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LETTER FROM ROME.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Builetin.] PIAZZA DI SPAGNA, Rome, Italy, Tuesday, July 20, 1869.-There is a secret Printing-office at the Vatican. The oath taken by the employes, never to divulge the subject of their work. is of the most solemn and sacred nature. To report how long they work and how busy they are is no infringement of this oath. Their labors lately have been so great that one of the persons employed told a friend of mine that he earned a scudi a day over and above his usual pay. So pushed are they with work that they even take their festa days, which few Romans are willing to yield. Of course, this work is the preparatory labor of the Council Those of us who are book gourmands hardly ever think how many libraries there are in the world that would be totally uninteresting to us. The Stamperia di Propaganda Fide, or Imprimeria Polyglotta-the Propaganda bookstore-is only a short distance from the Piazza di Spagna, at the corner of Capo le Case and Via Propaganda. Its windows have in them

piles of learned books, with Latin and Greek titles. Sometimes a black-letter work, with broad margins, illuminated capitals and red rubrics, is spread out; this volume is to tempt the learned who pass by. I often look into these windows and say to myself, here are books of which I have never heard, whose' words probably have shaken throngs, plunged

a whole people in confusion, and governed great councils,-not a line of them could I read if I had the chance. It, is a great comfort for me to stand there and feel this, for often I have just left Spithæver's counters and shelves-the delightful bookstore on the Piazza di Spagna-with my eyes full of longing, my heart overflowing with grief and my mind filled with stern resolves to deny myself every pardonable luxury of dress -so dear to a weak-minded woman-in order to obtain some captivating but unattainable volumes, whose leaves contain, I think, just at that moment everything I wish to know. Then over at the Vatican Printing-office men are laboring night and day at other learned tomes, the contents of which

I can never read,-another consolation. A kin-woman of mine, when she was a tender, delicate child, was turned loose in an a learned Jesuit, Melchior Inchofer, wrote a old hamber garret to play. There she "browsed," as Charles Lamb says, among some old books that had been packed away in the garret. Slie read and read, and grew so greedy that often she felt sick at heart at the thought that some time not only these books would be read through, but all the books in the world. The desolation of such a prospect, she told me, used to be a real agony to her poor little child-heart. If she could only have known of these Vatican volumes and the Propaganda tomes, she might have found comfort as I do.

Apropos of this Propaganda book-store, a roguish friend of mine went into it last win-

days before, when he fractured his skull. The Count was nearly ninety years of age, and but for this fall might have lived to a hundred, as many of this long-lived family have, for he was a hale, hearty man, vigorous in mind and body. Like the Pope, his brother, he was very active, and walked out every day in all kinds of weather. Count Mastai Ferretti was an unambitious man, and never sought to profit by his brother's high position. In former times the families of the Popes bave gained great local advantages in Rome; they have founded princely families, and accumulated large fortunes; but this cannot be said of the family of Pius IX. While His Holiness sets this example of Christian modesty and fugality, however, according to report some of his Cardinals are far from following it. Cardinals Antonelli and Berardi, who are high official personages, have not lost their chances of making both position and fortune. They are both very rich; and Cardinal Antonelli's brothers, who were of plain birth, are Counts, and live very elegantly.

The Florentine Government passed a law called the Law of Suppression and Conversion, for the purpose of abolishing and confiscating ecclesiastical property. Apropos to this law, Victor Emmanuel has lately issued a very curious decree, by which he excludes from the action of this law the treasures of St. Januarius, at Naples, and the Chapel of the Sagra Littera, at Messina. The reason is that the popular love for these two devotions is so great they cannot be meddled with.

The St. Januarius Treasures and Miracle are probably better known to you than the Sagra Littera of Sicily. As I was at Messina last autumn, I had an opportunity of seeing and knowing something about this curious tradition. In the strange old Cathedral, built by Roger of Sicily, there is a chapel which contains a letter translated by St. Paul from Hebrew into Greek, written originally by the Virgin Mary, Mother of Christ, to the people of Messina, in reply to a deputation which they sent to her at Jerusalem.

This letter is dated "Ex Hierosolymis annotilii nostri XLII. indictione 1., III. nonas junii luna XXVII., feria V." Of course the authenticity of this letter has provoked as many learned doubts and defences as any other famous miraculous possession of the Catholic Church. The unbelievers say Congreat in folio volume to prove the truth of the holy epistle. However it may be, on the 5th of June every year, the "Festa dell' sagra Littera," is celebrated with great pomp and grand processions, and Victor Emmanuel, who

has not spared sisterhood nor brotherhood, who intends to subject the clergy to the army conscription, and has taken Church property on all sides, finds it most prudent to leave untouched the costly tributes accumulated around these tras famous Objects of faith or Superstition-just as you please.

Last Wednesday, the 15th of July, the Farnesina palace, or villa, in which are Raphael's of Apulcius' fable of Psyche, was open for the last time this summer. Its next pening will be the 15th of September, and there is a rumor that the owner of this villa intends to shut up these beautiful frescoes entirely from the public. I mentioned the rumor to a friend of Baron Visconti. The Baron is all-nowerful in such matters, and my friend is to inform Visconti of the report, in order to draw his attention to its being in opposition to a Roman law which forbids individuals to shut up from the public celebrated works of art. The owner of this villa has already deprived artists of the upper galleries, where are the architectural paintings of Peruzzi, Giulio Romano's frescoes, and Sodoma's frescoes of Alexander and Roxana, and the Family of Darius and Alexander. The Giulio Romano frescoes can be given up freely, but the Sodoma pictures are a loss to any one who wishes to study the frescoes of that-period; for, in order to find a specimen of Sodoma, it is now necessary to go to Siena, as there is no other fresco of Sodoma in Rome. The Farnesina Villa, which used to be the Neapolitan Academy of Art, was leased seven years ago by the ex-King of Naples on very strange conditions to its present 'proprietor, a Spanish Duke, Bermudez de Castro,a nobleman who was formerly Spanish Amhassador at Naples when young King Francis held the throne. The length of this lease is ninety-nine years, and the Duke paid the King for this erm the enormous sum of \$300, no more-no ess! To be sure at the time of the leasing, the villa was in a horrible state of dilapidation, and was fast going to ruin. The Duke has spent large sums of money in putting it into perfect repair. He has had the walls strengthened, the foundations fortified, the floors relaid, and the whole place-grounds and all-completely restored. He does not pay a rent of \$300, but just the simple sum for the whole length of time. I wonder who will own the beautiful Farnesina in the year of grace 1968, and where the descendants of Francis Bourbon and Bermudez de Castro will be?. The amusements of the Romans during the summer are very pretty and sensible. Every afternoon, from 51 to 7 o'clock, there is a theatrical representation in a building on the site of the old Mausoleum of Augustus. The company is very good, the plays are well chosen, and it is a pleasant mode of studying Italian. Two evenings in the week, at the Piazza Colonna, on the Corso, there is a free musical entertainment by the various military bands. The place presents a curious sight You might almost walk over the heads of the crowd-it is so dense. The surrounding coff is and booths do a fine business in the way of ices and lemonades, and the young men and maidens do not neglect the chance for flirtations and agreeable intercourse. On Sunday evening there is also an entertainment in the garden belonging to the Barberini grounds, where every afternoon the ancient game of Pallone is played. This Sunday evening gayety is a little more select lege of Ecclesiastical Stenographers, for some | and finer than the Piazza Colonna frolic. A small sum is paid for entrance, and the ladies and gentlemen go in full dress. They walk and talk, eat ices, listen to the band, and enjoy the pretty little fire-balloons which are sent up from time to time. At eleven the bouquet or final piece of fireworks is displayed, and then the crowd disperses. On last Sunday evening the sky was so red

garden had been started on the Tiber shore. "persisted in the principles and objects of the tended that this is the real object for which The next morning we learned that it was a Interpellation," and only "adjourned to the the vessels are intended, but in the absence of any confirmatory evidence the statement apthose given at the Pallone Garden. It was a large lumber-yard on the Tiber, opposite the Ripetta, that was burned, and the loss will be, unfortunately, \$50,000. Not a pleasant Sunday entertainment.

The government of Rome is purely ecclesiastical, as we all know. I am often amused when I hear the complaints or comments of some of the citizens. The whole affair reminds one of a large college, and the opinions of the citizens sound like the grunblings or views of college students.

Like a college control, the governmental spirit is paternal, and it must be admitted that the Romans show a great deal of filial obedience. They are a mild, easy set of people-not remarkable for bravery, not very fond of work, and delighted with festas, processions and display.

An application was made lately to the government by a man to rent the Pincian Gardens for the evenings during the summer. He intended to hire bands and have booths for ices and refreshments, and give a few fireworks. The plan seemed delightful-quite an improvement on the hot street caffes and the crowded Piazza Colonna. But the sober Ecclesiastical Dons who control such matters shook their heads and refused. They said it might lead to a great deal of immorality. The Piazza Colonna is dimly lighted. The

citizens requested the Government to have a few more gas jets put on when the bands play, Thursday and Sunday evenings. The Government refused. The resentment was shown just as college boys at home would express it. A little company of young men paraded, last Thursday, in the crowd, with torches, and when the gend'armes asked the reason, they said it was because there was not enough light. Of course they were made to extinguish their torches, and they behaved much more obediently than college boys would have done under the circumstances.

It seems a pity that more avenues are not left open to civilians in Rome. Ecclesiastics fill every post. Even an advocate can only carry his case a certain distance. When Pius IN. returned, in 1853, a promise was given that all professional avenues should be open to the young men; but the subsequent practice of the government has not fulfilled this promise. The only pursuits for educated young men, outside of the fine arts, are those of archæology and architecture, and it must be confessed that the Roman archaeologists are very learned, capable and industrious men.

But the Roman is an Ecclesiastical Government, and it is very natural that the clergy should wish to control in everything. The city is well governed, the people well cared for, and there are fewer governmental abuses than in any other administration of Europe. Everything goes on regularly and on regularly and decorously, and if the young men do grumble once in awhile, the present

formed that nothing could be more firm and. decided than the language of such men as M. Segris and M. Latour-du-Moulin (to whom the Emperor recently proposed to take office in the new ministry) at this meeting; so that

unless the promises made be really and effectually carried out during the inferim, the Government must look forward to an immediate resuscitation of the Interpellation when the Chamber meets again in October or November. The Gauche, of course, are more exasperated than ever at having the debate on the

contested elections cut short, as they say, by a sort of ministerial coupd'état played off against the Chamber. And even the Right itself is displeased at seeing fifty-five of its members left in the position of not knowing whether they are deputies or not. The Emperor has been compelled to write to M. Du Miral, the spokesman of these "fifty-five," and to whom he had almost made the promise that the Chamber should meet again, to apologize and excuse himself, and try to pacify them. I fancy the truth is that even had the Emperor wished it, as he is said to have done, he could not induce his present ministers, weakened as they are in influence, and without the aid of M. Rouher, to face the Chamber, in its pre-

sent temper and his position, on such a question as the contested elections. The Secretary of Prince Napoleon has published a letter to the effect that "for four years and more" the Prince has "taken no part in the councils of the Government," and pointing out that he gave in his resignation of member of the Privy Council in 1865, and has never resumed it.

In reference to what I recently wrote you respecting excursions to the opening ceremony of the Suez Canal, I may just call attention to the communication which has been made to several of the British Chambers of Commerce, by M. de Lesseps, announcing that .

the inauguration will take place on the 17th of November next and three following days, during which the Canal will be open to all vessels, free of dues. After the 21st the passage dues will be levied at the rate of 10f. for every passenger and for every ton. The notice adds, what one can scarcely even yet, in this age of wonders, credit until one has seen it accomplished, that the Canal will be opened on the 17th, "in all its final dimensions, in its whole width, and in its complete depth of eight metres." If this be really carried out, the opening ceremony will be well worth being present at. The period fixed upon suits admirably with the programme put forward so spiritedly by the Italian railway companies, and gives just the time necessary for visiting the chief cities of Italy at an advantageous and entrable period of the year, before dashing off further castward, to meet a warmer temperature. There is little doubt, I believe, that as yet the Empress of the French holds troubled state of Italy makes them sub- to her Eastern excursion, and that her presence will give great additional éclat to the splendid and interesting scene. But neither her Majesty nor the Emperor will, I fancy, proceed to Corsica, as intended, for the celebration of the centenary of the First Napoleon. The crisis at home will keep them both too anxious for them to venture to, be absent until it is safely over, at least for a time. The Emperor responded to the telegram which I mentioned as being sent to him from St. Pierre, by replying that "he congratulated the promoters on the happy success of their Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. great undertaking, and returned thanks for being informed of it." The French people read with pleasure of the fact-of-"no-further opposition" being intended to the landing of the cable in the United States; but cannot reconcile it to their idea of the "unlimited liberty" which prevails in America, that any "opposition" was ever dreamt of. There is a renort that the Germans now want another cable of their own, to be independent of the French, and that the capital is about to be raised for the purpose of laying one.

pears to be highly improbable

pears to be highly improbable. DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS. According to all accounts, the gunboats were contracted for by the Government of Spain with the Delamater firm. The vessels were all built of the same size and style, 105 feet long between perpendiculars, 22 feet beam, 8 feet deep, 170 tons register, and 5 feet 8 inches draft of water. They were constructed of the best material, on handsome models, and were to be perfectly clear, with the exception of a 100-pounder pivot gun on the bow, a couple of howitzers, and the masts and steer-ing apparatus. After the boats received their armainent, coal, men and supplies, it was expected that they would lie so low in the water as to present very little surface to an It was expected that they would the so low in the water as to present very little surface to an enemy. The engines were to be constructed on Mr. John Ericsson's plan. for twin screws, and were expected to propel the vessels at the rate of eleven knots an hour. It was proposed to have launched the vessels about the middle of Sentember and to have how the ready of September, and to have had them ready for service by the first of January. It is said that fifteen vessels of the same description are being built in different seaport cities in New England.

MESSAGE FROM COLONELS RYAN AND CURRIER. The two fugitive Cuban filibusters, the re-doubtable Colonel Ryan and Colonel Currier. doubtable Golonel Ryan and Colonel Currier. his aid, have jointly written to Marshal Bar-low from their present retreat in Canada, ask-ing his permission to return to New York, on giving their parole to appear for examination or trial, and to hereafter refrain from commit-ting further violations of the neutrality laws. The letter is dated at Niagara Falls. The wri-ters of it represent that they are anxious to come here to attend to some pressing to come here to attend to some pressing private business matters, but do not intend any harm, having no opportunity to engage in another Cuban expedition, even if they desired to do so. Sume determine the engage in another Cuban expedition, even if they desired to do so: Some days ago Mar-shal Barlow listened to a similar application made to him personally by Colonel Bocan on behalf of Colonel Ryan. Marshal Barlow says that the requests of the Colonels cannot be complied with, as neither of them is on the footing of the men just liberated from Fort Lafayette, none of whom had, so far as known, forfeited bonds to appear for exami-nation or trial, or to refrain from violating the Neutrality laws: whereas, both Colonels Ryan Neutrality laws: whereas, both Colonels Ryan and Currier had given, forfeited and violated bonds for these purposes.

THE COFFIN OF ST. MARK.

A Curious Relic.

A Curious Relic. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Travelers visiting Venice ought to know of a spot whose very existence had been half forgotten, but which has lately been made ac-cessible. Whether because of a general change in the relative level of the Venetian lagoons and the mud-islands that support the city, or of a social subsidence of the soil under the great weight of the Church of St. Mark, the ancient crypt gradually sank below the level of the adjoining canal. After several in-effectual attempts to resist the influx of water by raising the pavement, the effort was aban-doned as hopeless. Somewhere about 1580 the original entrance was walked up; and for more than two centuries the place seems to have remained undisturbed. Soon after the clesiastical antiquary called to mind the fact that the marble coffin believed to contain the body of St. Mark had been left in the centre of the crypt, supported on four stone columns. The cathedral authorities were moved to ac-tion: an engineer of the enng as made through one of the small windows in the vaulting of the roof. The crypt was found half full of salt water, but the precious relic, supported at a height of five feet above the pavement, was found untouched. It was solemnly raised into the church, where it has since remained, the opening was again closed and for a forthar opening was again closed, and for a further period of over sixty years one of the most curious portions of this wonderful fabric was lost to sight-almost to memory. Thanks to the energetic intervention of Signor Torelli, the present active Prefect of Venice, it is now as accessible as when first con-structed. When the water had been pumped out, and the lavers of concrete removed that had been introduced to raise the level of the original pavement, there was no great difficulty in making the structure quite water tight by means of excellent hydraulic cement the materials of which are found near Berga mo. The architecture is of great intere will doubtless furnish matter for much discussion when more generally known."

PACTS AND PANCLES

-The "Black Maria" of Philadelphia is an abominable piece of Vandalism.

PRICE THREE CENTS

-Steam cars now run on the macachinized roads in the subarbs of Paris, without rule. -Paris pleasure-trains are organizing for the Suez canal.

-Manchester consumed 20,000 bottles of ginger beer at its 2rish Church demonstration. -Hans Christian Anderssen was never inarried

-If Movamensing Prison climot be en-larged all at once, can't not be done by nidrecells:

-A large force of Chinese laborers has been employed to work upon a Georgia mid-road. The Georgians are taking to Coulie.

-Whatever advantages there may be in heing in the van of the age, there is certaily room for improvement in the vehicle.

-Quick work of an Iowa couple : a coust hip of tifteen minutes and a divorce after six hours of wedded life.

-Judge Stroud is now known about" Conof the Two-doors.

-Has a prisoner a good title to Mosamen-sing under the horribly defective deed of con-veyance by which he gets there?

-The principal objection to Petty's Island; as a reformatory settlement, is that it is not wholly land.

-The First Division P. M. fellows call a review by their Major-General, "being Pro-voked." (Which his name it is Prevost.)

-Judge Stroud was so confused by the Con-cert Hall case that he could not tell a whate woman from an egress.

-Why would Judge Stroud increase the area of Concert Hall by tumbling down that hatchway? Because he would decide that he was going to annex it.

-A perspiring youth being asked at dinner what vegetable he had a mind for, faintly rei-plied that the choice of his mind was stewed. o-matter.

-The proposition to change the name of the island in the Delaware to Tread-Mill Island; and put the House of Correction there, meets with some favor.

-The Democrats have a candidate for the Supreme Court named Cyrus Pershing. Whether he is a descendant of Cyrus the Pershin', or not, we don't know.

-The annexation of the Grand Duchy of Baden to Prussia is so obnoxious to the popu-lation, that since January last 1,400 people have emigrated to America and elsewhere.

-A young fool is spading up Lawrence county, in this State, in search of a fortuue of \$100,000 which a fortune-teller informed him has been buried there.

-An Iowa town gets ahead of all other places in the world by having a shower of gravel, the pebbles ranging from the size of a pigeon shot to that of a hen's egg.

-Consul-General Hetz, of the Swiss Con-federation, is visiting the Northwest, to find good places for the settlement of sundry of his country people, who are to come out next vear.

-That was a laughable occurrence at Daven-port, fowa, of a husband's taking magnesia and Blat's tomaich-pinnpied within an Then by his life in spite of his explanations to the physician.

-The spirits have got into a new business in Indiana. They transported a bouquet from Jeffersonville to Terre Haute, and defrauded the Government of a three-cent stamp by taking a letter along with it. They call the new system a fast express white line. -A Rev. House married a Rev. Noon to a Miss Cook, at the residence of Philo Gates, on June 29th, at Waterford, Conn., whereupon all the rural papers are making attempts at jokes on the names. The Western Christiancalls the whole operation a "curious juxtapo-sition;" which is the worst and best yet said. -A literary gentleman in London, a great believer in spiritualism, was recently induced, at the recommendation of spiritual rapping, to take a red-hot coal out of a fire, as it could not burn him. The bright youth did so, and to the great delight of his brother and sister spiritu-alists had to drop it, being considerably burnt. in his boastful search after science. -Here is a rather good political epigram inspired by the Ohio canvass: THE ROSEY IN OHIO. "Old Rosey" is just now the Copperhead oheer, In Ohio; but then it is perfectly clear That this is no new freak : for many a year, That tribe has been famed for their love of "the Rosey's," And carrying the badge at the end of, their noses -Wine in the wine-growing regions of California is cheaper than milk. In Anaheim. and Los Angelos common wine is bût thirty cents a gallon; milk costs fifty. Even a con-mon strong wine is but forty cents. In Tuo-lurume county a large skilled wine-raiser offers four thousand five hundred gallons of excel-lant wine at twenty five cents par collon lent wine at twenty-five cents per gallon. In the same region milk is forty cents. In Cocents. In Sonoma good wine is for sale at -forty, forty cents the gallon, and milk at the same price. -Two thousand people watched the great -Two thousand people watched at Onaha. wash-tub goose feat on the pond at Onaha. The contestants sat in an ordinary wash-tub, to which was attached six pairs of geese, guided with an ordinary carriage whip. One-team came to griet/ by the breaking of the wheel goose, and the driver floundered in the Wheel goose, and the day of a noninterest in the mud. Another goose dove and kicked a rear goose in the eye, which made confusion, and the match was a draw, though Bob Sullectork he prize by leading his team first over the home stretch. -A Wisconsin paper, the Jefferson Banner, tells a strange story of the conduct of a Ger-man physician. A German woman, just from, the old country, with her husband and family, had a child born at Baltimore, while on the way; as neither she nor the child was in good health, and the doctor thought the latter-could pathics. could not live, after consultation between him and the parents, at Jefferson, it, was decided that as the child could not live, the best plan would be to administer poison, and put the little sufferer out of the way at ance. The physician administered the dose, and in a few minutes the child was a corpse. -Mr. John Forster's life of Walter Savage, Landor draws forth the following, statement Landor draws forth the following statement of the latter's character from the Spectator: "As a member of society, if he had, not been luckily a man of genius, Landor would, have-been simply intolerable; he was sout away-from school, he was sout away from college, he quarrelled with his father, he quarrelled, with his brothers, he quarrelled with his wife and children he quarrelled with his tandlords, he quarrelled with his tanter. He had the Tories; he contemued the Whigs. His own countrymen were odious to hans he also de-tested the French, his contempt for the Halians was unbounded, he could not, the financies was unbounded. The constant not, endure the Americans he loophed the Wish. He supposed himself to love the Turks, bit, fortunately for them, he abstained from, visit-ing Constantinople. Nevertheless, genits, though it often makes bitter enemiss, secures also warm and faithful friends, and Mr. Fors-ter, inspired by the memory of such a friendship, has contrived to present his old lion tothe reader as, in many respects, a lovable crea-ture. He was generous and outspoken, capathe of strong attachments, and without any-thing little or mean in his nature. After all, his character now is comparatively unimport-ant; we shall therefore not it aside at once by saying that we do not beheve him to have

and inquired for Greek Testaments. When the price by the hundred or thousand was told him, he leaned on the counter confidentially, and asked, in choice Italian, what per centage they took off for institutions of learning. The salesman stared, and wished to know what institution?

'In America-the United States-for a Presbyterian Theological College," replied my saucy friend, with a perfectly cool face. The book-dealer shook his head, took the

joke very good naturedly, both burst out laughing, and it ended by my friend buying for himself a fine and costly Greek Testament.

So far the European governments have not noticed the approaching Œcumenical Vatican Council officially. Prince Hohenlohe's circular note is the only official document that has been published, and that was not addressed tothe Court of Rome.

Count de Beust's reply to the Prince has lately been published in full, and is supposed to express the general feeling. The Count says that any government that wishes to mainfain the doctrine of liberty of worship intact has no right to oppose the convocation of a Council by the Catholic Church; especially as the summoning of such a meeting is in conformity with all the traditions of that Church. What the Council intends to do is not known yet. There is every reason to hope that the Bishops who go to Rome from far and near will carry with them an exact idea of the practical necessities of the age, and introduce into the Church deliberations a new and useful element. If the Council makes any encroach ments on the rights of civil powers, each State is in a position to present a remoustrance to Rome, to have such an understanding with each other as to be able to guarantee their individual prerogatives, and to guard against any encroachments being made without the authority of each State. Count de Beust adds that he does not think a diplomatic conference is necessary. Everything must be avoided which could seem like a restriction in any way of the liberty of the Catholic Church.

A later rumor in Rome is that the Southern European governments have agreed to take part with the German States in a common manifestation against any political decisions ot the Council which may be considered as infringing on their States' rights.

A curious communication comes in the jour nals from Prague. The special organ of the old Tcheque faction, the Pokrok, says that a netition is to be addressed to the (Ecumenical Council, which will ask for a radical revision of John Huss's trial, which took place four centuries and a half ago at the Council of Constance. The Pokrok quotes certain judicial documents, especially some which bear on canon law, that are in favor of this request.

In the ancient Councils there used to be secretaries to take notes of the proceedings; these used to employ the Tironian notes, as the ancient Roman short-hand was called. Modern stenography will play an important part in this First Vatican Council. There is a Colof whose members seats are to be arranged on the floor of the Council. The Latin language alone will be used in the Council debates, of course, but as the various Bishops pronounce ! Latin with a different accent, there will be stenographers of all nations present.

Last Tuesday the Pope's eldest brother. Count Gabriel Mastai Ferretti, died at Sini-

mit with patience to being governed withcollegiate discipline. Moreover, the experience of their revolution has not been agreeable. The Roman is not a fighting people-it does not love bloodshed and disorder; it loves better a gay festa, a dazzling procession, to work when it pleases, and to "take mine ease in mine inn," at a city caffe and trattoria, or campagna osteria, where it can drink wine, eat macearoni, and lounge about at will.

ANNE BREWSTER. , n

LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Friday, July 23, 1869 .- The first act of the new comedy may be now said to have been played out; and I wish-the whole work, when we come to see the denouement, may not prove to be a "Comedy of Errors." The losing scenes so far are certainly-not as enouraging as the opening. We began with the Interpellation and the Message-two things, apparently, closely united together in the relations of cause and effect, and promising to produce good fruit. We end, for the moment at least, with the maintenance of an abrupt, arbitrary and indefinite prorogation of the Chamber, and -- the elevation of ex-Minister of State Rouher to the Presidency of the Senate The nomination of Baron David to be Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor was regarded, and justly interpreted, as the sign of a reactionary spirit; but what shall we say of placing a minister who was the personification of reaction, and who has retired before a disposition of the Chamber threatening to condemn him as such-what shall we say of placing this man at the head of the other division of the Legislature, just as it is called upon to carry out the very measures which have compelled his resignation ? Surely, if over there was an example of putting the "wrong" man in the "wrong" place, this is one. But, as Dogberry, or some one like him, says: There is a Heaven above all! It is in vain to attempt

to fathom the "depths" of the Imperial policy or make out what it really means and intends. We were told that M. Rouher was "going to Switzerland," and possibly he may turn his back for the present upon his new honors and duties, and with commendable modesty and discretion, leave the Senate to transact without him a business for which he onght neither to have stomach nor conscience. But I am afraid he is not gone yet. And if he remains, and enters at once upon his functions. then, I think, the fate of the "liberal reforms" which have to pass through his manipulation can scarcely be doubtful. He was so eminently successful in burking the projects of poor M. Emile Ollivier after they had blossomed in the letter of the 19th January, 1868, that the Emperor could scarcely place in safer or surer

hands the task of effecting the same process upon the promises contained in the Imperial Message of 12th July, 1869. Nous verrons.

The decision of the Government to maintain the prorogation indefinitely has, I think, been of service to the Liberal party in general. In the first place, it has rendered the promoters of the Interpellation suspicious, and makes them more determined to hold together, and to adhere to their line of policy, until they have seen the promises which the Emperor has made fairly carried into effect. With this view, about eighty members of the Centrogauche held a meeting, before leaving Paris (most of the others had already gone), and gaglia, from the effects of a fall he had a few towards the Ripetta that we thought a rival passed a resolution to the effect that they

SEIZURE OF THE SPANISH GUNBOATS

Laws Enforced Strictly Against Spaniards and Cubans Alike. The

The N. X. Times says: For several weeks past certain shipbuilders of this city have been briskly engaged on a number of new vessels, fitting them out after the model of gunboats, and preparing them for service. There seems to have been very hitle public attention devoted to the vessels, except a brief mention of them in the daily newspapers, in which it was rather vaguely claimed that they were intended for the Spanish Navy. Yesterday, however, a fresh and exciting interest was given to them by the action of the Gov-ernment authorities in this city, who proexcept a brief mention of them in the daily eeded in a decisive and summary manner to take possession of them, alleging that they were designed to be used against Peru by the Spanish Government. They were seized at the iron works of C. H. Delamater, at the foot of Thirteenth street, North river, where they were anchored preparatory to receiving their engines and other machinery. They numbered altogether fifteen vessels, all of which were in an unfinished state.

THE MANNER OF THE SEIZURE The vessels were seized by Deputy-Marshal Turney, who acted under orders from Marshal Barlow. He accomplished the task intrusted to him without any trouble, not meeting with any resistance or obstructions. Marshal Barlow's warrant for their seizure was made on the recommendation of District-Attorney Edwards Pierrepont, who had previously pre-pared attachments against each and every one of the suspected vassels. The attachment provided that the vessels should be theld until a proper investigation was made into their a proper investigation was made into their character and the purpose for which they were built. After they had been attached they were placed under the close surveillance of a revenue cutter, which was especially detailed for the purpose. The authorities would not announce the source of their intelligence.

THE MOTIVE FOR INTERFERENCE. It was reported that the Government au-thorities made prizes of the reputed gunboats, on the ground that they were being con structed for a hostile enterprise; that they were to be employed by Spain in conductin a war against Peru, a power friendly to the United States, which would be a violation of "the neutrality laws. Information was also received that guns would be placed on board of them previous to their sailing for their destination. Instructions concerning the seizure were represented to have been seni from Washington, although no definite par-ticulars about them could be ascertained or inquiries in the proper channels. Another report was circulated that the vessels were designed as patriots on the Cuban coast, in order to protect the landing of filbustering expeditious from the United States. It is pre-

LIST OF PATENTS.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending August 3 1869, and each bearing that date: Safety Switch for Railways.—A. Conarro and L. Gemmill, Warren, Pa. Pipe Tong.—R. Crain, Shafier Farm, Den-nison Post Office, Pa.

nison Post Office, Pa. Device for Tilling Barrels.—J. C. Curran, Philadelphia, Pa. Gas Burner.—J. R. Fisher, Reading, Pa. Stump Extractor.—D. C Frasuer and P.

Ginter, Siddonsburg, Pa. Combined Plow and Cultivator.—S. Huber, Danville, Pa.

Machine for Making Chain.-W. Malick, Erie. p:

Buildings.—J. Potts, Harrisburg, Pa. Lock Nut.—H. Rosamyer, Rochester, Pa. Com Planter.—P. Shellenberger, Millerstown, Pa.

Balancing the Keys of Pianos, etc.—F. J. Stein-hauser, Lancaster, Pa. Rotary Spade.—B. E. Sivertson, Pittsburgh,

Shcave Pulley.—J. B. Vannan and N. P. Cra-mer, Carbondale, Pa. Washing Machine.—C. F. Walker, Benford's

Store Post-office, Pa. Seed Planter, Fertilizer and Plots Combined.

H. C. Eaves, Orangoville, Ta. Decay Duck.-J. Foster, Philadelphia, Pa. Railway Switch.-C. Greenman, Scott town-

ship. Pa. Drawer Knob Label .- F. Hale and W. Manley,

Drawer Ando Laoct. - F. Hale and W. Mamey, Philadelphia, Pa. Water Cooler and Retrigerator. - J. Hinde-myer and C. C. Savery, Philadelphia, Pa. Knitted Fabric. - M. Landenberger, Jr., Phil-adelphia, Pa., assigner to M. Landenberger &

Co.

Seed Drill.-Solomon Mickley, Dover town-ship, and S. Leathery, Warrington township,

Railway Rail Chair .-- J. H. Teahl, Eberly's Mill, Pa. Steam Engine .- J. D. Willoughby, Shippens

burg, Pa.

burg, Pa. RE-ISSUES.—Steam-Pumping Engine—Robert Allison, Port Carbon, Pa. Railway Frog-G. Westenhouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. DISIGNS.—Trade Mark—H. Asbury, Philadelphia, Pa, assigner to Enterprise Manufac-turing Co. Arm End of a Settee-J. Beesley, Philadelphia, Pa., assigner to Thomas J. Close, Cook Range-J. T. Hess, Philadelphia, Close, Cook Range-J. T. Hess, Philadelphia, Pa. Cook Range-J. Clifford Shock, Philadel-

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

Northwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut

-The following is in the introductory edito-rial of the Boise City (Idsho) Chronicle: "SALUTATORY."

phia, Pa. Solicitor of Patents. streets.

"We have started a paper. "Name—Capital Chronicle. "Principles—Democratic to the hilt.

"Object-To make a living. "Office-On Main street, about three hun-dred yards below the Overland Hotel, opposite

an old oyster can in the road. "And we'll run it or 'bust."