FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Tuesday, April 12, 1870.—This is Passion Week, a period in which we generally experience a lull both in social and political animation. But this time we are in the midst of a Ministerial crisis, and the din of politics and fierce discussion in the Chamber jars with the religious ceremonies going on in all the churches. All that we know at this moment is that the new Cabinet has lost one of its most popular and liberal members, and that M. Buffet, the Minister of Finance, no longer belongs to the Administration. He will not swallow the *Plebiscite*—or rather the conversion of the principle, perpetuity, of the right of the Emperor to appeal, at any moment, to the people under that form, against his Ministers or against the Chambers and in favor of himself. The simple fact is that, in M. Buffet's view, such a privilege leaves the door open to a *coup d'état* whenever the Emperor thinks one necessary. It is still doubtful whether Count Daru remains in office, but at present the probability seems to be that he will stay. It is certain to be conceded that the new Cabinet has received a serious shock in thus exhibiting discordant views upon a vital point so soon after its formation.

A new journal, called *La Concorde*, was established some little time ago in Paris, under the avowed direction of the Abbé Loyson, the worldly celebrity whose reputation has been so widely spread under the name of the Père Hyacinthe. The public, of course, took it for granted, very naturally, that the Abbé was associated with the Abbé in the above enterprise, and was a large contributor to the contents of the paper. The tone of the new organ, which was decidedly that of the liberal Catholic or Gallican party, contributed to confirm people in this view; and quotations were constantly being made from its articles, on the supposition that they proceeded from the pen and expressed the opinions of the celebrated preacher. A characteristic letter, however, from himself, which appears this morning in the *Débats*, informs us that such is not the case. The letter expresses so well the sentiments and delicacy of the man that I regret that your readers will, I think, like to read it for themselves: "There is attributed to me in many quarters at this moment," he writes, "a participation in the editorship of *La Concorde*, which is supposed to be as considerable as it is secret and unavowed. Such a line of conduct will never, I feel certain, be imputed to me—by those—who know me best. But still, I feel that I owe to the public in general a denial of what has been stated.

"When I quit Paris, my sympathies are on the side of an undertaking in which I not only have a brother engaged, but which, moreover, promises to offer an opportunity to me, the cause of liberty and religion. That cause is still more than ever my own. But there are various ways of serving it; and, as my duties hold it best for me to abide in that silence which my conscience has imposed on me since the beginning of the crisis through which we are passing, Humility bids me wait patiently, says the inspired Book, 'and be not over hasty in the day of darkness.' There is a sentiment and deep piety of tone in the original of the above letter which half escapes in the translation. It is signed "Hyacinthe Loyson," the writer thereby signing his ecclesiastical denomination, as he has also dropped his ecclesiastical dress. But though no longer a monk, he has not, therefore, ceased to be truly a prayerful man, and I know that his time is spent mainly in meditation and prayer, and deep and earnest thought over the woes which party strife and superstition are bringing upon religion. I may add, also, that there are few events which have brought greater consolation to Hyacinthe Loyson, during his recent trial, than his visit to the United States and the ready sympathy he there met with. He always speaks of America with the warmest expressions of admiration and gratitude.

It would seem that there are some extraordinary incidents happening now in Rome, and which the partisans of temporal power attribute to the total want of a public press or a public voice there. I heard, only yesterday, a narrative from a well-known American gentleman, whose name I forbear to mention, and who has just returned to Paris from Italy. I will mention the chief fact as briefly as possible: It was intimated to a party of Americans at Rome that a Roman Catholic Bishop, from some small and obscure diocese in South America, was in great distress. A simple feeling of transatlantic affinity made them determine to look into the case. Acting on the information they had heard, the party, having obtained the Prelate's address, provided themselves, as seemed to be necessary, with soap, wine and provisions, got into a carriage, and drove off on their charitable errand. They arrived at a distant and remote suburb, the street where the address was given proved to be too narrow to admit a carriage. The party got out and threaded their way down it. They came to the house they began to grope their way up a dark staircase, which soon proved so loathsome, foul and filthy, that a lady, who was one of the explorers, had to turn back fainting. The others reached a small door at the top of the house, which they opened, and found an aged man lying, quite alone, on a wretched pallet-bed. It was the Bishop! He was in the last stage of sickness, neglect, and inanition. They managed to give him a little soup and wine; but ere he could—his story was simply that he had come to Rome, to the Council, with scarcely any means of his own—that this was the lodging which had been provided for him—that he had fallen sick, and, apparently, been forgotten, and that he had been left to die for want of food and attention. And die he did, in a very few days, being too far gone for recovery. Not very long after his death a person called upon one of the above-mentioned American party, and preferring his application by the remark that "he had heard he had undertaken to administer the affairs of the deceased Prelate," presented his bill for medical attendance, saying that he was one of the Pope's physicians, instructed to take care of strangers! He was not a kicked down stairs—neither was he kill paid! But was the like ever heard of? And that, too, in a city falling itself the centre of Christendom! And yet I cannot doubt that the event occurred just as I have briefly related it.

There was a report two days ago of the Emperor being seriously ill again, and even of his having "fainted." But he was on horseback again yesterday, reviewing a large force in the courtyard of the Tuileries. A very popular act of the present Ministry has been to announce that this year's contingent to the army would be reduced from 100,000 to 90,000 men.

LITERARY.

No. 28, the last forty-page number of *Zelt's Encyclopedia*, reaches the word HECTOR. Articles of great erudition on HAND, HANSEATIC LEAGUE, HAYTI, HEAT and HEBREW, are noticeable, proving the availability of the work as a gazetteer, lexicon, and authority in science. The whole *Encyclopedia* will cost $27 to its subscribers only, to be completed in fifty numbers. Some two thousand illustrations will be included. We see nothing, as the enterprise progresses, to change our opinion that this will be the most generally useful and widely popular of all the encyclopedias.

The extensive library, numismatic collection, and assortment of autographs and literary curiosities, of Mr. L. Montgomery Hood—of this city, and formerly an occasional contributor to the BULLETIN—will be sold entire on May 2d and the following days, by Leavitt & Strebeigh's auction rooms, Clinton Hall, N. Y. The catalogue numbers 1,406 lots. Many rare books, interleaved editions, and annotated and illustrated works are comprised. An interesting autograph of President Lincoln, a Washington gold medal, a painting by Sollimene from the Joseph Bonaparte collection, and various odds and ends of a scholarly collector are to be found in this library. John Campbell, of 740 Sansom street, will take care of Philadelphia bids.

Mr. Howard Paul lends his name to a collection of jests just published in a large-octavo pamphlet by Loring, Boston. I wonder how friends we detect a few modern pleasantries, which make "Howard Paul's Jokes" worth the trifle they ask for it—twenty-five cents. It is full of the favorite old illustrations, and will supply an ambitious youth with intellect enough for two or three picnics.

SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF THE CURABILITY OF DRUNKENNESS.

Correspondence: Dr. Willard Parker and Dr. Parrish.

The following extract from a letter of Dr. Joseph Parrish explains itself. The correspondence began on the part of Dr. Willard Parker—as our readers may know, one of the chief medical men of the country, and President of the Board of Trustees of the New York State Inebriate Asylum. The letters have found their way to the public through the press of New York, and as they concern an honorable Philadelphian, it certainly is not inappropriate to recapitulate the correspondence in our paper. Dr. Parrish having been asked for an exposition of his views, replies to Dr. Parker from Media, under date of February 10th, 1870. After noticing the class of habitual drunkards, the Dr. thus states his views on inebriety:

THE PERIODICAL INEBRIATE.

The next class to be "named—are *periodical* inebriates, in whom there is, in my opinion, frequently, if not universally, an inherited disease, which renders its possessor peculiarly susceptible to causes of excitement. It is difficult to define the condition to which I refer; but I know that in such persons excitements and successes, afflictions and enjoyments, of indeed anything that is unusual in kind or degree, disturbs for the time being the moral balance, and the consequent unrest, either in the form of exertion or exhibitation, as the case may be, inclines them to seek a satisfying remedy. Some men drink alcoholic liquors, and others resort to opium, or similar narcotics; while such as have moral or religious convictions that are equal to the emergency, may seek repose or meditation, or congenial recreation, until the period shall have passed away.

This is a most interesting and numerous class of persons. They are led by an uncontrollable impulse into excess, and suffer the keenest remorse and anguish of spirit when it is over. They should have a place of refuge to which they can go when they feel the necessity for it; and where they can remain under proper guidance till the *spell* (as they call it) is passed. Better still would it be if such men could remain in an institution long enough for their peculiar diathesis to be corrected or substituted. They would then be able, successfully to meet the duties of life without the necessity of resorting frequently to a place of refuge for temporary relief. Having glanced thus briefly at the classes to be treated, and their several conditions, the modes of treatment within the walls of an institution may be noticed.

No class of men are more jealous of their rights than drinking men; none value more highly their independence, and none resist more persistently any effort to control their judgment or impair their liberty. Admitting this position to be assumed by the inebriates themselves, and admitting that the law does not presume to reach the first stages of intemperance, which reside in the individual, we find that our treatment of inebriates, when inebriate is through his own sense of necessity as a diseased person. If his nervous system is primarily at fault, his moral nature sympathizes, either by transmission or association, or if there is some local disorder for the relief of which he uses stimulants; in either case he is anxious for relief, provided he can obtain it without costing him his self-respect or jeopardizing his comfort. Thus, from the very nature of the subject, as we view it in its moral and physical aspects, there are certain prerequisites which at once suggest themselves as important. It is well-organized home for the sick and persons.

The fact that an inebriate surrenders himself voluntarily to the custody and care of an institution; is an admission on his part of his need of protection and guidance; and the fact that the institution receives him under such circumstances, implies a contract between them; that is, for his part, requires certain aids, which the institution, for its part, agrees to furnish, and is due to both that the terms of the contract should be clearly understood.

The patient, anxious helpless and dependent; his judgment, will, and all his powers being impaired. The effort to be emancipated from his condition proceeds at once to provide for his immediate necessities. If he arrives in a state of intoxication, he is placed as a patient in the infirmary; and when sober, and able to take his place among other and more recent people, is invited to his apartment, and told that the particular treatment of his case his freedom will not be curtailed, except so far as it may be necessary for his agreement with the means that may be employed for his recovery; that he is under medical treatment for an infirmity, the danger of which no one experiences more than himself; and his diet, exercise, employment, indeed everything that he does, must be done with reference to the simple object he has in view, namely, *his recovery*. He must *govern himself*, therefore, by conforming to the regulations which are prescribed for him and which he accepts by accepting of the refuge offered him by the institution. He is not to regard himself, or be regarded by others, as a criminal or a lunatic, but as a gentleman or citizen of some community, in which he is to take an active part for a time and for a specific purpose. The social obligations and religious duties, as well as baths, drugs, diet, exercise, duties, and rest, are to be considered as parts of a recuperative and restorative system, the administration of which is in the hands of the physician-in-chief and his staff. Such a relation between the institution and its inmates being understood, and mutually conceded, must be continued on the basis of mutual trust and confidence.

Trust never should be betrayed by either party. The patient should not forget that an obligation assumed by act is as binding upon men of honor as if written with ink and ratified by a pledge. The institution should never forget that it is the stronger and fostering party; and if a patient falls into temptation and relapses, he must not be published as a malefactor, but cared for in an infirmary.

As the great thing to be learned by inebriates is self-government, their association in an institution for mutual profit affords a good opportunity for trial in this direction.

On the part of the institution, it might be well to present each inmate, after his arrival, with a printed card containing the house regulations as to hours for meals, sleep, baths, &c., and a few brief sentiments instructive, with the signature of the physician attached. In return, the patient should subscribe to a code of ethics, upon which all should agree as a basis for their intercourse among each other and the officers. This code should embrace the following conditions:

1st. A recognition, on the part of the signers, of the necessity for placing themselves under treatment.

2d. An acknowledgment of the fact that, in order to promote the general good and comfort of all, they will cultivate a spirit of good will and accommodation toward each other and the officers, that there may be complete cooperation of purpose and effort among all the members of the household.

Thus there would be a somewhat formal and yet simple and reasonable exchange of conditions, which all could readily understand.

In view of the difficulty of accommodating several hundred inmates of incongruous social and intellectual conditions under the same roof, without some bond that can be mutually respected, or some mode of classification that shall be appropriate and inoffensive, it is suggested that separate buildings, or separate compartments or sections in one large building be provided for distinct groups or families of patients; no single group to exceed twenty in number. Let each have its own appointments for lodging and amusement, and a corresponding section of a common restaurant.

Another provision should be made, which, in my experience, has been found to be desirable, namely, the arrangement of suites of rooms for families. A husband may desire to accompany his wife, or a wife her husband; in which event they should be provided with private apartments. These are many such cases.

Groups or families, though located thus for social reasons, would, of course, meet together for divine worship and for public entertainments, as is the custom in the outside world. Such an arrangement would also admit of interchange among the several groups of those social amenities which are the expression of refinement and pleasure in general society. As far as may be, an officer of the house, or family employe, should domicile with each group. An infirmary should be located in or adjacent to the building, in which patients may be placed on arrival, as already indicated, and which might be used for special hospital purposes in the event of an epidemic or other calamity.

With such principles and arrangements between the parties, such arrangements of building and classification of inmates, the kind and quality of employment may be considered. For the purpose of occupation and entertainment, the inmates will naturally divide themselves into three general divisions:

1st. Men of education, with tastes for literature, science and art, who can always find agreeable and profitable pastime in the pursuit and application of knowledge.

2d. Mechanics, clerks and others of fair business experience, who have been habituated to toil, and though without general culture, have a natural fondness for the beautiful in science and nature, and who are ambitious for improvement.

3d. Idle men of means who have little taste for occupation of mind or body, except so far as they may be passive recipients of pleasure or instruction from others; and class of artisans and employes who are satisfied with inferior pursuits and attainments, and exhibit but little aspiration to improve.

To meet these several conditions, the natural and physical sciences, fine arts and mechanics, are available for illustration and practical use. An amusement should be made that the institution encourages the use of only physical and moral training, but the use of every means possible to beguile men into paths of science and virtue by lectures, music readings, amusements and studies, as well as by all the mechanical industries of husbandry and the mechanic arts. It should be a "university of social discipline, the grouping of its inmates being founded not on etiquette or diplomacy, but on real affinities, which would centralize upon mutual good faith as the common bond of unity.

No patient voluntarily committing himself, would fail to recognize the value of such a home, or of the pleasing and useful occupations which it imposes; but should he fail to comply with the course prescribed, he could find no proper place in the infirmary. It is better for the institution and for the patient that such a standard should be established. Better for the institution, because it would not be annoyed by promiscuous association with incorrigible persons, who have no desire for reformation or cure. Better for the patient, because if he is willing to comply with the pleasing and improving course of life prescribed, he can scarcely fail to be benefited by such a home. Better for inebriates, because, because, it draws the line between those who yield to carnivorous means and those who do not; strengthens public sentiment in favor of the former, while it adds to the popular conviction that the latter class should be restained in a hospital or asylum designed especially for them.

The physician-in-chief should be assisted by a staff of intelligent and competent men, who would take charge of the several departments, and, holding regular meetings, make their report at least monthly, if not oftener. Such should be tabulated under the supervision of the physician, and from time to time presented to the trustees and to the public. The information thus collected would furnish the means of ascertaining a great deraged fact, namely, and intelligent and scientific literature on the subject in hand. The institution would thus do good, not merely by reclaiming and restoring infortunates, but by creating a public sentiment that would tend to modify the evil in its source.

I have not referred especially to chapel services, taking it for granted that all admit the necessity.

CUTLERY.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, FRAZER and SON'S Razors of beautiful finish. ROGERS' and WADE and BUTCHER'S Celebrated Razors. FRAZER'S Razors, scissors in cases of the finest quality and finish. Ladies' Nail Scissors, Tailors' Shears, Surgeon's Instruments of the highest construction to assist the hearing, at S. RADDIEN'S Cutlery Emporium, Original Samuel Baker, 107 South street, below Chestnut. mwf tf

PIPAS—100 BARRELS LANDING FROM Steamship Pioneer, and for sale by COCHRAN, BURNHAM & CO., 30 South Delaware avenue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS, Teachers, and others, address, "How to Start a Library," at the Sabbath school Emporium, 629 Arch street, Philadelphia.

NEW SERIES

OILED FEATHER BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE

American Sunday-School Union.

REPORTS AND THE MISCHIEFS THEY DO. 16mo. 5, 15 and 25 cents.
ON LOOKING SEEDY. 18mo. 5, 17 and 22 cts.
WE VERSUS I. 16, 20 and 25 cents.
THE EXPERIENCES OF A CHURCH. 18mo. 16, 20 and 25 cents.
BORN WITH A SILVER SPOON IN HIS MOUTH. 16, 25 and 30 cts.
For sale at the Depository of the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
122 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
ap25 s 8t th 6t

SUMMER RESORTS.

Congress Hall,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens, June 1st. Closes, October 1st.

TERMS—$2.50 per day and upwards. $14 00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Marks and Simon Hassler's full Military Band and Orchestra of 20 pieces.
Application for Rooms, address
J. P. CASE, Proprietor.
ap19 12 22 26 29 s eod to 1st

THE NEW COLONNADE HOTEL,

Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets.

Is open for Boarders or Transient Guests. Being entirely new in all its departments, and furnished in the most elegant manner, it is now recognized by any establishment in the country. Gentlemen in all times in waiting are kindly accommodated. apl7 lmf

TRIMMINGS AND PATTERNS.

Grand Opening of Spring Fashions
IN IMPORTED PAPER PATTERNS,
Tuesday, March 1st, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Patterns, Dresse and Cloak Making Emporium.
Dresses made to fit with perfection in 24 hours' notice.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods superior to anything in this country. New in design, and perfect in fit.
A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Cutting, Basting, Fitting.
Fashion Books and Delineator Machines for sale.
Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready at wholesale.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
1101, N. W. cor. Eleventh and Chestnut Sts.
Carefully note the name and number to avoid being deceived. myl9 1t rp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

YARNS FOR SALE.

Cotton and Worsted Yarns, all numbers. Cotton Yarns, one, two, three or four ply, on cone, on beams and on spools. Worsted Yarns, Saxony, Fingering and Knitting.
GEO. F. HALL, Commission Merchant,
47 KILBY Street, Boston, Mass.
m3t5 2m

HARDWARE, &C.

BUILDING AND HOUSEKEEPING

HARDWARE.

Mechanics, Carpenters and other Mechanics.

Hinges, Screws, Locks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Tacks, Tacks