FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Opposition to the Plebiscite—Action of the Government—A Dynastic—Shows in Paris—The New Opera House.

(Correspondence of the Philada. Evening Bulletin.)

PARIS, Friday, April 29.—The objections of the Constitutional party to the Plebiscite are nowhere so well stated, nor the real nature of that piece of imperial statecraft so well exposed, as in the resolution just adopted as an important meeting of the electors of the Second Circumscription of Paris. This is the electoral division which chose M. Thiers, and this meeting in question and itsobject were approved by him; though he was unable to attend in person. A large number of eminent political men were, however, present, among whom may be mentioned M. Odilon Barrot and M. Dufaure, both ex-Ministers; M. Divergier de Hauranne, the man of the "Banquets" in 1848; M. Allou, one of the leaders of the Paris bar; the Duc Decazes, and many others. After considerable discussion, both upon the form itself of the Plebiscite and the principle it involves, a resolution was voted unanimously, of which I give the analysis, because it exactly states clearly the point upon which issue is taken with the present position of the Government and the cause of it.

The friends of liberty, the resolution says, cause vote for the Plebiscite as it stands, because it is a direct act of "personal" government, and because the establishment of a Plebiscitary *régime* involves the negation of the representative principle.

For it, it says, on the one hand the country is asked to accept certain "liberal reforms," which have already been brought about by the force of public opinion, on the other hand it is asked to "ratify a Constitution" of which the 13th and 44th articles establish a permanent right, on the part of the Executive, to modify or even abrogate the Constitution without the representatives of the country being consulted. By voting the Plebiscite the nation gives the Head of the State *carte-blanche* upon all social and political questions.

Under these circumstances the electors are advised either to vote "No," or not to vote at all.

There is nothing, I think, to be said against the logic of the above resolution. It shows very clearly the position, and exposes the sort of cleft-stick in which the wily ruler of the French people has managed to place his subjects. He asks them to vote for "liberal reforms," which of course they are willing and eager to do; but he couples this vote with a condition which involves the re-consecration of a large portion of his own direct and personal authority. Thus he places them in the dilemma of being obliged to answer by a single yes" or "No" to a question to which they would fain be allowed to answer both. They would like to say "Yes" to the "liberal reforms," but a "No" to the fifteenth and forty-fourth articles of the new Constitution. The simple question is, what is it best, practically, to do under such circumstances? And the answers to this question vary a good deal. One party, as you perceive from what has been said above, prefer saying "No," and refuse to accept what they have, rather than yield what they regard as more than an equivalent. Others say, and they are, I think, the most numerous—Let us take what we can get now, and trust to it as a means of getting more hereafter. Thus a distinguished liberal, M. Leon Say, writes to his Department to advise his fellow-citizens to vote "yes" (although "condemning absolutely articles 13 and 44 of the Constitution"), and to "trust to the force of public opinion to make those articles ineffective." And, perhaps, on the whole, this latter is the more practical way of viewing the question. And yet you will perceive that the dilemma is very awkward and irritating; for every vote which swells the majority consecrates and strengthens a principle which a vast number of the voters cordially detest. In estimating the vote, therefore, it is necessary to bear in mind how many will give their real assent only to one half of the proposition which is submitted to them, and that not the half which is most in favor of the views of the government.

The Administration has thrown itself very openly into the struggle, and what may be called re-actionary committees, formed in a great measure of the men who opposed the late reforms, are working day and night, both in the capital and the provinces, to induce the electors to vote, and to vote "yes." The Mayors and all the other government functionaries are also using all their influence in the same direction. Most of the Ministers have addressed strong letters to their constituents, urging them, as a personal favor, to support the vote. M. Ollivier himself writes to the Departments of the Var, which he represents, to tell the people that the Emperor is cutting away the dead wood of "his" (*sic*) Constitution, in order to make it sprout afresh! The figure of speech has both gone offence and been much laughed at, and has certainly added neither to the popularity nor reputation of the Prime Minister.

The absence of rain here, and the persistence of chill northeast winds, which have again returned, are combining considerable damage to agricultural and garden produce, and are even beginning to create fears as to the harvest. The price of bread has risen considerably, and other provisions as well. The strikes continue, and are announced to grow worse and worse, and some thousands of workmen are now on the loose about the streets of Paris.

The late Prefect, Baron Haussmann, has returned to Paris, and, I am told, had a long private interview with the Emperor yesterday, about the "improvements" of the capital. I fancy His Majesty will has a strong hankering after his old favorite Satrap, whom he dismissed so unwillingly. But he will hardly, I think, venture to recall him again, after the exposure of the state of finances which he left behind him. It is now known that a new loan of 600 millions will be necessary to liberate the city from its immediate difficulties. The new grand boulevard will cost, before it is ready for a first performance, upwards of forty millions; counting the interest on which at two millions, and adding the subsidy of twenty millions thousand francs yield by the government to the lessee to enable him to carry on, you have a yearly regular total of two million eight hundred thousand francs without counting the expenses of keeping up the lessee. There are only about one hundred and fifty performances during the season, so that each of them costs the public not much short of twenty thousand francs. Truly, the Empire is a magnificent "democratic" institution!

It is said that immediately after the Plebiscite, if fully successful, the Prince Imperial is to start on a "progress" through the chief provincial cities of France, in the character of their future accepted sovereign.

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LETTER FROM ROME.

The Health of Rome—Easter Services—The Miserere—Palestrina's Music—The Display on Easter—Musical Matters in Rome.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

ROME, Italy, April 21, 1870.—First and above all, I am most happy to report that the health of Rome is excellent. We have had charming weather for a week, and the air is delightful. The dangerous illness and deaths in Rome which have taken place this season have not been of a malarial fever. The season has been singularly free from the true Roman fever. Typhoid has been the scourge, and in many instances that have proved fatal the disease was brought from Naples. That filthy-drained city is very dangerous to visit, especially if travelers intend to lodge in the hotels on the Chiaja. Seeds of Naples fever are planted, which must ripen elsewhere. We have heard of several cases lately of persons passing through Rome to Florence, coming from Naples, and falling ill in Florence; two deaths have occurred within the last week. Thus you see the fault does not lie in Rome, although the best season has been a very bad one, it is true; the longand heavy rains have caused colds and rheumatisms. Mr. Hooker, the banker, says, in the whole twenty-three years of his residence in Rome, he has never known such an inclement, disagreeable winter.

Easter passed off finely. The Miserere, as sung in St. Peter's, surpassed my expectations. I heard them last year in the Sistine Chapel. The surroundings of that famous old chapel, of course, add a great deal to the effect of every service performed in it; but there is something sublime in the impression produced by the grand ecclesiastical music of Palestrina and the compositions of his school when heard under the vast dome and huge naves of St. Peter's.

On Holy Thursday Alegri's Miserere was sung; this is considered the best. But's and Baini's were sung on Wednesday; Mustafa's on Friday. The Lamentations, by Palestrina, were sung each day. On Holy Thursday I was lucky enough to reach St. Peter's in time to secure a seat on the top bench of the Grand Penitencia's chair, which was not only favorable for hearing, but, as it overlooked the crowd, and was only a few steps from the Baldachino, it commanded a view of the interesting ceremony of purification of the High Altar, which took place after the Miserere was finished. Usually the Grand Penitenciar sits in his chair on Holy Thursday, but this year, as the *Trabers* were sung on the high altar of St. Peter's instead of in the Sistine, Cardinal Panebianco, who is the Grand Penitenciar, sat in one of the side chapels of the south nave. The chair stands against one of the piers that large colossal pier of the dome, in the niche of which is placed the St. Veronica statue. Everyone and available ledge of this huge chair was filled. It to-led like a great honey-pot swarming with flies.

When the Miserere of Allegri was written, it was considered so fine, so perfect, that it was decided no others should be composed; it should be the Miserere par excellence. But after a while the prohibition was set aside, and now every Roman chapel-master composes a Miserere. Those which are sung during Holy Week, at St. John of Lateran, are often composed by the chapel-master of that church and other modern writers; they attract large crowds, and some visitors stoutly maintain the heresy that they are finer than those sung in the Papal Choir, which are the orthodox old ones.

Music, after all, is a thing of habit and taste for the majority, more than of education. Ecclesiastical music of the Palestrina period and style requires not only cultivated taste and education, but a peculiar kind of education. The listener must be familiar with the music and know something of the age in which it was written. It is very unlike any music which modern ears are accustomed; it has neither melody nor rhythm, and little expression, so far as the meaning of the words goes; but the general expression is fuller and richer than in any modern music. It is remarkable for noble, dignified simplicity; the chords move along gravely; the fugued parts cross and stream in a most marvelously complicated way, and yet there is no confusion. It addresses itself more to our thoughts than senses, and is strictly devotional.

This style of composition, however, is a music of the past; it can never be revived in our day, except as a curious curiosity, or relic of a religious age which seems also gone. Like the language of the church to which it belongs, it is almost a dead tongue. The musical school which has produced it requires studies of stronger, more earnest discipline than pupils are willing now to give, because they are not especially phenomenal models of phrasing, intonation and vocal mechanism. Certain parts of this music also were composed for voices of an exceptional and rare nature, and blended by voices of another character the effect of the music is not the same. This kind of voice is growing more and more uncommon; this very fact is lessening the life of this music. In fifty years, probably in less time, the very tradition of it may be lost.

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Baini was a remarkable man; he was devotedly attached to old ecclesiastical music; searched out numberless treasures among the piles of ancient music collected in the archives of the Sistine, St. Peter's, St. John of Lateran, &c. Baini also wrote a long, laborious life of Palestrina, which is a mine of information to the reader who may be curious for that sort of musical knowledge. This book is now out of print, and very difficult to obtain. Sgambati, the celebrated Roman pianist, friend and pupil of Liszt, owns a copy; to his courtesy I am indebted for this book, which has been of great service to me.

Easter Sunday ceremonies, benediction and cupola illumination were, as usual, very fine. Monday night there were superb fireworks on the Pincian hill. Through the kindness of Lanciani's sister, Countess Vespignani, I had a seat in her private loggia. Her husband designed the main piece, a representation of the colossal Colosseum in Rome, he has never been in the Apocalypse. Then there were magnificent pyrotechnic displays of the most brilliant kind. Last evening the city was illuminated. Many of the designs were similar to those of last year. One of the most effective, and at the same time the most simple, was the Pantheon. A fugo cross blazed in front of the bronze door, and the whole space inside of the pillars of the façade was illuminated with Bengal lights. The foot of the Ripetta was like a fairy scene. On the opposite side of the Tiber there was a temple of fire with a Virgin enshrined in it; and the little steamers, hung with large part-colored lamps, went up and down the stream; every little white Bengal lights threw the most magical light over river, shore, little fleet, buildings and trees. The Ripetta or Scrofa (for the street which leads down on the right from the Porto del Popolo has both names) was brilliantly illuminated its full length, with every imaginable design and religious emblem; and from time to time, at various points, Bengal lights and fireworks flashed out.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE TO CHANGE THE boundary lines of the third division of the Twenty-ninth Ward, and to create an additional division in said Ward.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the third division of the Twenty-sixth Ward shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Federal streets; thence southward along the west side of Eleventh street to Passyunk road; thence southwestward along the northwest side of said Passyunk road to Mifflin street; thence westward along the north side of Mifflin street to Broad street; thence northward along the east side of Broad street to Federal street; thence eastward along the south side of Federal street, the place of beginning; and that the place of voting in said division shall be at the home of Samuel Begley, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Wharton streets.

Sec. 2. That a new election division, to be called the seventeenth division, to and the same is hereby created in the said Twenty-sixth Ward, to be bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Broad and Mifflin streets; thence westward along the north side of said Mifflin street to Sixth street; thence northward along the east side of Sixth street to Federal street; thence eastward along the south side of Federal street to Broad street; thence southward along the west side of Broad street to Mifflin street, the place of beginning; and that the place of voting in said division shall be at the house of William McMichael, northwest corner of Fifteenth and Federal streets. And the remaining election divisions of said Ward shall be and remain as now established by law.

JOHN W. MCMANUS,
President of Common Council.
ATTEST—JOHN SCHEIBER,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE,
President of Select Council.
Approved this tenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION TO PAY MONEY TO W. the Chief Commissioner of Highways, Lamplighters, Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways, Lamplighters, Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers of the City of Philadelphia, Maniua and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company for the removal of gas pipes in Rome, he has never known such an inclement, disagreeable winter. Easter passed off finely. The Miserere, as sung in St. Peter's, surpassed my expectations. I heard them last year in the Sistine Chapel. The surroundings of that famous old chapel, of course, add a great deal to the effect of every service performed in it; but there is something sublime in the impression produced by the grand ecclesiastical music of Palestrina and the compositions of his school when heard under the vast dome and huge naves of St. Peter's.

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FINANCIAL.

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FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS,
BOILER TUBES.
Heating by Steam and Hot Water,
Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order.

CARD.
Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Good Will and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in the latest approved systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being every competent to perform all work of that character.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1870. m5ds-tf

MILLINERY GOODS.
GEO. L. HAYES & CO.
No. 216 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
NOVELTIES IN RIBBONS.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWERS,
LATEST STYLE OF HATS,
BONNETS AND HAT FRAMES,
AT A VERY SMALL PROFIT.
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For Sale Cheap.
A FIRST-CLASS FIRE PROOF SAFE
Address, "LEON," this office.
m5-6t-3trp5

MANTELS, &C.
SLATE MANTELS
Of the latest and most beautiful designs, and all other kinds of Slate Work made to order.
Also, PEACH BOTTOM SLATE FOR ROOFS.
Slate Roofs repaired and painted at reasonable rates.
WILSON & SILLUS,
No. 1107 SOUTH STREET.

COPARTNERSHIPS.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The partnership at present existing under the style of RICKEY, SHARP & CO., will be dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of June, 1870.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
CARD
We will sell our entire stock of DRY GOODS, comprising a miscellaneous assortment of
SILKS, and
BRITISH,
FRENCH,
AND
CONTINENTAL
DRESS GOODS,
in the most approved fabrics, at very reduced prices, at very low rates, in order to close out prior to July 1st next.
Strictly one price, and no deviation.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
727 Chestnut Street
ap21tf PHILADELPHIA.

PERFUMERY.
Murray & Lanman's
Florida Water,
The most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
ap21 rfm w 4m

ICE COMPANY.
1870. 1870.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
Established 1832. Incorporated 1851.
Office, 435 Walnut Street,
North Penn'a R.R. Ridge road and Willow St. Wharf, Schuylkill River, Foot of Richmond and Ninth st. and Washington avenue.
Offices and Branch Depots.
Pine Street Wharf, No. 445 Main street, No. 31 N. Second st., Chestnut, Sixth and Cedar sts.
Capacity, 80,000 Tons.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of
EASTERN ICE.
Send your orders to any of the above offices.
For prices, see circulars.
m4 1m

SOFA BED
WM. PARSON'S
IMPROVED PATENT SOFA BED
makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive Upholstery Furniture Warerooms.
Parson & Son, No. 228 S. Second Street.
Also, WM. PARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE EXTENDING. Every table should have them. They make the leaves firmly together when extended without the room.
m4tf 3m

EDUCATION.
H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary and Finishing School.
Opens at Mr. Warburton's, No. 48 Chestnut street. m19 1tf

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, NO. 1518 NORTH TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
THE 19TH SESSION WILL COMMENCE HALLOWELL with all its appurtenances, is now in the possession of the undersigned, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. The entire premises have been thoroughly and thoroughly renovated, refitted and refurnished, and are now in all respects in first class order. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, or any one of the Trustees.
WM. HALLOWELL, A. B.
m9 2 m w f 26t* JOHN G. SHORB, A. M.

POCKET BOOKS, &C.
C. F. RUMPP,
112 & 114 N. 4th St., PHILADELPHIA,
Manufacturer and Jobber in
POCKET-BOOKS
Ladies' & Gents' Satchels and Travelling Bags in all styles.
Cash Guns, Gents' Cases.
HARDWARE, &C.
BUILDING AND HOUSEKEEPING
HARDWARE.
Machinists, Carpenters and other Mechanics' Tools.
Hinges, Screws, Locks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Coffee Mills, &c., Stoves and Tins, Fine and Coarse Enamel and Scroll Chucks. Plants to great variety. All to be sold at the Lowest Possible Rates.
At the CHEAP-FOR-CASH Hardware Store of
J. B. SHANNON,
No. 1009 Market Street.
6ds-tf

HOTELS.
THE NEW COLONNADE HOTEL,
Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets,
Is open for Boarders or Transient Guests. The house is entirely new in all its appointments, and is located in the most elegant manner, is not excelled by any establishment in the country. Gentlemen at all times is waiting to show the apartments. Terms moderate. ap21 3m

MILLINERY GOODS.
THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHEN, or Household Guide, Receipts, Hints, &c., for public institutions, in twenty different states, 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 50. Sent free by mail.
THOMAS B. THOMSON, Publisher,
Sixth Bolters, Hove-lock Plates, Brother Cooking Stoves, Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
m2 2m w f 6ds No. 600 CHESTNUT Street, Philada.
THOMAS B. DIXON & SONS,
No. 1324 CHESTNUT Street, Philada.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.—Preserves the teeth, purifies the breath, delicious fragrant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth,
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums,
Eradicates Tartar and Scurvy,
Corrects Fetid Breath,
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Sold by all Druggists. Manufactured only by
GEO. A. TREGO, Proprietor,
m9 1tp 1017 Market Street, Philadelphia.
POLISHING POWDER, THE BEST for cleaning Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, etc., for manufacturers.
FARR & BROTHER,
ap4 1tfrp 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.
FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE WALL NUT Counting-house Desk. Address "H. M.," BULLETIN OFFICE.

MUSICAL.
C. SAUNDERS COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Philadelphia. Spring Term Opens MONDAY, MAY 2d.
SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF Singing. Private lessons and Classes. Address 502 Third street. m5 2tp

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE Spanish press comment unfavorably upon the French plebiscite.

ESPARTERO's chances to the Spanish throne are improving. Prim is suggested as his successor.

NAPOLEON is said to purpose abolishing the Salons banishing the Bourbon and Orleans families.

MR. JOSEPH H. LEWIS, Mr. Golladay's successor as representative from Kentucky, took his seat in the House yesterday.

BENJAMIN FLEMING, the last of Commodore Perry's men, died on Monday, at Erie, in aged 88 years.

THREE girls were accidentally drowned while roaming in a mill-pond, near Cheltenham, Md., on Monday.

THE steamer Arizona arrived at New York yesterday, from Aspinwall, with fifty-two of the survivors of the Oneida disaster.

THE trial of McFarland, at New York, was concluded yesterday, the jury after three hours' deliberation rendering a verdict of not guilty.

A MINORITY REPORT against granting State aid to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad was presented in the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday.

THE Senate yesterday confirmed David C. Humphreys, Esq., of Ohio, to be Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, and Thomas H. Pearne, as Consul at Huggins, Africa.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK, of Georgia, has used the Atlanta *Constitution* for libel, in saying that he had aided the State railroad to the Atlanta Express Company.

PARIS is in a most excited condition. Several riots occurred on Monday night, and yesterday further barricades were thrown up but were taken by the military.

IT is thought that the Spanish Government summoned their representatives from France, Austria, Italy and Portugal to confer with them relative to the succession to the throne.

THE latest advices from the Darien Ship Canal Company, received in New York yesterday, are unfavorable, showing that the California day route has been pronounced impracticable.

IN the Methodist Episcopal Conference South yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Pierce introduced a modified adhesion to the present system of discipline. A report was also presented recommending a separate church organization for the colored people.

GOV. HAIGHT, of California, has published two letters expressing his opinion that the bill passed by the Legislature, authorizing the people of San Francisco to tax Railroad stock in aid of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is unconstitutional.

IN Vermont, yesterday, delegates were elected to a State Constitutional Convention. The vote was very light, the Prohibitionists were fell, except upon the woman suffrage proposition, which will be rejected almost or quite unanimously.

Ten two weeks past extensive fires have raged in the pine forests of Orange, Dutchess, Ulster and Sullivan counties, N. Y., and the loss is estimated at over $1,000,000. A large number of cattle are supposed to have perished. Many dwellings were burned, and many families narrowly escaped with their lives.

THE RETURNS from the Army vote on the plebiscite are all in, and show the following result—Yes; 227,336; no, 20,264. The result throughout the nation cannot yet be given exactly. Returns have been received from all parts of the empire, except Algeria, foot up:

Yes,	7,210,956	
No.	1,530,016	
Majority,		5,679,681

The following returns