But such has been the heat of the sun at low

water, and the complete absence of sea breeze

at the same period of the day, that the mud

reached a state of actual ebullition, the consequence of which was the destruction of the

oyster beds to an extent valued at one-and-a

half or two millions of francs. In addition to

this, the eels, for which the place is also cele

brated, and which burrow in the mud at low

water to await the return of the tide, were

literally "boiled" by thousands, and the stench

became such that some thirty or forty cart-

loads were obliged to be carried away and

SPAIN.

The Carlist Outbreak.

BOME.

The Pope's Council. The London Post thinks the civil Powers have done wisely to take no steps in regard to the approaching Council at Rome. Nothing

would suit Rome better just now than to have a colorable pretext for a cry of persecution

should be startled by some monstrous propo-

sition, the nineteenth century will know how to deal with it. It is too late in the day to lead

men by the devices of the middle ages. Religious thought is stirring so actively that nothing will triumph but that which com-

mends itself to men's convictions. As the Churches, it is not establishment or disestal

own fidelity to that truth.

lishment, endowment or disendowment, that can make or unmake a Church, but the measure of real truth which it contains, and its

Dr. Pusey and the Ecumenical Conneil.

[From the London Star, July 21.]

The forthcoming Œcumenical Council is very

The forthcoming Ecumenical Council is very naturally making a considerable stir in the ecclesiastical mind. Dr. Cumming, as we all know, intends to take part in it if he can overcome the preliminary difficulties—first, of getting in; and secondly, of speaking in Latin after he has obtained admission. Dr. Pusey has taken a step, not so bold, perhaps no more effective, but one which will probably command considerable respect among the thoughtful Roman Catholics. He has written a book, full of recondite ecclesiastical lore, and too

full of recondite ecclesiastical lore, and too learned and technical for review, but of which the practical upshot is, that Dr. Pusey really believes that there is yet a chance for a reunion between the Roman Catholic Church and the Reformed Churches.

He himself approximates so nearly to the Roman Catholic Church that to his own mind

Roman Catholic Church that to his own mind the idea probably seems to be hardly visionary. But we believe that Dr. Pusey is greatly in advance even of the great body of High Churchmen in this country. His simple difficulty seems that of Mariolatry—a difficulty, however, which has not prevented Dr. Newman from being constant to the Church to which he went over. Dr. Pusey seems to think that he sees his way to a general comprehension if only the Council will explain away or remit to "pious oblivion" the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Even if he obtained his point we are afraid he would be as far off the attainment of his object as ever he was. But he

his object as ever he was. But he has not the slightest chance of obtaining the simple object to which he has limited himself. He might have had a chance before

1854, but in 1854 the Roman Catholic Church

petrified an opinion into a dogma. It is ex-tremely improbable that that Church should

adopt any progressive measure which it would itself consider to be retrograde. Dr. Pusey bases his work on a learned collection of pas-

sages made centuries ago by a certain cardinal for the Council of Basle. The cardinal was not allowed to read it to this Council, and the work was forgotten for centuries. We are

work was forgotten for centuries. We are afraid that their fate adumbrates what may

happen to Dr. Pusey. Despite what we may consider his errors, we respect Dr. Pusey for his virtue, simplicity and learning; but never since Don Quixote fought the windmill has there been a more. Quixotic attempt than this

to convince a Roman Catholic Council against its will by a big book epstodying ecclesiastical

A CRACOW CONVENT.

Outrage in a Nunnery.

The case of the imprisoned nun at Cracow, which led to the recent riots there, forms the subject of an article in the Vienna *Presse*, from

which we learn that the name of the prisoner is Barbara Ubryk, and that the statement that

she had been confined for twenty-one years is correct. The civil authorities were informed of the fact by an anonymous letter in a

woman's handwriting, and the bishop of the diocese was communicated with. A judge

visited the convent and found in a cell, seven

it thus that you propose to enter the kingdom of

sed for manure on the adjoining land.

provinces.

PRICE THREE CENTS

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 104. EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM PARIS. French Politics-Ex-Minister Bouher-The Tiers-parti-The Napoleon Fete-

The Hot Weather-Mortality Among

the Oysters -- Boiled Ecls. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. PARIS, Tuesday, July 27, 1860.—We are in a state of almost suspended animation after the political excitement of the last few weeks. Indeed, nearly everything which still continued to give life or movement to Paris has flown off with the final prorogation of the Chamber, and the political has now followed The Carlist Outbreak.

The London Star believes that, though there are still Carlists, the advancing tide has, liappily for mankind, swept away the Rourbon thrones, and the waifs which now float about the sea of politics only serve to remind us how much the family has lost and the world has gained by the mixture of grovelling superstition and crafty cruelty which were the characteristics of the race. The new Government of Spain may not improbably be strengthened by the ghost of civil war which has gilded across their path. Amid all the party dissensions, the miserable personal ambitions; the plottings and the manceuvrings of Spainsh politicians and soldiers, the whole of those who are really influential in modern Spain would sink all their differences and unite as one man against a Carlist pretender. The champion of legitimacy, by abasing himself to the priests, may get some of these holy men to drive the ignorant peasants to the field to lay their bones beside those of the many victims of priestly craft, but the enlightened citizens outnumber the zealous devotees by millions. Not only can the Government denead on the army it the fashionable world in the universal emigration. To be sure, we are looking forward to the assembling of the Senate. But that body of legislators has never been regarded as one of a very lively character; and I doubt much whether its reappearance on the scene at this unusual period of the year will avail to restore to us any semblance even of galety. True, its deliberations are about to be, if not exactly "big with the fate of Cato and of Rome," at least of vital import to the present aspirations and future liberties of the French people. But many persons shake their heads as they look up towards the elevated regions of the Upper Assembly of the French Legislature, and cry, indeed, with a smile, Montes parturient! But they do so with a shrug of the shoulders and a gesture which seems to indicate that they are only waiting for the right moment to the zealous devotees by millions. Not only can the Government depend on the army; it may, with complete assurance, rely on the cordial support of the towns and the chief

complete the sentence by the addition of nascitur ridiculus mus! And in fact, though so many other people have left Paris within the last few days, I regret to say that the "wrong man" still favors us with his company. The ex-Minister of State, whose health was supposed to be so broken down by his exertions in the service of his Imperial master that he even spoke of a "definitive retirement" from public life, has "retired" no further than the Palace and pleasant gardens of the Luxembourg, where he is now formally installed as President of the Senate, and seems to sit watching, like a cat, beneath the shady groves of his new residence, ready to scotch even the ridiculus mus aforesaid. should be see fit issue from amidst the adjacent curule chairs in a form likely to develope itself into too large dimensions. In a word, M. Rouher is not "gone to Switzerland," and, to say the fruth, I never expected he would, or at least not until the business at present in hand was safely got through. It was a clear case of "York, you're wanted;" and having been employed to read the message in one Chamber. the "devoted" minister sacrifices health and all other considerations to the duty of "looking after it" in the other! M. Rouher, the new ministers, the Emperor and the Senate have now fairly got the message amongst them, with no one to interfere with it but themselves. The Corps Legislatif has been sent to the right-about; the public of all shades and classes have made themselves scarce. Is it being over-suspicious to apprehend that, in such hands and under such circomstances, the bantling of the 12th of July.

difficulty, may dwindle to death amidst the care of its nurses! The drawing up of the report on the Me sage is, nominally at least, confided to M. Chasseloup-Laubat, a man certainly of liberal ideas (for a Senator of the Empire), married, too, to an American lady, and accustomed to much intercourse with Americans and American ideas. It is sun posed to be from him that the suggestion first came of making the French Senate an elective body, though I fear there is but little chance of seeing such a measure carried into effect.

which came into the world with such evident

The Centre-gauche or tiers-parti, as I mentioned, before separating for the season, met and passed a resolution to the effect that they "persisted" in all, the views previously enun ciated by them. This meant simply that they were content, for the present, to wait and watch the progress the message through the manipulation of the Senate. This was at once a firm and prudent policy to adopt on their part. The extreme Gauche have not been so fortunate or circumspect in their action. After several meetings they were unable to arrive at any unanimous conclusion, and are, therefore, at this moment publishing separate and individual protests, addressed to their respective constituents, directed against the abrupt prorogation of the Chamber and the insufficiency of the promised reforms. But the influence of the party is, for the present at least, much weakened, both by its own internal dissensions, and by the superior vigor and unity which the tiers-parti has displayed in assuming the lead of the liberal movement.

It is expected that the Government will endeavor to make the proclamation of the new reforms coincide with the fete of the 15th August, so as to give additional éclat to the Centenary of Napoleon I. There will be a three days' celebration of the festival in Paris, which will be graced probably also on this occasion with the presence of the entire Court, and a large muster of the members of the Bonaparte family, unless the latter should, after all, take heart of grace, and go off to Corsica. Speaking of them reminds me of a remark recently attributed to the Prince Napoleon. He was visiting the other day his ohauteau and estate on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, and intimated much desire to a friend who was with him to enlarge the property by fresh purchases. His visitor expressed some surprise that his Imperial Highness should wish to be so extensive a landed proprietor out of France. "Oh! yes," said the Prince, with his usual plainness of speech, "I have been for some time making my little preparations, en cas d'accident!"

diocese was communicated with. A judge visited the convent and found in a cell, seven paces long by six paces wide, an entirely naked, half-insane woman, who, at the unaccustomed view of Ight, the outer world, and human beings, folded her hands and pitifully implored—"I am hungry, have pity on me; give me meat, and I shall be obedient.

This hole; for it could hardly be called a chamber, besides containing all kinds of dirt and filth, and a dish with rotten potatoes, was deficient of the slightest decent accommodation. There was nothing—no stove, no bed, no table, no chair—it was neither warmed by a fire nor by the rays of the sun. The judge instantly ordered the nun to be clothed, and went himself for Bishop Galecki, The bishop was deeply moved, and, turning to the assembled nuns, he vehemently reproached them for their inhumanity. "Is this," he said, "what you call love of your neighbor? Furles, not women, that you are, is it thus that you propose to enfer the kingdom of heaven." I mentioned the other day the intense heat which had prevailed at Marseilles and generally in the Southeastern Department of France. It appears that even a higher temperature has been experienced in the Southwestern districts; and especially at Bordeaux and the neighborhood. Some friends who are sojourning at Arcachon write me word of a singular and destructive phenomenon which has been occasioned by the unusual heat of the season at that place. Oyster culture is a chief source of the wealth of the inhabitants, most licaven "" The nuns ventured to excuse their conduct, but the bishop would not liear them. "Silence, you wretches!" he exclaimed; "away, out of my sight, you who disgrace religion." of whom possess what are called there parcs of oysters. These are found in the mud of the marine basin on which Arcachon is situated

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1869.

The father confessor. Plantklewicz, an old priest who was present, dared to observe that the ecclesiastical authorities were aware of this scandal, whereupon the bishop and prelate, Spital, denied his assertion, and also the suspended the father confessor, and also the superioress, who is descended from an old honorable Polish noble family. The bishop ordered Nun Barbara Ubryk to be brought into a clean cell, and there to be dressed and nursed, which

Nun Barbara Ubryk to be brought into a clean cell, and there to be dressed and nursed, which the lady superior obeyed very reluctantly. When the unhappy nun was led away, she asked anxiously whether she would be brought back to her grave, and when asked why she had been imprisoned, she answered: "I have broken the vow of chastity, but," pointing with a fearfully wild gesture, and in great excitement to the sisters, "they are not angels." The lady superior declared that Barbara Ubryk was kept in close confinement since 1848 by order of the physician, Decause of her unsound mind. But this physician died in 1848, and the present physician, Dr. Babrzynski, who has been practising in the convent for the last seven years, has never seen Barbara Ubryk. On account of the importance of the case, the Attorney-Gen-

the importance of the case, the Attorney-Gen-eral has taken the matter in hand. The exasperation of the people knows no bounds. It is stated that the bishop intends to dissolve the

THE HARVARD CREW.

Comments of the London Press.

[From the Times, July 28.] The Harvard crew were out yesterday for he first time on the London water as a complete crew, and various were the opinions ex-pressed as to their capabilities. Their boat being made ready, the American oarsmen embeing made ready, the American carsmen embarked shortly after noon from the London Club Boat-house, and paddled up to the Crab Tree, between Putney and Hammersmith Bridges, at low water, and, turning round, rowed back to Putney. They were out again in the evening, between five and six o'clock, and rowed up to Mortlake against the ebb tide, where they turned and rowed back to their boat-house, accompanied on both occasions by Henry Kelley, the waterman, who was sculling. Their boat when seen afloat is very different in appearance from the best English racing craft. She sits high in the water forward and aft—that is to say, at both ends—being comparatively low in the middle. The oarsmen appeared to be placed a long way apart, with a greater distance intervening between Nos. 2 and 3 than is usual in this country. Indeed, instead of all four men sitting equi-distant, they sit, as it were, two and two. a colorable pretext for a cry of persecution. Very soon things much move important than this Council will turn. Rome in upon itself, and a boastful effort to hold an Geumenical Council will have to give place to a vital struggle for temporal power. Events more rapidly, the Pope is of a great age, and there is great disorganization amongst his friends. It is even possible that the Council may not be held at all. But if it be, those who have settled convictions on the points in question will not be likely to become unsettled, while the increasingly large number of those who care for none of these things will not find their apathy aroused or their indifference disturbed. If, however, contrary to all expectation, Christendom should be startled by some monstrous proposition the victory. equi-distant, they sit, as it were, two and two. The coxswain, too, is placed at an unusual distance away from the stroke oar, and consequently the crew do not present that compact appearance that one is accustomed to see in an Magligh form. English four. Their boat can scarcely be said to carry them well, as she trims by the head, running her bows very deep at the end of each stroke, and riding unnecessarily high at the stern. The firm of J. & S. Salter have been commissioned to build the Americans a racing four as quickly as possible, and they will row in whichever boat they think fastest. As regard the corresponding to the cor gards the caremanship of the men but Lttle can be said, because, in the first place, they are upon strange water; secondly, they have had no practice for about three weeks; and, finally, they are as yet unaccustomed to their finally, they are as yet unaccustomed to their boat, in which we understand they have only rowed once or twice before. Their pulling is slightly different from the English style, as it is somewhat shorter; with much less body swing, and is also very deep, whereas it is considered a sine qua non in this country to dip the oar very lightly. Again, all the men do not row equally well, although they are very nicely together. The President and some other members of the Oxford University Boat Club visited the Harvard oarsmen to-day to arrange about the match, but as the latter

to arrange about the match, but as the latter stipulated for smooth water and a calm day, no definite selection was made for the day of the race, although it was agreed that it should be rowed on one of four days—viz.: either the 23d, 24th, 25th or 26th of August. The first-mentioned day would be highly inconvenient, the 23d of August being fixed for the second day's racing of the Thames National Regatta for watermen.

[From the Morning Post, July 23.]

The Harvard collegians went out in their boat yesterday for the first time since they have been in England, and their style of rowng, coupled with their extraordinary muscu-ar development, has created the impression that they are a good crew, although rough and out of form; but it is a month to the time of the race, and ere that no doubt a wonderful change will take place. In the morning they went out for a short paddle, and in the evening to Barnes and back, accompanied by Harry Kelley, the ex-champion, who will be their mentor, Their boat is entirely of Spanish cedar — longer than ours, but flat bottomed and very roomy; in fact, just the class of boat to carry men of their weight and rower They men of their weight and power. They have a good reach forward, and dash the boat along at a tremendous pace, but miss the first part of the stroke, although they keep good time. Two of the ears did not catch the water the thowl cords being too high, and throwing the thowl cords being too high, and throwing the oar up and out of position as it comes forward for the stroke. One essential, however, they possess—the use of the legs—and keep their bodies in fine precision, both with swing and time; they feather also too low but this their nodies in time precision, both with swing and time; they feather also too low, but this will soon be got over, and no doubt they will shortly change their very heavy oars for lighter ones, which will be a great improvement. The Oxford crew ran down to Putney yester-

lay morning to have a look at them. [From Bell's Life, July 28.] The Harvard crew made their first appearance on the Thames yesterday morning, and, as might be expected, the aquatic touts musas might be expected, the aquatic touts mustered in considerable force on the tow-path at Putney to witness the performance, which, however, was limited to a quiet paddle up the Reach and back. In the evening, shortly before half-past five, they again got affoat from the London hard, and rowed leisurely up to Barnes, whence, after a brief rest, they returned to Putney with the ebb. It would be, of course, unfair to assume that this, their preliminary spin, offered any ade would be, of course, unfair to assume that this, their preliminary spin, offered any adequate criterion of their real form, inasmuch as at present they must necessarily be, to a certain extent, stale after their voyage across the Atlantic; but, judging from what we saw of them yesterday, we cannot help thinking they have yet a good deal to learn if our English notions on the subject of "style" are well founded. They are unquestionably an extremely powerful crew—keep good time, and sit their boat very steadily, but they all exhibit a marked tendency to do their work with their arms rather than with the body and legs, and, with the exception of their stroke, Mr. Simmons, who is decidedly the most finished carsman of the lot, seem never to get fairly hold of the water until the oars are nearly at right angles with the boat. They get fairly hold of the water until the cars are nearly at right angles with the boat. They are also somewhat "dead" on the chest, and, consequently, slow in the recovery. As we have before remarked, however, it would be unfair to judge of their pretensions from a first performance; indeed, it is by no means unlikely that the short-comings to which we have called attention may arise in a great measure from the fact that they are unaccustomed to row on tidal water, and we have no doubt that a little more practice, under the care of that a little more practice, under the care of that a little more practice, under the care of Harry Kelly, who, we inderstand, has been engaged in the capacity of "coach," will see them in much better form. To all appearance, they will require very little training, all four being even thus early in very fair condition. The Oxford four could a right to Englavy part and lead an englave arises the Duthey vertex day and lead an englave the care of t the Thames Championship Course, some time between the 23d and 26th of August, the pre-cise date to be fixed hereafter. The Harvard crew left the Star and Garter on Monday, and took up their quarters at a private house, just above Simmons's yard, where they will re-main until the day of the race. main until the day of the race.

Foreign Items.

From our European exchanges received by the City of Antwerp, we clip the following:

The Courrier Russe states that some stir has been created in the diplomatic world by secret been created in the diplomatic world by secret overtures said to have been made by Ali-Pacha to Cardinal Antonelli for the reception of a nuncio at Constantinople. Similar overtures were made in the time of Abdul Medjid, but were overruled by French influence.

The Emperor of the French has sent 18,000 francs to the subscription set on foot by the Archbishop of Tours for rebuilding the cathedral of that city.

Dr. Goldmarck, who was implicated in the revolutionary affairs of 1848 and some time ago returned to his native land from America, has entered into a contract with the Hungarian

entered into a contract with the Hungarian Ministry, for the defence of the country, for the manufacture of 10,000,000 cartridges for the Honved army.

The Honved army.

The yarn dyers of Glasgow, having demanded an advance of wages, several of the principal firms have anticipated the possibility of a strike among the workmen by a lock-out. The number now idle is supposed to approach 1,000, and at present there seems but small these of the property of the principal of the property hope of an agreement which may terminate

the dispute.

Mr. Grenville Murray has been made the defendant in a civil action, which will be heard defendant in a civil action which will be heard in the course of a few days, as it has been set down for a hearing at the forthcoming Croyden assizes. The plaintiff is Mr. John Hughes, who was the publisher of the Queen's Messenger, his claim being for liabilities alleged to have been incurred by Mr. Grenville Murray as the responsible, although not the registered, pro-

prietor of the paper.

Queen Isabella, her husband and her son the Prince of Asturias, dined at St. Cloud on the 26th ult. This event may reasonably be construed as a confirmation of the rumor that construed as a confirmation of the rumor that the Emperor counived at what he called the "escape" from Paris of Don Carlos, in the hope and full expectation that by the aid of information furnished by the French police he will very soon be extinguished, and that the commotion caused by his attempted civil war will afford an apportunity for a restoration in the reference. of the Prince of Asturias. The Duke of Montpensier or a republic would be equally distasted to the Tuileries. The combination which the Emperor leans to is the abdication of Isabella and the enthronement of her son, with historical part of the combination. with his uncle, Don Henry de Bourbon, for

PLEASURES OF THE SEA-SIDE-LET-TER FROM LONG BRANCH.

Topography of Long Branch-Situation and Rival Claims of the Hotels-Rontine of Sea-Side Life-Bathing and its Risks-Society-The Hebrew Element -Philadelphians and New Yorkers-Evening Gatherings-Artful Children --- Gossip---Scandal---Ennui.

pecial Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.] Long Branch. August 9, 1869. Your readers may be interested in the observations of one of their number from that popular resort, Long Branch. To some who have never visited it, a brief description will direct future expectations. A pleasant, unpretending vilin the ern part of New Jersey. is separated from the ocean by an extended plateau of land which is not duplicated by any part of the Atlantic coast. This plateau is barren of trees or undergrowth, and ends ah ruptly at the beach in a bluff about thirty feet above it. This bluff faces nearly due east, and, paralleled to its general direction, about seventy-five feet distant, a carriage road, four or five miles long, has been laid out. A lawn intervenes, the shorn verdure of which is only broken by a foot-path close to the bluff, and an occasional pavilion on this gives the stroller an opportunity to contemplate at leisure the fascinating monotony of the sea, or the cluster of excited bathers at its foaming edge. Rude bath-houses are situated in a double line close beneath the bluff.

The hotels are upon the land side of the carriage road. They are constructed of wood, painted white, (with the exception of the drabcolored Stetson House); are composed of a central portion of three or four stories, with extended wings of two, and surrounded at each story with piazzas and balconies. More or less ornamental wood-work suggestive of cotton lace, is the only attempted relief to a cheap appearance which all partake of. They are scattered at very irregular distances. The Atlantic and Metropolitan are upon the lenely part of the road north of the approach from the station. The Continental Mansion House and United States, in social proximity, immediately south. The Pavilion, more isolated; and, nearly a mile further, Howlands and the slender-columned Stetson House. Cottages, shops and restaurants are scattered along the entire distance, but show a preference for the neighborhood of the three closest hotels. The cottages interest the stranger more when he hears of their occupants, than from their actual appearance, as they do not surpass the framed residences of many a modern village. So much to give an idea of the place which Philadelphians may attain after an uninteresting journey of four hours, and which persons from New York can reach in half of the time with a delightful sail down the bay as an additional inducement; such advantages, as Sunday approaches, being too great for the comfort of all who make a prolonged stay. Sunday is the general holiday of the Metropolitans, and their inroad as it nears is a kind of breaker upon the milder ebb and flow of the week. The every-day routine depends somewhat upon the hours at which meals are served in the different hotels, and upon the appointed time for bathing which varies with tide; but, by common consent, the morning is occupied in excursions, parlor gossip, walking, reading of novels and papers, and playing of games; the afternoon in napping, dressing, driving, and promenading; and the evening in dancing, conversing, and visiting hotels or the cottages where one may be acquainted. quainted. The arrival of trains, and the playing of the

band, have their influence, which varies ac-cording to individual interest or taste. At about five in the afternoon, the driving excitement commences, and in pleasant weather developes an astonishing variety of attractive equipages. Fashion, and a desire for notoriety, here find an opportunity, and take advantage of it. Elegance and wealth are personified with more or less success, and engaged in the capacity of "coach," are personified with more or less success, and will see them in much better form.

To all appearance, they will require very little training, all four being even thus early in very fair condition. The Oxford four paid a visit to Putney yesterday, and had an interview with the Harvard men for the purpose of making arrangements as to the time and place of the match, and we understand it was definitely settled for it to come off over

finding their place in the social scale without difficulty. Strollers upon the bluff see every sail which they have watched pale in the grey, cool atmosphere of early evening, and, disturbed in their reveries, reflect that it is time for supper. The meals are good at most of the lotels; and those who escape or overcome the irritating complaint incident to the drinking of the lime-water in use, do justice to them. Whatever people may attribute it to—water, indiscretion in eating cold bathing, or some complaint of long standing, there are sure to be several in each hotel after whose health it needs be a daily courtesy to inquire.

Few suffer from bathing, as the proportion who enjoy it are small. The beach is steep, and the danger sufficient to warrant the extension of ropes to the limits of aafe bathing and the daily announcement of the hours when it may best be indulged in. Following these precautions one can enter the water without fear, but no confidence acquired in fresh finding their place in the social scale without

may best be indulged in. Following these precautions one can enter the water without tear, but no confidence acquired in fresh water swimming should have its influence. It is, by testimony of one of the regular bathers, those who have this experience for whom is felt the greatest anxiety. Such persons are fearless in the quiet waters of a river, and hear enough about the buoyant qualities of salt water to rather abate than increase caution; but in the constant gliding, tossing, and wrestling of the constant gliding, tossing, and wrestling of the waves they have to exert a force and undergo a strain (in the shoulders particularly) which they do not realize until effort becomes imperative. They swim a given distance from the beach, and only in attempting to return, find that thrice the exertion is necessary, and if not vigorous enough for this, suffer the consequences. These may be fatal on his hear too. quences. These may be fatal, as has been too often proved; and with the lack of all needed appliances for restoration of life, the risks of

The neglect to provide such things as a phy-The neglect to provide such things as a physician might need at a moment's notice, is almost craminal at such a popular resort as Long Branch. The constant attendance of a physician during bathing hours would not indeed be too great a public demand. So much regarding the local attraction, however, for negrous reasonably mudant is pleasant and persons reasonably prudent, is pleasant and invigorating as needs be.

Now to speak of society. The Hebrew element is very prevalent. There are few of the hotels where it is not conspicuously so.

and a cosmopolitan New Yorker might find numbers of acquaintances among the pronounced beauties of the race. Some houses, however, are otherwise occupied. Of these Howland's may be mentioned as the resort of well-known and rather constraints. resort of well-known and rather exclusive Philadelphians, who play croquet, ride, flirt and patronize the entertainments of other Initiatelphans, who play croquet, ride, flirt and patronize the entertainments of other hotels according to their success; the Mansion House as the equally social and select abode of New Yorkers, and a very pleasant central resort; the United States, which is rather negative than positive in its characteristics, and, finally, Stetson's, the hotel, which, from its spacious halls, public rooms, piazzas and high ceilings, has the best claim to the name, while perhaps lacking the geniality of smaller houses. It may claim more style and a company less dependant upon each other for their enjoyment. A greater number of carriages are generally in its neighborhood, although other hotels have a fair proportion, a majority of all being private. The public conveyances consist of omnibuses, belonging to the different hotels and, somewhat resembling those of our engine companies, which run with more or less frequency between the depot and their several destinatons, and are always subject to public demand. A general idea of the occupation of time by boarders has been given, but hardly less interesting than the event of the day to an observer are those intervals during it when people sit along upon the lowshaded baleonies server are those intervals during it when peo-ple sit along upon the low-shaded balconies and piazzas in front of their respective primi-tively furnished rooms, and remind one for all he world of so many swallows under the edge f a sand-bank, every one occupied with some little occupation or confusion, and all utterly

blivious to general regard. But the day wears on, the sun descends, the fair bather's hair is dry, the nap is over, the novel is read or the letter written. Anxiouslyguarded trunks are relieved of unsuspected treasures. Driving commences, the band plays, twilight subdues the crudities of the the parlor attracts its throng, the scene, the parlor attracts its throng, the gaily-dressed, artful children (oh, so unchildlike,) have their dance until half-past nine, and then older persons occupy the scene in their ex-citable, reckless, unsettled, satisfied and unsatisfied way until eleven or twelve o'clock

approaches.

Then the weary musicians have departed.

Those couples who have so lately dotted the beach or sought secluded corners of the piazza or more romote pavilion, have concluded the last act, perhaps, of their summer's flirtation and the curtain has dropped upon its unreality. The last game of billiards has been played by the slighted gallant. The last bit of conversation over some conspicuous boarder has occupied matronly attention and discussion. The day's experience is being shaken out by some sprightly damsel with her curly hair, or being laid aside by some other like her chignon for future use.

The sentimentalist has taken his last walk by

the sea. The cautious and prudent old gentle-man, who has vetoed the pleadings of his family to remain longer, is paying his bill the night before departure, and giving the number of several rooms whose occupants he desires called for the early train. A. G. H.

IBRELIGIOUS.

The Chicago Episcopal War.
The Cheney Ecclesiastical Court, in Chicago, has published its "solemn protest" against the action of the Superior Court in that city, and puts upon record a declaration of its rights, as follows:

1. That civil courts, as such, cannot and ought not to interfere by prohibition or injunction with courts spiritual and ecclesiastical, in any manner whatever. That courts spiritual or ecclesiastical, in all their proceedings, are governed not by canon only, but by usage; and that usage in matters spiritual or ecclesiastical derives its

origin from the same source, and prevails to the same extent, that "common law" does in civil matters. 3. The civil courts, as such, cannot and ought not to assume or exercise revisory powers over proceedings in spiritual or ecclesiastical , in order to set aside their verdicts of reverse their decision; and that, in all exercis

reverse their decision, and that, it an exclusion of any right of inquiry that may exist in respect to civil or property interests after final decision is had in the case, civil courts are bound by such construction and such interpreation as spiritual courts may determine and 4. That civil courts can interpose to, effect relief only in cases of damage or injury ensu-ing from acts of which such courts can properly take cognizance; that and a prospec-tive right of employment as a clergyman, and consequent salary, does not constitute such a case. The right of a minister to employment and salary is not absolute, like the ownership of property, real or chattel, but a conditional one; all such right is limited and qualified by conditions lying outside of and beyond the jurisdiction of any civil tribunal of the land, and the land.

jurisdiction of any civil tribunal of the land, and these conditions are, not merely the fact of his being a infinister, but that he is such "in regular standing," i. e, if he go into a civil court and ask relief from oppression or protection from wrong, he must go there "with clean hands."

presentment, nor the presentment itself, is there or has there been any oppression or negligence which will preclude the accused a fair and impartial trial.

FACIS AND FANCIES [For the Philadelphia Evening Billetin. The Beach Party.

The broad Bay on her glossy lap Rocked her big children motherly, And charmed with them in chance and light We floated to the morning sea.

The Bay-boys turned their wary eyes. They knew the dogshark following slow; They read the promise of the skies They saw the oyster gape below.

The old sail felt them heave and wreak-Such hot song from the great, brown breast, As seemed to round its wrinkled cheek More than the hardly-fluttering West.

At length the shoaling water put A rood of reeds against the shore; And each coy Nereid, dry of foot, Rode the prone neck she tamed before.

Then racing past the piny glade, Mad in the surf, yet maidenly, Those round-armed maidens, unafraid, Tossed with the rough cubs of the sea:

Rough as the dulse, and Arab wild, But of fine instinct, generous hand; Nature reverberates in her child. Strong like the wave, clean like the sandle

So noon sat blazing in her vault; The desert blossomed with a feast; We knelt, we broke their Bedouin salt, Our faces bowed against the East.

When feast is o'er, and Summer flames, To her own June the pulse inclines; And kisses, corals set in games Of golden eld, slipped round the pines. Full poured the sea; and, to our mood,

Gracious the petty storm that came and reared and puffed a sudden hood; And twice or thrice a cloven flame. Oh purest Nature! here, where roar

These boulevards, sleepless as the sea, hear again that crashing shore, And spend my loneliness with thee. ENFANT PERDU.

Paris, 1868.

-Hauck has flown to Moscow.

-Blind Tom is drumming in Wisconsin. -An illustrated daily paper is to be started in San Francisco.

-Her American admirers have given Miss Muhlbach a silver tea-set. —A purely Welch concert was given in Cincinnati lately.

—Stephen Massett ("Jeems Pipes") wants to lecture. Do we want to hear him? No. —Linen, a Scottish poet, is just dead. He was seventy years old.

-The Nevada mint is nearly ready to begin -"The truth about Barbara Freitchie"-that

—Basil Duke is a member of the new Ken-tucky Legislature. -David Mellville, of Newport, Rhode

Island, claims to have introduced gas-light into this country. —Prussia alone, of all foreign governments, with which we have relations, owns a house in ...
Washington for the use of its legation:

-Exhausted receivers -editors in sangtums seven times heated, getting "summer correspondence by the peck." -Victor Emmanuel has added one sou addiv

to the pay of the privates and corporals of the Italian engineers and artillery. —Two men were precipitated down a shaft into a coal mine, in Leavenworth, five hun-

dred and sixty-one feet, a week ago, and were Only one man in Florida returned an in-come for 1868 of over \$10,000, and but seven

had over \$5,000. The total number taxed is —Miss Ida Lewis is said to be negotiating for a lease of the Boston Coliseum, as a storehouse for the immense amount of mer-chandise which her friends and admirers are

bestowing upon her. -It is established that English pickpeckets

do not operate in royal processions and other assemblages collected around the Queen's per-son. The expiring feeling of loyalty las taken refuge at last with the cracksmen.

The Bishop of London states that there now exist in London more than a thousand associations for charitable purposes, administering annually about £4,000,000, in addition to the regular assessment of the poor rates. Yet there is such a spread of want, misery, pauperism and crime in that metropolis that the authorities are at their wits' end to meet it. —Scales of great accuracy have recently been constructed on a new principle by a celebeen constructed on a new principle by a cele-brated instrument maker of Paris. The system is an entirely new one, and consisting stability with sensibility. One of the balances made according to this plan will bear in each pan a weight of 77 pounds avoirdipels, and will be sensible to a weight of 77:1000 of a grain, or one seven millionth part of the load.

one seven millionth part of the load.

—The Petit Marseillais records a singular accident. A stone which had been detached by the blasting operations which are now being carried out on a hill in the neighborhood of Marseilles, fell upon the Church of St. Franciscos d'Assises, on the Roulevard Vauban, making an opening in the wall at least four metres long; and crushing a portion of the altar. The stone had to be broken up before it could be removed from the building.

—A mechanic in Memphis has produced

-A mechanic in Memphis has produced as —A mechanic in Memphis has produced a plan for a low-pressure steamboat, which he claims will have double the speed of any one now in use, while it will cost little more than boats on the oldiplan. It can also be run at whalf the expense for labor and fuel. It is divided into compartments, water and air tight, and cannot be snagged so as to sink. Fige in the hold can be confined to a simple compartment, and will readily be extinguished by steam, for which suitable apparatus is provided.

—An exchange says: An article on // "Hood," in one of the journals reminds us of an incident which occurred in Dresden, Ohio, last fax. Some white men. in Dresden, Ohio, last fak. Some white men, were at work sinking a well, when, a large, stone fell and caught two of the men, in the well. One of them succeeded in getting one, but the other was fast, and his fellow work men were afraid to go down after him. Fifey dollars were offered as a revard to any one who would go down and help him out. A negro woman standing by ran home, and said to her husband, "Hurry up with me, Sam, here is a fifty dollar job for you," and the two were soon at the well. Sam looked a little discouraged when the ease was stated to him, where upon his wife said, "Will you give me the fifty dollars. If Sam is killed in trying to get the white man out?" "We will," was the ready of the form of the policy out, and got fifty dollars for the job.