

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1869.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ROME.

Death of the Pope's Brother-Ecclesi-astical Matters-The Antibes Legion, astical AC., AC.

A Roman correspondent writes to the Pall ROME, July 22 .- The death of Count Gabriel

Mastal was first communicated to the Pope, with great precautions, by Cardinal Antonelli, whin great precautions, by Cardinal Antonelli, to whom it had been reported from the country. The Pope was deeply moved, but instantly called the prelates of the day to ac-company him to the basilica of St. Peter, where, entering the chapel of the Holy Sacra-ment, he remained a long time in prayer. He then told the prelates that he hoped the Lord had received the soul of his beloved brother into His elory. The next day the Holy Sacrainto this glory. The next day the Holy Father, assisted by the prelates of the Court, celebrated a funeral service for the deceased.

a funeral service for the deceased. Last Thursday the Pope held another con-gregation or council extraordinary of the car-dinals, which was attended by twelve of the most influential members of the Sacred Col-lege. The council sat four hours. Nothing positive is known of the subject under de-liberation, but, as before, it is supposed to re-fer to the state of affairs in France and Spain, as well as in this peninsula. The council is to meet again this evening, when the Pope will again preside.

again preside. The Paris journals affirm there is to be no The Paris journals amminuters is to be ac creation of cardinals during the present year. On the contrary, I understand the Pope is de-termined to complete the Sacred College for the opening of the Council, and all the vacant hats will be distributed in September or Oc-

Some time ago I informed you the Holy Father had consented to be sponsor for the expected infant of the Infanta Marie-Anne of expected infant of the infanta Marie-Anne of Portugal, Duchess of Saxony, and, in antici-pation of the event, Monsignor Meglia, apos-tolic, nuncio at Munich, has gone to Dresden, expressly to represent his Holiness at the baptism. Monsignor Vannutelli has been consecrated apostolic delegate to Quito, in the Republic of the Ecuador. The ceremony was attended by General Kanzler, whose wife is related to Monsignor Vannutelli, and by many other persons of distinction. The Pope has decided to nominate an apostolic delegate to Constantinople, pending the establishment there of an apostolic nunciature; and Mon-signor Phyma, Bishop of Nicapolis in partibus, is uamed for the post. The jealousy of France constantly raises obstacles in the negotiation for the nunciature, though this is much desired by the Porte and the Holy See. Aali Pasha, like his predecessor, Fuad Pasha, shows the best disposition in the matter, and the apbest disposition in the matter, and the ap-pointment of a delegate is expected to accelerate the object.

The schismatic bishops of the East persist in their refusal to attend the Council, and the patriarchs of Antioch and Jerusalem have re-turned the Pope his brief of invitation. The brief of invitation has been retained by the Bishop of Bethlehem, the Armenian Patriarch, and the Jacobite bishop, but they state that they regard it as a private communication. The Vatican affirms that the bishops have acted under a pressure from Russia. In order to preunder a pressure from Russia. In order to pre-vent any disputes about precedence among the Catholic bisliops, and particularly to meet the pretensions of Eastern dignitaries, the Propaganda lately drew up a long memoir embracing the fullest instructions, but it has not received the approval of the Pope, and is returned to the Propaganda for revision. Among the foreign laymen who intend to stay in Rome during the session of the Conn. stay in Rome during the session of the Council, I may mention the Marquis of Bute. This nobleman has just taken the Savorelli Palace, in the Piazza Santi Apostoli, which was formerly the residence of the Pretender. is of Bute is the representative of

THE MORMONS IN EUROPE.

Causes of the Emigration from Wales and Scandinavia-Wiles and Tricks of the Mormons. (From the Montreal Gazette, August 11.]

We have been requested to publish the fol-lowing suggestive communication: It has been a matter for surprise, and, in most cases, unjust surmise and remark, among many unacquainted with the people, namely— the Swedish and Welsk—that so many natives of these countries should emigrate under the the Swedish and Welsk—that so many natives of these countries should emigrate under the auspices of the Mormon community to settle in the Salt Lake Valley, most of their critical but poorly-informed friends supposing that it is owing to the laxity of morals in the above countries, especially in the Chris-tian rules of matrimony; yet, those best ac-quainted with the people know that such an obinion is erroneous, as there, are but for of quanted with the people know that such an opinion is erroneous, as there are, but few of our emigrant population less indebted for re-ligious teaching to the foreigners, among whom they come than to the people of Sweden and Wales; the former being for the most part Moravians and Baptists, while the latter be-long, with but few execution to the Baptist Moravians and Baptists, while the latter be-long, with but few exception, to the Baptist Episcopalians and Episcopal Methodists, with a sprinkling of Wesleyans, more espe-cially those from the mining districts. The best of these nationalities are re-markable for their peaceable, frugal and in-dustrious proclivities. The truly liberal and primitive simplicity of their religious educa-tion exposes them to the wiles and vulgar sophistry of the Mormon missionary; he on all occasions during his visit in Europe carefully sophistry of the Mormon missionary; he on all occasions during his visit in Europe carefully disguising from his simple-minded disciples the abominable sanction of polygamy, but always preaching Jesus Christ as the chief corner stone of their faith and hope. The Book of Mormon is always set forth as a revelation peculiarly and especially reserved by God for the saints of the latter days, of which the infamous, mad or frantic Joseph Smith was the expositor and prophet, and this doc-trine is not only preached in hamlet and in town, but also set forth in books that are being continually circulated in almost every Euro-pean language and tongue, throughout every civilized spot of the carth, and scarcely such a spot can be found where their emissaries have not been. Furthermore, not only do a spot can be found where their emissaries have not been. Furthermore, not only do those books contain the religious teachings of the sect, but also from time to time long letters from friends living in Utah. letters from triends living in Utan, highly laudatory of this system of its priests, as also glowing accounts of their happy life in a valley flowing with milk and honey. Nor is this the most clever part of their terretary wills incompass are provided. honey. Nor is this the most clever part of their tempters' wiles, inasmuch as men are chosen from among the Transatlantic Saints of Utah who are natives of the countries to which they are sent; missionaries speaking the same tongue, and, in a majority of cases, particularly known to the people they are sent among. It will be at once understood that the agents sent forth are under the pay, as the letters that are written are also published by the heads of the Mormon Church. I have set forth these facts, not so much as an apology forth these facts, not so much as an apology for the erroneous acts of my countrymen, as to show how much may be done in the way of selecting good emigrants if only the proper means are employed, and also call the attention of our religious friends to the the attention of our religious friends to the assistance of these innocent, yet misguided people, by sending out some of their own number, choosing always the most intelligent and worthy of the working or agricultural class from among our adopted citizens. A few of these men, if sent forth from certain sections of the country, would return periodi-cally laden, as it were, with a wealth of heart and hand that would soon populate Canada with the true gens of humanity, even honest hard-working men and women.

CUBA

the scanty forces at my command. I therefore reiterate my suggestion to evacuate in time, and leave the scaports to the navy." To this despatch I must add the opinion of Spaniards coming from Nuevitas, that it will be fortunate if the General can withdraw trom Puerto Principe to-day. General Lesca, who is getting tired of waiting for the volunteers, says in his despatch to the Captain-General: "If there is no possibility of sending re-in-forcements, we had better unite all our forces on the line of Remedios and Sagua, and there establish a barrier to protect our most valuable property. We can do nothing here. The establish a barrier to protect our most valuable property. We can do nothing here. The Spaniards of Trinidad decline enlisting under the general order of the Lieutenant-Governor forcing all men from 15 to 60 to 'take up arms, because they fear their property will be burned if they do'so, and they know we cannot pro-tect them. All the Cubans and Spaniards of some available means are hastily leaving my quarters, and that course increases our diffi-culties."—N. Y. Tribune.

Another Account of the Negro Blot. Another Account of the Negro Hiot. An occasional correspondent accounts for the disturbances in Havana as follows: A volunteer drew his revolver and killed, the militia man. On arriving at the wharf the rest of the colored militin, becoming furious over the murder of their companion drew their machets and charged savagely upon the two companies of volunteers who were with them. and since the world was made, nerhans. their machines and charged savagely upon the two companies of volunteers who were with them, and since the world was made, perhaps, men were never seen to run so fast. Of tho companies there were left upon the field one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a corriet. There were some persons in the melee slightly wounded, but not seri-ously. The people were very much alarmed, fearing a general revolt. Some, in the excite-ment of the moment, threw themselves into the water, while all the others, who could, put themselves on the Kegla ferry-boat and passed away over to the other side of the Bay. For-tunately the tumult soon ended, and the 400 gente de color were in a few minutes afterward on board the steamer, going out by the Morro' to sea. At the wharf there was left in the hurry a good number of shoes, hats and pieces of clothing which the Peninsulars dropped in their flight.

CRIME.

OUTLAWBY IN TENNESSEE.

The Attempted Assassination of Barbour. The enforcement of the fullest "political, and civil rights, free to all," was inaugurated at Nashville on Sunday night last, according to a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, in the following striking manner: Mr. J. S. Barbour, of Connecticut, correpondent of the Hartford Evening Post, made the tour of the State with Gen. Stokes, and wrote for the Tennessee State Journal ar wrote for the Tennessee State Journal an ac-count of the violent proceedings of the rebel Democracy at Murfreesboro on the day ap-pointed for the joint debate between Gov. Senter and Gen. Stokes. I also sent you the extraordinary fact. Gov. Senter, in his speech at Nashville the Saturday before the election, threatened Mr. Barbour with vio-lence. and ordered bin to pack big big election, threatened int. Barbour with vio-lence, and ordered him to pack his kit and leave the State. Last night this lawless threat produced legitimate fruit. Mr. Barbour was stopping at the City Hotel. About 11 o'clock word was sent to him that Mr. Stone, recently the Republican can-didgte for Senator from this compt, wished to didate for Senator from this county, wished to see him. As Mr. Stone was a personal ac-quaintance and friend, Barbour was thrown quantance and friend, Barbour was thrown off his guard, and went down into the office entirely unarmed. He had no sooner reached the foot of the stairs than he was seized by about 20 men who filled the room, and who at once dragged him out of doors and toward the river. He struggled and resisted, and was been a roughly along until at bethe seized a

The Critic's Duty. To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post : It is impossible for any candid and clear-minded person to look through the journals and ringa-zines without being painfally convinced that very few of them contain criticisms of any value at all. This is most distinctly felt when we compare their current reviews and criticlams with those standard productions of the same character which have had a permanent in-fluence on intelligent opinion. When we turn from any such papers to our current critical literature a humiliating conviction of the little value of the latter, with a few honorable exceptions, is forced apon us. An ab-sence of the careful study of the work in hand, an equal absence of that close and keen analy sis without which criticism is worthless-in short, a piteous carelessness and super ficiality are the distinguishing character istics of what passes for criticism.

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There is a certain jargon in use among our critics at present—a form of words which at the first glance is sufficiently imposing; there is sometimes a good deal of racy sarcasm, and sometimes a graceful encomium, but very little which bears close examination, and still less which is of the slightest assistance to authors or artists. And this it is which is sorely needed in a country like ours, where all departments are open to all, and where a vast amount of superficial work is forced before the public. Just now, the press, the Academy of Design, the stage, the lecturer's desk, the concert room, are all flooded with it; and well-trained, thoughtful and conscientious critics, by sifting the chaff from the wheat, could render great service, not alone to young aspirants for literary and artistic honors, but also to the long-suffering and not sufficiently fastidious public. In older counfastidious public. In older coun-tries, where criticism is made more strictly a profession, it is really in one sense not as much iceded as it is here; because there, education is slow, minute and thorough, and before making a venture in any department of art or literature an amount of training is often acquired which is here quite unattainable, at

least without an expenditure of time and pa-tience distasteful to most of our minds. Whoever, therefore, has a gift, or thinks that he has a gift waits not to polish or develop it, but makes the first trial of his powers before the public, and the public is, as we have said, not sufficiently fastidious, and tolerates much which never ought to be tolerated at all. Certainly, were the reading public as exacting as it might be, it would scorn 'that which the maority of our journals and reviews set bofore it as criticism.

Some thoughtful and cultivated people have dreamed that the American mind is scarcely capable of producing good criticism. But in fact there is much critical capacity lying fallow here, simply because the owners of it do not think it worth while to use it conscientiously and laboriously; perhaps, also, because they do not understand what really noble and efficient service they might render to art and literature by its thorough and zealous exercise. This requires, we must admit, no small amount of patience, perseverance and self-denial. For, it is very hard certainly to prepare deliberately and carefully for any one branch of criticism when we daily see people assuming --and apparently with success-the office of critics without any previous preparation; and o spe the time and patience which must necessarily be spent in study and analyzing what he would criticise conscientionsly and well, when perhaps the success of the article would be as great were it dis-missed with a few graceful phrases which would read smoothly, but after all means nothing. At present there is little perhaps, in he aspect of literary affairs which would encourage any young critic to this laborious and perhaps unrewarded exertion. But we firmly believe that if a beginning were made by a few the reward would surely follow. Most of our young critics attempt too many subjects, forgetting that no human being, however finely qualified by nature, can possibly be possessed of the training requisite to form a critical judgment of any value on more than two, or at most three, branches of art. Not long since we were conversing with a young man who filled the office of critic in five newspapers, on literature, painting, sculpture, music and the drama. He ran off the list of subjects, any two of which would suffice for the study of a lifetime, with an air of such capacity and easy assurance that we were almost dazzled into a belief of his powers commensurate with his own. Within a week we had an opportunity of comparing several critiques of his. They are what we might have expected-what, indeed, was inevi-table-slight, shallow and superficial. Not that there was not plenty of natural ability, but that it was spread over too wide a surface, and the result was mere surface work. Our young friend is, unhappily, the type of a very large class of youths, who, gifted with fatal facility of expression, allow themselves to be tempted thereby to undertake just twice as much as can be well or thoughtfully performed. But earnestly would we urge upon the earnestly would we urge upon the gifted young men and women who hold the position of critics for our newspapers and magazines to remember that, after all, it is good work alone which endures and is remem-bered. To-day, the pretty little painted paper boat goes dancing down the stream of Time beside its more solid companions; and for a little while it seems to stand the stress of weather and rough usage as well. But only for a little while. It sinks are long, as all frail things do and must. Only that which the

"What do they do for a living?" "It's hard to tell, stranger. If a chap has any land he's apt to sell it for what he can get. Good many go to the far West. Some tend bar or keep billiards-mighty few work. That's about the last thing a Kentucky cuss thinks of"

Improved Reading Books,

Improved Reading Boolss, The Detroit Free Press wants modern im-provements worked inteschool reading-books, and offers the following as a sample of the sort that would be up to the spirit of the age: "Here is a man. He is a fireman. He be-longs to No 10. If you are a good boy, you will some day be an augel like that fireman, It is a dangerous thing to be a fireman. They sometimes get their heads broken. sometimes get their heads broken "Do you see that small boy? He is a good boy and supports his mother by selling news-papers. His father don't have to work any

more nov more now. "Here is the picture of a young widow. See how 'sad' she looks. Her husband could not pay her dry goods bill, and so he-died. Do you think she will get another man? She will

"Here is the face of a reporter. See how joyful he looks. He has justheard that a man has cut his own throat, and he is going for the item. Should you like to be a reporter, and get licked on dark nights, and see dead persons, and climb up four pairs of atoire 20 and climb up four pairs of stairs?"

How the Eclipse was Reported in Chi-

The following is published as a copy of the instructions recently given to a Chicago reporter by the managing editor of his paper: Mr. _____: In writing up the eclipse you will please observe the following instruc-tions:

1. Sympathize with the movement-one-half column

2. The probable benefits resulting to the gas companies of Chicago—give tabular statistics column.

3. Its effect on population. Babies born under the influence of the cellpse avill be niggers, with coronal of white. Go into nigger ques-tion from time of Ham to emancipation pro- clamation—i column.
4. General splurge—quotations "Hues of earthquake and eclipse"—Shelley. "O night, with hue so black"—Shakespeare. This may be expanded into a column and a half. 5. General sketch of early eclipses, bringing down the history of Chicago. 6. Interview, man in the moon-make this humorous, in the Pickwickian style,--column

7. Anecdotes of planets, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, etc. See Lempriere's Classical-Dictionary. 8. Effects of eclipse on gamblers in Chicago

-go into facts. 9. Moral effects.

"COFFEE POT" WALLACE.

A Severe Practical Joke. The Huntingdon *Globe* gets off the following on Hons. Wm. Bigler and Wm. A. Wallace, who recently made a political tour of Clear-field county: "Their mode of conveyance was field county in the second sec the intention of these 'disinterested patriots, the intention of these 'disinterested patriots,' and tied an old coffee pot to the running gear of their carriage. They traveled over a greater portion of the county, lugging the old coffee pot with them, until some kind friend called their attention to it, and wanted to know what it meant. Well, it is said that the scame that took place there and them way the scene that took place there and then was awful to behold. Sir William ranted and foamed at the mouth, clenched his fists, gritted

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PRICE THREE CENTS

FACTS AND PANCIES

-The next will be a 40,000,000 census. -China has 500,000 temples, with about 3;-00.000 idols.

-The King of Greece's complains is elbowcrooking.

-Thirty counties in Missouri are found to ossess coal.

-A university in the European style is to -Brigham Young has been reinforced lately

-A cook advertises in a New York paper for a situation in a family as high in society as a lord's family in Europe.

-A 45 ratile-snake has been killed in Maury for County, Tenn. He kept the whole county awake with his noise at night.

-A tablet to the memory of John Kebre, the author of the "Christian Year," is to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

-The laying of a submarine cable in the Black Sea, as a part of the Indo-European-telegraph, was finished on the 11th of July. -If you want your neighbors to "know all." about you," give a party and don't invite the folks "who live next door."

-An Alalama clerk's ignorance of the difference between corr. sub. and sub. nit. of bism., made Mr. Pickett a widower.

-Susan Galton is to have a complimentary benefit to-morrow night at Congress Hall, Cape Island.

-Madame Parepa-Rosa's New York opera season is to begin on the 11th of September and continue for three weeks only.

-It is popular now to present burial lots in cemetaries to defeated candidates for office in Virgima.

-A call is issued in Ohio for a State Comvention of "those known as copperheads during the war."

-De Cordova announces that his next course of lectures will be his last; and nobody sorrows thereat.

-An American who broke his ankle by a railroad accident in Hesse-Darmstadt, Ger-many, in June last, was paid \$4,000, gold, dam-ages by the railroad company.

-The funeral of a well-known rag-picker of Paris, which took place lately, was attended by about twelve hundred rag-pickers, and three speeches wara made speeches were made

-The city of Winterthur, Switzerland, has no debts, and perhaps property to the amount of 8,000,000 francs. It contains eight thousand inhabitants.

-A steam shovel, capable of doing the work of one hundred men, has been put in use on one of the Illinois railroads, for the purpose of oading cars with gravel. .

-A Georgia paper makes mention of having seen a bunch of grapes upon which were at least two thousand fully developed and per-tectly time grapes tectly ripe grapes.

-A Bridgeport paper describes a walking-cane composed of four bundred and sixty-three pieces of leather, and made from a pair. of old boots worn by President Lincoln.

-Theodore Wachtel, the renowned German teuor singer, will sail from Havre for this country on board of the steamer Holsatia on the 26th inst."

-A New Orleans paper says that a young wdow in that city, who writes well, is "train-ing herself for an editor." We hope that we are not the editor she is training herself for.-Louisville Courier.

-A terrible warning to children is the case of little Miss Frost, of Cleveland, who stole e me ir m the cupboard, ate it. and th discovered 'it was poisoued with arsenic for. the rats. -Democratic newspapers in Iowa are dis-puting about the spelling of the name of one of their candidates. The gentleman's own testimony is rejected on the ground that the don't know." -An English clergyman advertises for a curate to take charge of a large parish, asking for "a good preacher, with musical skill, and nothing odd in doctrine. Rational or ritual eccentricity objected to?" -One of the California papers objects to pay-ing money for telegraph despatches, on the ground that the companies monopolize elec-tricity, which, like oxygen, ought to be free -The fashionable appendage of female dress in -Paris this fall will be an immense brown leaf, called "*la feuille morte d'Eve*," to be worn instead of the marveleus structures which now adorn them. -A Frenchman has invented a handsome table churn, so that persons may make their butter at the table while breakfast is going ont takes but three minutes' time, and the chine is gorgeous with cut glass and silver. -By a new process, invented by a Tennes-sean, cotton bolls are placed in a machine, cleaned and converted into a ribbon of spun cotton, the filaments being laid side by side in much better condition than by the old method. -The London Spectator tells of an Austrian noble, with great possessions, who lately chanced to look into the accounts of his Bo-hemian proprietors. He found that of a rent roll of 450,000 he had received just eleven florins, and that this had been going on for six years. -In the city of London there is a church known by the name of St. Judas Iscariot. It was established about ten years ago, and is de-scribed as a sort of half-way house between the Church of Christ and the cave of Giant De-pair. They have nothing in the shape of a creed, priest, or a sect, making conscience, and not the Bible, the supreme authority. -The Duvall's Bluff (Arkansas) Journal, of the 4th inst., says: "A rumor come over on the 4th inst., says: "A rumor come over on the train yesterday, to the effect that some two hundred thousand dollars in gold and some twenty-five thousand in Confederate' treasury warrants had-heen found buried in the State House grounds, at the Rock. "A negrois said to have given the information, and to have immediately disappeared. It is said to have been buried in Treasurer Can-ningham's administration. ningham's administration. -Dr. Tyng met an emigrant family going: West. On one of the wagons there hung a jug with the bottom knocked out. "What is that?" asked the Doctor; "Why, it is my Taylor jug," said the man. "And what is a Taylor jug," asked the Doctor again. "I had soon up dan Taylor's army in Mories and a son in Gen. Taylor's army in Mexico, and the General always told him to carry his whicky jug with a hole in the bottom, and that's it. It is the best invention I ever met with for hard drinkers." with for hard drinkers." —A new sketch of Napoleon describes him as not liking discussion. "He listens without answering. He interrogates in order to pre-pare his reply, but not to receive advice. It is often at night that he makes up his mind, and to as soon as he awakes he writes to dismiss, as minister or issue a manifesto. He believes in himself—which is strength; but in himself alone—which is weakness. Nevertheless, he is accessible to all modern ideas, against which he never raises an objection." An English correspondent describes Bon Carlos as a poor creature. He was brought up principally with his mother's family at Mo-dena, before they were kicked out of Italy, and his absolutism is of the Southern, courtif, and clerical type; that is to say, it is not a vig-orous and speculative absolutism like that of the Emperor of the French, but an absolutism of lords-in-waiting and chaptering caletter of lords-in-waiting and chaplains-ge and revolts the stomachs of men of healthy intellect and knowledge.

The Marquis of Bute is the representative of a collateral line. This morning, the legion of Antibes, re-gardless of the intense heat, executed some grand manœuvres near the Faressina, under the command of Colonel d'Argy. The author-ities have retracted their decision on the memorial of the native officers of the Pontifical army; and the Minister of War has issued an

army; and the Minister of War has issued an order of the day, notifying twenty-two pro-motions in the corps of native troops. A decree of the Congregation of the Index condemns the following works:--" The Bible in India;" "Life of Jesus Christ," by Louis Jacoliot, Phris, 1869; "Questions Contempo-ion" new Kenger Wagar (185) Paul, par Jacohof, Paris, 1809; "Questions Contempo-raines," par Ernest Renan; "St. Paul, par Ernest Renan; avec une carte des voyages de Saint Paul, par Kiepart, de l'Académie de Berlin." The decree also enumerates several Italian works, and the "Annual of the Cana-dian Institute" for 1868.

The Outrage in the Cracow Convent. The London Times, discussing the horrible revelations made in this Convent, asks what can be said of the nuns who, practising the most facetic observances of religion, were apable of such enormities as those reported at Cracow? To shut up a woman, still young, in a dungeon a few feet wide, to leave her there year after year without clothing or fire, wallowing in filth, and, with her wallings and curses in their ears, to go daily through the long routine of religious service, has in it something diabolical. Reckloss and hardened men, the innates of the thieves' tavern or the gaol, would hardly have had the nerve to bear it. These seared connerve to bear it. These seared con-sciences and these perverted minds felt no computction. The incident will tend to confirm the repulsion with which Protest-ants regard these institutions. But it will do more. It will assist in the abrogation of those ecclesiastical privileges by which religious communities have been enabled, particularly in the Austrian empire, to render themselves almost independent of the civil power. If religious orders are to be maintained, their dwellings must be open to public inspection, and their customs and by-laws accommodated to those of the State. This is the lesson which even Italy and Spain have learnt, and Aus-tria will not be long in following their ex-ample.

TALY. The Canova Festival. The Florence correspondent of the N. Times writes as follows :

Times writes as follows: A few days ago there were held, some inte-resting ceremonies at Possagno, in the Vene-tian territory, in honor of Canoya. This little town was the birthplace of the sculptor, and out of the large fortune made by his art he left \$200,000 to build the marble temple which ornameuts the place, and this is the fiftieth year since the monument was founded. A new tablet has been placed on the humble house in which the artist was born, and there are many objects in the little town to recall his memory. Not far off is the city in which Palladio, the architect, and an-thor of a classical system, was born, and it is city in which Falilito, the architect, and au-thor of a classical system, was born, and it is a region which has given to the country other eminent men. Among distinguished Italian names, the number is not small of those of humble origin born in places remote from the cities renowned as the centres of culture and of genius. Canoya, Leonardo di Vinci, Rossini, Mamiani and the Pope are a few among many examples. Padua, renowned for its many examples, it adam, tomovide to the University, perhaps the most learned in Italy, is more illustrious as the birthplace of Livy. Of contemporary Italians, distinguished in literature, Alessandro Manzoni is the most conspicuous. Living at his birthplace, Milan, at the age of eighty-five, his years are still green. The composer Petrella has obtained permission from Manzoni to turn, his famous messi Sposi into opera for production on the stage.

-Blacque Bey is the best whist player and his wife is the prettiest woman at White Sulnhur Springs:

Negro Disturbances in Havawa-Shout-ing for Cespedes-Negroes and Span-iards Killed-Despatches of Generals Puello and Lesca.

HAVANA, August 7.—At 31 o'clock on Mon-day afternoon your correspondent started from Oficias street for the barracks east of Castle Principe. The volunteers had deco-rated Calle Muralla and Mercaderes with Spanish flags, to cheer the spirits of the 400 colored militamen who were to embark at the Luz wharf. When I reached Campode Marte, I found that the country cavalry militia were Luz whart, when a reached Campo de Marte, I found that the country cavalry militia were formed and prepared for an event. In view of the dissatisfaction prevalent among the col-ored population since it was decided to embark their brethren, General De Rodas had taken all necessary precaution at threatened points of the city and suburbs. To facilitate the emof the city and suburbs. To facilitate the em-barkation the negroes had been amply sup-plied with run; in which they, freely indulged from an early hour. The black crowd was im-mense from the Calzada de la Reina to the barracks, and at the latter place occurred a most fouching scene between the negro sol-diers and their relatives. The injunction, "Don't fight against the boys," was generally and publicly made by the latter, and some disturbance being feared the march was immediately ordered. I had been talking, with a friend who commanded one of the companies, and who appeared much disgusted and confessed that if any hope had thus far been entertained of the loyalty of the negroes to Spain it might at once be given up. He said he had heard a son telling his mother that his country was Cuba, he would fight for Cuba, and die for Cuba. Some 4,000 to 5,000 negroes opened the Cuba. Some 4,000 to 5,000 negroes opened the march in front, and there were as many more following behind, besides the relatives of both sexes walking on both sides of the column. Half way down Calzada Reina the Spaniards Hair way down Calzada Reina the Spaniards shouted, "Viva Espana!" A negro re-sponded, "Viva la Libertad, Viva the colored militia!" Then began a quarrel with the Spaniards, which ended in the mur-der of two of them and a negro, I followed the crowd to Muelle Luz, and there met four to five thousand more negroes debauching, from Calle Luz and Sol. There were then at least 20 000 nergons congregated between the from Calle Luz and Sol. There were then at least 20.000 persons congregated between the wharves of the old and new ferry-boats. Another touching scene ensued during the last farewell of the soldiers to their relatives and friends. The volunteers, getting impa-tient, ordered a charge, to clear the way for the embarking, and it was so brutally exe-cuted that it created a panic, resulting in the death of seven persons. Some forty more were severely wounded, and many who had jumped into the boats near the wharves were nearly severely wounded, and many who had jumped into the boats near the wharves were nearly drowned. During the embarkation, one of the militia-men, who had remained behind, and indulged more than the others in liquor, ap-pedes!" He was immediately fired at by a volunteer, who, not being satisfied with sim-ple murder, entertained himself several min-utes by probing his body with a bayonet. "Thave further trustworthy news from Nue-vitas, by a schooner, and from Cinco Villas.

river. He struggled and resisted, and was borne rapidly along, until at last he seized a lamp-post, and clung around it with des-peration. Here he was hadly beaten with bludgeons, and stabbed slightly four or five times. He was afraid to cry out, for fear he would be killed upon the spot. He con-tinued clinging to the lamp-post, however, until some men coming along caused the ruffians to let go, and he ran back to the hotel. The above is Mr. Barbour's account as I had it from his own lips. He says the men were ruffians to let go, and he ran back to the hotel. The above is Mr. Barbour's account as I had it from his own lips. He says the men were well dressed and not disguised. He believes their intention was to drag him to the river and hurl him from the Suspension Bridge. He thinks the slight stabbing he received was simply to make him let go the lamp-post. Nobody seems to have the least idea who did the deed. I went to the City Hotel this even-ing to inquire into the particulars of the affair. The clerk, who was present last night, and saw the whole affair, says he didn't know a single one of those engaged in it. Another gentleman, who was on duty as clerk this evening, said he would have tried to preventit had he been present. He regretted the thing, not that he sympathized with Barbour but for the credit of the hotel. I asked if Bar-bour did not behave himself while at the house? "Oh yes," he replied, "but then he has been publicly notified by the Governor to leave." A great many to-day justify the out-rage upon the same ground, namely, that Senter had warned Barbour to leave Tennes-see. Several gentlemen who were in the hotel when I was there this evening, wondered how many lies Barbour would tell about the affair. Mr. B. left the city for Louisville at 2.30 P. M. to-day. Mr. B. says that while his assallants were beating him they swore he would never to-day. Mr. B. says that while his assailants were beating him they swore he would never write or speak for Stokes again. Thus is in-augurated at the Capital of Tennessee the new Democratic era of moderation and peace.

THE NAVY QUARBEL.

The Case of Surgeon Green. The reliable Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser gives the following ac count of the difficulty between Commande

count of the difficulty between Commander Selfridge and Surgeon Green. It is rather rough on the former gentleman, if true: The naval court-marinal case here is exciting great attention among all officers of the naval service. The charge of drunkenness against Surgeon Green has been abandoned, and the trial now involves nothing but the old ques-tion as to the relative rank of line and staff officers. The facts on which the issue is raised can be told in a few words. While the Nipsic was lying at Aspinwall, one of the seamen had a difficulty with one of the junior officers, during which the seaman was severely cut on the head with a cutlass. He was put into confinement for insubordination, and on the sick list for mediinsubordination. and on the sick list for med insubordination, and on the sick list for medi-cal treatment. At the end of six days he was discharged from continement and ordered to duty. The surgeon represented to Commander Selfridge that the man was not fit for duty, but was ordered to strike his name from the sick list. He replied that he could not conscientiously do_0 , so, and was there-upon ordered into arrest himself. The commander naid no further attaction to the ites by probing his body with a bayonet. Thave further trustworthy news from Nue-vitas, by a schooner, and from Cinco Villas, per mail, and the wires. The schooner brought the following despatch from Puello to Rodas: "I am cramped, and forced to increase the harricades in the streets of Puerto Principe. Every Spaniard, Cuban, and negro of both sexes here, and at Nuevitas, are insurgents, and well posted upon all that is going on in Havana, and the States. The Cubans shake hard freed them. They are so attached to the rebels, that they cannot be relied upon. In fact, they hate us. On the other hand, I find out that the Spaniards, who are owners of all the provision stores here and at Nuevitas, have been speculating with the rebels and suplying them with all the neces-states of life as well as with arms and ammu-mition. Hence, their indignation against Letona, who endeavored to oppose them. If have been compelled to close all such stores with the exception of one. This will soon bring about resentment; and it will be impossible for me to face the enemics here and quiside with

mind has strained to achieve, and on the perfecting of which time has been expected, fails of sinking in the ever-rushing flood which is bearing both ourselves and our work onward either to immortality or oblivion. Р.

HUMOR.

Labor in Kentucky.

Labor in Kentneky. Don Piatt gives the following incident of a trip by boat from Cincinnati to Louisville: A gentleman of tall, portly figure sat near me. He had a rather good head, inclined to baldness, a hooked nose, prominent chin,fresh complexion, and wore his clothes as no other creature born of woman can do, save a Ken-tuckian. He looked like a lord of creation and talked like a nerro.

creature born of woman can do, save a Ken-tuckian. He looked like a lord of creation and talked like a negro. "Thar they go," he cried, resting his legs upon the guard of the boat and squirting to-bacco juce with the acuracy of a rifle through the opening before him. "Thar they go, wheat, oats, corn and grapes, up the sides of the hill till clean over. Don't see anything of that sort over to ther side, not by a long shot. Our cussed fellers in Kentuck don't scratch about in that ar way."

about in that ar way." "Probably they enjoy themselves, in their way, quite as much as their more industrious neighbors."

neighbors." "My gracious, yes. When it comes to enjoyment our fellers count ten. They hold full hands, I tell you. But enjoyment is gettin" to be costly, you see. Itarn't what it once was, when a feller could get blind drunk on a dime." We haven't the niggers, and our cusses find it's root hog or die. But they don't root much."

his teeth, and ruthlessly tore the coffee-pot from its resting-place and dashed it to the ground. The ex-Governor heaped curses loud and long upon the head of the practical joker, and swore that if there was any virtue in 'eternal vigilance,' he would bring the in-famous scoundrel to grief, if it cost him the 'price of liberty.'"

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The ferry boat Columbia, in attempting to enter her slip at the Fulton ferry yesterday afternoon, run into the ferry boat Union, lying in an adjoining slip, brushing her upper works and wedging the two boats tightly together. Fortunately nobody was hurt. nobody was hurt.

General Roche, a Spanish negro, and agent of the Haytien-Government, acting under orders from President Baez, yesterday, pur-chased of the United States the war steamer Algonquin, now being made ready for sea at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The examination of Percy B. Spear, a Cus-

tom-House weigher, accused of defrauding the Government by means of fraudulent pay rolls, was commenced before Commissioner Osborn vesterday.

Sing Mun and Choy Chew, Chinese merchants doing business in San Francisco, are now on a visit to this city for the purpose of studying the method of conducting mercar tile transactions in the Eastern States. The will remain about a week, and will then visit Boston and Washington.

Judge McCunn has extended the order of receivorship in the Fenian cases, so as to au-thorize Thomas J. Barr, the receiver, to claim all money belonging to that fund wherever he can find it

The yacht Meteor, owned and commanded by George L. Lorillard, sailed yesterday for a voyage around the world. Mr. Lorillard expects to be absent several years on his excur-sion, as he intends to spend some time at each place of interest on the way.

AMUSEMENTS.

-Duprez and Benedict's minstrel troup continue to draw full houses at the Arch They will give a first-class entertainment this evening.

-The season will be inaugurated at the Walnut Street Theatre to-morrow night with Henry Leslie's new sensational play *Duty*. The piece will be produced in elegant style with a strong cast.

THE GALTONS.-TO-morrow (Saturday) even-ing Miss Susan Galton will have a complimen-tary benefit at Congress Hall, Cape Island. It has been tendered by her many friends and dedirect new science of the formation admirers now sojourning at that favorite watering place, and she will, without doubt, have what she deserves—a full house. The entire Galton troupe will appear in opera and concert.

Mr. Richard T. Greener, a student of Har-vard, and an accomplished and talented reader, made his first appearance last evening in Philadelphia, to a very appreciative audience, at the Institute for Colored Youths.

Mr. Greener evidently possesses a keen and accurate conception of the authors from whom his selections were made. He ts not a reader of the sensational style, aiming at elegance rather than at startling effect. His style is

rather than at startling effect. His style is pure, very careful, elegant and strikingly natural, in direct contrast with that of readers who affect the "stage" manner. Mr. Greener displayed great correctness of conception in his selections, and gave them, in a full mellow voice, without apparent effort, which evidently pleased his audience, judging from their frequent plaudits. Lord Ipden and the Wildow, The May Queen, Elernal Goodness, and Shamus O'Brien are especially deserving of mention. of mention.

of mention. We cannot soon forget the childlish simplicity of his May Queen, nor the genuine Celtic brogue in his Mannus O'Brien. We could have desired more variety, but

joyable. We predict for the gentleman the speedy acquisition of the morited title of a erited title of a first-class elocutionist and rhetorician.