head of the battles of the world, but living in velvet and feeding upon the repression of the people, this incongruity, which has its comic side, is to him simply horrible. It was seen to be so, indeed, by the glaring blue eyes of Swift. Victor Hugo therefore turns to that particular common-place book in which he has collected his recondite facts about English law and cus toms, and constructs a group of his awful, agonized giants, who are to suffer and bellow, more Hugo, under the very lacquer and rouge of Queen Anne.

The hero is Lord Fermain Clancharlie Baron Clancharlie and Hunkerville, Marquis of a Sicilian province, who up to the period of adolescence is kept in ignorance of his rights, and gains his bread as a mountebank under the theatrical name of L'Homme qui Rit. The action of the story is confined to two periods, like dramatic acts, in which L'Homme qui Rit is set in motion. The first period, though occupying a book of some hundred pages in the narration, is only a night, a winter night of 1690, during which the hero, as a little child, is abandoned by some vile quasi-protec tors, and struggles quite alone through the snows of the promontory of Portland for shelter and support. He reaches the ambulant wagon of a mountebank, having on his way picked up a freezing infant. The juggler, a ort of Diogenes, scolds and cherishes the pair. Daylight reveals that the boy's mouth has been slit from ear to ear in a revolting mask of laughter, and that the baby-girl is blind.

The Man who Laughs is actually the son of a peer of England, Baron Linneys Clancharlie. who dies in voluntary exile on the banks of Lake Geneva. In this Cromwellite, this revolutionist, who will not return to England to enjoy the splendors of the Restoration, we have an idealized portrait of Victor Hugo at Guernsey. The gay Stuart King, Charles II., developes a some The gay Stuart what devilish side to his rollicking character, in seeking out the neglected heir, and spoiling his hopes of succession by causing his face to be mutilated out of recognition through the arts of the wandering kidnappers, the Comprachicos. These wretches forced to fly from England, abandon the child at a tender age, with his soul alone and desolate in the world, and the seal of eternal laughter stamped upon his face. A vile creature of Anne's court, Barkilphedro, has a position in the Admiralty which gives him a right to the flotsam of the seas. He finds the bottle in which the shipwrecked kidnappers have sealed the true story of L'Homme qui Rit. The poor boy's face makes his identity easy of establishment. He is arrested on the ambulant stage where he grimaces for a living, confronted with the man-stealer who had mutiated him and who is preserved in prison, reinstated in his rights, inducted into the Peerage, and affianced to the duchess Josiane, halfsister to, the Queen. These rapid events are crowded upon one another in the couple of days to which the second book or Act is devoted. This book, with every accumulated vice of style, delineates some of the most tremendous scenes Victor Hugo ever imagined. The confronting of L'Homme out Rit with the Commachico, who, while his ribs are cracking under that veine forte et dure which Longfellow has availed himself of for the most effective scene in his "New England Tragedies," dies in laughing at the result of his work; his subsequent meeting, at Windsor, with the superb Duchess, who loves him with diseased passion until she finds she is destined to be his spouse; the scene where he pours out, before the assembled peers, the wrongs of the people, among whom he has grown, and whose ancient mask of agony is typified by the awful laugh behind which he lives; and his death, in despair and desolation, in the Thames, beneath the corpse of the blind maiden whom he has saved and loves-these are the grand situations of the

novel, conceived with a largeness and enio

treaty between China and the United States, lately negotiated by Minister Burlingame, also makes engaging in this human traffic a penal eternal egotism, that anxiety for effect, that eternal egotism, that anxiety for effect, that accent in fact, which we call Hugoism.

In declining years, and with a nature warped by the sufferings and agitations of a too-public life, the creator of the French romantic school thus continues to invent, to publish, to preach, to declaim, to inveigh, to rhapsodize. His fancies grow more and more grotesque, and for the vivacity and activity of his youthful invention he is forced to substitute this frenetic posturing, a determined suppleness of fancy that is not unlike the desperation of the aged acrobat, who will keep the stage by a redoubled expenditure of his vital force, though the bones are heard to creak in their joints, and the breath to labor as it comes and goes through the machine. Victor Hugo's publications since Les Misérables are the declining grades from Parnassus. We look in vain through the pages of L' Homme qui Rit, with all their surprises, for anything equal to the conversations in the latter part of the Travailleurs, for any aphorism comparable to what Javert says about Fantine: "Cestsi facile d'être bienveillant-être juste, violà la difficulté!" In addition the circumstances of Hugo's later life have forced him, as it were, into the most disfiguring phases of vainglory; the flattering things that used to be said of him by circles of lively and faithful believers are said no longer in Paris; but the nostrils of the divinity are grown accustomed to the incense; the agreeable things must be said; and so, in the loneliness of voluntary exile, the genius has grown accustomed to swing the censer under his own nose, to pour out, the sweet self-flattery from between his own lips. There was excellent self-confidence in the Notre Dame, and in the preface to Cromwell; there was a sober certainty of awakening merit even in Homs d'Islande; when it came to Les Misérables, Marius was made to explain at great length how it was that Victor Hugo became Bonapartist, while the episode of Bishop Bienvenu seeking the blessing of the old revolutionist was a clever though obvious glorification of exile and Bonapartism at once. The various allusions to the ancestors of the family Hugo scattered up and down through the several novels had a pleasant effect of keeping the quality and importance of the writer always in mind. But none of these plans have approached in deliberate self-glorification the solemn chapters in which Victor Hugo here magnifies himself under the figure of the patriclan friend of Cromwell, Linnœus Clancharlie, who abandons his estates for a haughty exile, and who begets the representative of human suffering, that Man whose face is crucified under the torture of an eternal laugh.

# EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

# THE FRENCH CRISIS.

#### The Paris Press on the Imperial Message and the Prorogation.

The Dibats of July 13 says: "As will readily be comprehended, we reserve to ourselves a more mature consideration of this important document, and that for the moment, on a first impression, we can only judge it in a summary manner. We believe, however, that we cor-rectly express the opinion which at present prevails in Paris, in stating that the public has prevails in Paris, in stating that the public has received the manifesto favorably; that it is considered to contain the elements of very serious reforms; that without doubt a firm reliance is placed on the complete development of these changes in all their legitimate consequences, but that, in the meantime, the gravity of the pacific evolution which is being accomplished is fully comprehended; gratification is felt at the prompt and liberal response which has been made by the Emperor to the wishes of the country; and, finally, the idea is entertained that there is no possibility of undervaluing the importance of these concessions, and that there would be injustice in not testifyand that there would be injustice in not testify-ing some gratitude for them."

The Constitutionnel: On the 8th of June last

The Constitutionnel: On the 8th of June last a seditious demonstration took place in the streets of Paris. The Emperor's reply to the disturbance was the letter addressed by him to Baron de Mackau. A month after, the Constitutional Opposition, united to an imposing fraction of the majority, defined the wishes of the nation in a clear, precise, and respectful declaration. The Emperor's reply to the interpellation of the 118 is conveyed in the message presented to the Chamber. We have now made a great advance in the path of parliamade a great advance in the path of parlia-mentary liberties, and it becomes us at once to congratulate and thank his Majesty for an act of prudence, which is, at the same time, one of political abnegation.

The Siecle (also writing in ignorance of the

prorogation, &c.): "What are these reforms? Are the 3,500,000 men who voted for the Op-Are the 3,500,000 men who voted for the Opposition expected to be grateful for them? Pshaw! They claimed democratic institutions, they required the emancipation of universal suffrage, they believed that the election of mayors would be at once accorded them, they imagined, good simple folk, that personal power was about to disappear before their imposing manifestation! Parliamentary reforms are granted, which will not depreciate, for re granted, which will not depreciate, for are granted, which will not depreciate, for they have an incontestable utility, but which are absolutely insufficient. As an accessory this gift would be excellent; as the main object, it is almost null."

The Temps: "A Chamber, such as it appears

the Emperor is desirous of re-establishing, ought to be able to question the Government when and how it thinks necessary; to address it when it thinks proper, absolutely in the same way as the Emperor addresses the Corps Legislatif; and to regulate for itself its faculty of amendment, and evenshare with the Crown the initiative of laws. All this forms part of the autonomy of the Chamber, and is always understood so in free countries. Could there be any greater fiction than that of attributing to one man, the Emperor, the faculty of con-ceiving a bill, and of understanding the justice of it, or of seizing the moment opportune for its introduction? What a contradiction to bargain with the representatives of the country on public affairs, while the Govern-ment replies to all the interpellations of the press by a deluge of communiques. It will be easily seen that on the points indicated, there was plenty of matter which required clearing up between the Government and the Chamber. It is unfortunate that the Left Centre did not understand this, and still more unfor did not understand this, and still more unfortunate that the Government has determined todisencumber itself at any price, by unexpectedly proroguing the Chamber. The communication yesterday was well received, but
the decree of this morning has produced a
disastrous effect on public opinion.

The Opinion Nationale: The reforms announced by the Emperor would have been received with joy and gratitude six months ago.
To-day they appear tardy and insufficient. In

To-day they appear tardy and insufficient. In reality nothing is changed. There is nothing to prevent the Emperor repeating the Mexi-can expedition, if he chooses he may tomorrow morning go to war with Prussia. He is not accountable to us for aught; he may involve France when, how and to what extent he pleases. The difficulty is turned; it is not solved. The Emperor remains absolute. The Aventr National views the message as insignificant, and considers that the tiers parti brains. The crisis is not over; it is only be-

oranis. The crisis is not over; it is only beginning now.

The Journal de Paris reserves its opinion. As to the prorogation inserted in the Journal. Official before being communicated to the Chamber, it uncharitably suggests that the Government was so distracted that it had lost its head. The Liberté describes the changes as a kind

of compromise between parliamentary and personal rule, with the defects of both and the advantages of neither. It bids the Government mind what it is about.

The Rappel looks on the whole business as a farea and begins its article.

farce, and begins its article with "Didn't we tell you so?" The Gazette de France guardedly expresses

an opinion that the summary mode in which the Government has silenced the Legislature is ominous as to the measures it means to

The Presse, while admitting that the "modifications" are excellent in themselves, deals very severely with the prorogation, and holds that, if the tribune is silenced, it will be the

duty of the press to supply its place.

NAPOLEON'S CONCESSIONS.

Writing on July 12, "A Parisian Correspondent" says in the London Times: "The concessions endorsed in the imperial communication sions endorsed in the imperial communication are six in number, and the most important of the six is the fifth one, which suppresses the incompatibility now legally existing between the function of Deputy and the office of Minister. That is a near approach to the system of Parliamentary Cabinets, and the significance of this reform is made still clearer in one of the following sentences, where the engagement is taken to deliberate in council on all the affairs of the State. These two things, when put together, are so much like the re-establishment of a responsible and governing Cabinet, that the word is only wanting to make the reform complete and to bring us back to Constitutional Monarchy. But, as I told you, the word is the true difficulty in that matter, and the Emperor could not utter it without a painful struggle with himself. "Why do you wish so much for the word when you have the thing?" much for the word when you have the thing?" said M. Rouher some days ago, talking with M. Buffet about Ministerial responsibility. "Why, if we have the thing, do you persist in refusing the word?" M. Buffet answered; and, indeed, it may be said now that the thing is given in full while the word is still avoided with the utmost care.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says: Poor and unreliable as the promises are, their value is yet diminished by the saving (or rather the destroying) clause at the end, that the Emperor means to preserve intact "those prerogatives which the people have more explicitly confided to him, and which are the essential conditions of a power which are the essential conditions of a power which is to preserve order and society." The double terms in which this proposition is stated are very remarkable. The Emperor, it will be observed, while clinging to the verdict upon a series of general propositions manifestly unintelligible to the mass of the public, snatched from the people under a reign of terror eighteen years ago, does not admit that the people has even now a right to change its mind. His essential prerogatives, as then constituted, are pronounced dogmatically as still the essential conditions of "order and society."

# MALTA.

Obsequies of the U. S. Consul. MALTA. July 9 .- I announce, with feelings of deep regret, the decease of Mr. William Winthrop, United States Consul in this Island, which event took place on the 3d inst. He was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and occupied the post since the year 1834, gaining the respect and esteem of the British authorities here, and those whose business connected them with the United States, by his affable them with the United States, by his affable manners and friendly disposition. Mr. Winthrop employed much of his leisure in literary pursuits, and was a valuable contributor to the periodicals of his native country, as well as to those of England; besides, his despatches from this, a British garrison town, to his Government during the rebellion, contained much useful information, which he was able to gather here

The funeral of the deceased Consul took place on the 5th, when a numerous cortege followed the body to its last resting-place Protestant Cemetery of "Ta Braxia." B many friends and members of the Masonic body, in which Mr. Winthrop held high de-grees, the funeral was attended by the followgrees, the funeral was attended by the following, viz.: The Hon. Sir Victor Houlton, G. C. M. G., Chief Secretary of Government; the Hon. Richard Cornwall Legh, Member of Council; the Chevalier Slythe, Consul for Italy (the Doyen of the Consular Body); Col. Nich, Deputy Quartermaster-General: Mr. Benjamin Douglass and Mr. Chas. Breed Reynaud were pall-bearers; then followed Col. Mitford, Town Major; Mr. W. J. Stevens, Acting Vice-Consul, as chief mourners; the Consular Body, the Hon. Capt. Hoseason, N. N., Superintendent of Posts; Col. Durnford, N. E. C. B.; Gen. Newton, Lieut. Col. Dillon, Capt Knox, R. A.; Capt. Haldane, 64th Regiment; Mr. Tancredi Newton, Lieut. Col. Dillon, Capt Knox, R. A.; Capt. Haldane, 64th Regiment; Mr. Tancredi di Baroni Scebarras; Capt. Grant, A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor; Mr. Coffin, Deputy Postmaster-General; Mr. Alfred Christian, C. M. G., President of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. W. Leonard, Agent for the Underwriters at Lloyds. Mr. Winthrop leaves an afflicted widow to mourn the irreparable loss. She is the daughter of the late William Curtis, Bart, and granddaughter of the Baronet of the same and granddaughter of the Baronet of the same name, who was for many years an alderman of the city and afterward Mayor of London.

# The United States Navy in 1869.

The new Navy Register, dated July 1, 1869, furnishes the following statistics:

Active List.—One Admiral (D. G. Farragut), one vice-admiral (David D. Porter), 10 rearone vice-admiral (David D. Porter), 10 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, 180 lieutenant-commanders, 69 lieutenants, 99 masters, 164 ensigns, 74 midshipmen, 21 surgeons, ranking with commanders; 79 do., ranking with lieutenants; 35 passed assistant surgeons, ranking next after lieutenants; 37 assistant surgeons, ranking next after masters; 18 paymasters, ranking with commodores; 62 do., ranking with lieutenants; 40 passed assistant paymasters, 5 assistant paymasters, ranking after masters; 9 chief engineers, ranking with commanders; 36 do., ranking with lieutenants; 80 first assistant engineers, ranking next after lieutenants; tant engineers, ranking next after lieutenants; 128 second assistant engineers, ranking next after masters; 2 cadet engineers, 6 naval constructors, 4 assistant do., 7 civil engineers, 18 scrictors, 4 assistant do., 7 civil engineers, 16 chaplains, 10 professors of mathematics, 2 secretaries, 51 boatswains, 49 gunners, 35 carpenters, 20 sailmakers. On probation at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Midshipmen, first-class, 69; second class, 53; third class, 41; fourth class, 5.

Retired List.—Retired under acts of 1855, 1861—and—1864-18—rear-admirals, 52-commodores, 27 captains, 16 commanders, 5 lieutenant-commanders, 3 lieutenants, 1 master, 3 engines 5 masters act in line of proposition 21

signs, 5 masters not in line of promotion, 24 surgeons, 2 passed assistant surgeons, 4 assistant surgeons, 4 assistant surgeons, 14 paymasters, 1 passed assistant paymaster, 2 chief engineers, 5 first assistant engineers, 9 second do., 2 third do., 7 chaplains, 3 professors of mathematics, 2 naval constructors, 7 boatswains, 5 gunners, 7 carpenters, 6 salimakers.

Marine Corps—One brigadier general and
commandant, (Jacob Zeilin,) 5 general staff, 1
colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 20 captains, 30 first lieutenants, and 29 second lieutenants. On the retired list there are 1 colonel. 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 1 captain, and

second lieutenant. Volunteer Navy-One lieutenant, 1 master, 2 ensigns, 60 mates, 4 passed assistant surgeons, 5 assistant surgeons, 1 first assistant engineer, 13 second assistant engineers, and 20 third assistant engineers.

There are now 193 vessels constituting the naval armament, 51 of which are iron-clad and

92 screw steamers. The whole carry 1,368 guns. The names of 30 vessels have been changed. Since January last 10 vessels have been sold, viz: Allegheny, Atlanta, Glasgow, Hornet, Huron, Memphis, Muscoots, Pequot, Purveyor and Winnipec.

#### FACTS AND FANCIES.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Woman's True Sphere. With broomstick for javelin, dustpan for

shield. On clothes horses mounted, away to the field! And panoplied thus, let us war to the ladle, But ladies shall vote; yes, and men rock the

cradle. Arise and chant wildly your Amazon sonnets: Then on to the combat, girls! I'll hold your bonnets!

Our whole social system without stay remodel! Charge, Mrs. Partington! On, Mrs. Caudle!

Flutter your streamers, unfurl your top-gal-Jants. And satt in my girls! We've Ben. Wade in the balance.

> A RESPONSE. Woman's New Sphere.

With pipe-stem for javelin, cigar-case for shield.

On rum-barrels mounted, our foes take the field! And panoplied thus with ease we will beat;

Our armor-Truth, Honor and Virtue-complete! Our lame social system we'll surely remodel

By laws right and Christian, not by Mrs. Caudle. Knaves, Dandies and Tyrants will have to knock under;

We're unhurt by their lightning-unscared by their thunder. sneers of the shallow shall not move our

balance; We'll sail in and win, with flying top-gallants!

—Nashville has a negro with nine wives.

-Alboni has put up her price to match Patti's. -Good balls for aristocratic watering-places

-Codfish balls. -Admiral Farragut passed through Omaha, last week, with his family, bound to San Fran-

—Parents in China decapitate their children to cure them of opium-eating. It is an active

—Proctor's Cave is a recent discovery on the route to Glasgow Junction, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

—It is suggested that there should be a centennial celebration of the anniversary of the Boston Massacre, which took place March 5, -The ladies' right to order a husband up is

advocated by the advanced females. It is said that Miss Anthony once asked a gentleman to step out, but he replied, "No, thank you, Susan, be Anthony."

—Major J. M. Graves and Robert Moss, two wealthy Southerners, have gone to California, where they are in hopes of securing 2,000 Chi-nese laborers, whom they propose introducing into Mississippi to work the plantations of that State.

-The figure-head of the new ship General Chamberlain, built at Bath, Me., is a statue of General Chamberlain, life size, dressed in his military uniform, and is one of the most correct likenesses ever executed in wood.

-The Duke of Madrid, Don Carlos, has issued a manifesto to the Spanish people in which he calls himself "King of Spain by the holy hand of the law," and not "by the grace of God," as in the old formula. The "divine right" is dropped for the "legal right," which indicates a marked progress in the political views of the pretenders by hereditary right.

—Some curious devices were resorted to at . Oppenheim's ball (the splendor of which is M. Oppenheim's ball (the splendor of which is the talk of all Paris) to amuse the Viceroy. New figures were invented for the after-sup-per cotillion. Large sealed envelopes were distributed among the ladies, who opening them found grotesque head-dresses inside, with which they were expected to crown their partners. Crackers containing pieces of fancy costume were also pulled, between the figures of one of the dances, and the gentlemen had to costume were also pulled, between the figures of one of the dances, and the gentlemen had to wear the finery which fell to their share. In what was called the steeple-chase dance the ladies received fans bearing the names of well-known race-horses, and the gentlemen cards similarly inscribed. At a signal the music struck up, and each gentleman hastened to discover the lady on whose fan was written the same name as on the card. the same name as on his card. Another antastic novelty was the distribution of hoops among the gentlemen, one to each six. The six advanced to a lady, carrying their hoop be-tween them, and on touching a spring it sud-denly imprisoned the one destined to be the lady's partner. Both the Oriental visitors and the native visitors are said to have been much amused by these performances.

# AMESEMENTS

A moist and ardent audience packed, into the Arch pell-mell, last evening, to hear the Minstrels. It was evident that there had been a dearth of all practicable entertainments for a sadly long time, and the knights of ebony obtained an audience of the quality usually reserved for more legitimate entertainments.

Bryant's company is a very full one, with pretty good music and respectably comic endmen. The sole originality consists in the happy confusion of ideas labored under by Bryant himself, who corks his face and talks. Bryant himself, who corks his face and talks Irish. The bewildered image left on the mind, between a Carolina minstrel and "Saint Patrick of Ireland, my dear," savors of the supernatural. His great hit is in the part of the younger gen d'arme, in the duct from Geneviève; he seems to understand the peculiar innocence and emptiness of intellect, in all matters beyond the discipline, which the French soldier attains to. The entertainment, of the part of the part of the soldier attains to. The entertainment, of the part after a bill of tremendous liberality, con-cluded, at a late hour, with a travesty of Trocluded, at a late nour, who is the controllo, sang vatore, in which Eugene, the controllo, sang and acted as "Leonora" with a good deal of entricand burlesque intelligence. The chances spirit and burlesque intelligence. The chances are that Bryant's Minstrels will fill the house until August 30th, when the blonde Lydia. Thompson is to shake her glorious locks at us.

A BALLOON VOYAGE. - Prof. Light, of Lebanon, Pa., who on last Saturday afternoon made an accession in a balloon from York, Pa., landed with his balloon on the same after-Pa, landed with his balloon on the same after-noon in a field immediately south of the Con-estoga Furnace, in the southern part of the city. The Professor started at York at ten minutes before three o'clock, and arrived here at about ten minutes after four, having made the trip in one hour and about twenty min-utes. The aerial ship, which is called the "Al-bion" and has a cancette we believe of the ntes. The aerial ship, which is called the "Albion," and has a capacity, we believe, of ten thousand cubic feet, was landed without having sustained any damage, and by five o'clock, the same evening was on its way back to York. Prof. Light returned to York, arriving at that lace at about eight o'clock on the ev trip through the air. - Lancaster Express, 26th.