FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Salle des Etats—Proclaiming the Plebiscite—A Brilliant Spectacle—The American Minister—The Imperial Family—"Vive la Prince Imperial!"—The Weather—The Bomb Plot.

[Correspondence of the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Tuesday, May 24, 1870.—There was a great show at the Salle des Etats, in the Louvre, on Sunday last, when it was my fortune to receive the final result of his *Plebiscite* from the hand of a deputation of the Corps Legislatif, and to listen to and reply to an address from the President of the same body, M. Schneider, on behalf of the whole Chamber. I was fortunate enough to obtain a ticket for the ceremony—no easy matter just now in the present crowded state of Paris; and at the expense of two long hours of waiting in the sweltering atmosphere which has prevailed for the last few days, was entitled to witness another of those displays of gold lace and magnificent uniforms in which the Second Empire delights to surround the throne of the First. There is no denying that the French do these things well—better, perhaps, than any other people in the world. Very many of your readers have, I dare say, sometime or other, looked down the Salle des Etats from the end where it opens upon the Grand Perron Gallery of the Louvre, and when empty it presents a fine aspect, and is a noble Hall of Assembly. But when, as on Saturday last, it is crowded in its whole length with the most brilliant coloring, the effect, as a spectacle, is undoubtedly very imposing. I believe the two plainest-dressed people there of official rank were Lord Lyons and Mr. Washburne, whom I was glad to see sitting side by side in conflict interessence in the dramatic spectacle, and separated chiefly by being each what the poet calls *singulier monolithes*—very sparing in their toggery. Curiously enough, they had on each side of them the two of the most marked costumes of the whole assemblage in the persons of the Papal Nuncio, Monsigno Chigi, in his purple robes, and (strange contrast) the Persian Ambassador, literally glowing in cloth of gold. The two thoroughly Anglo-Saxon faces, the bald heads, and plain dark suits appeared, with *scarcely* a bit of gold lace visible, of the representatives of the older and younger branches of the dominant race of the world in the nineteenth century, looked strangely placed between the elder and expiring civilization of the East on the one side, and the intensely mediæval narrowness and spiritual domination on the other. Benjamin Constant somewhere finely says that "between constitutional monarchy and a republic the difference is one of form, but between constitutional and absolute monarchy, one of principle." And I could not but remember and apply the words when I looked around me and realized the "personal" character of the scene, and heard afterwards the "personal" character of the address delivered on both sides. The ceremony was nominally one to celebrate the result expressed will of the nation. But alas! poor *Plebiscite*! It was sadly thrown into the shade amidst all the finery around. No one seemed to care for it a thought. The glorification was all, in reality, for the Chief Personage in the scene, and a few fine phrases were all that were bestowed upon the sovereign people. M. Schneider in his address attributes almost everything to the Emperor; and the Emperor, in his reply, attributes almost everything to himself—modestly and moderately, no doubt, as is generally admitted, but still in a style which is purely personal. The "Empire," he tells us, is firmly established. "It" will show its strength by its moderation. "My" government will execute the laws. "It" will protect all interests, and will not replace its own rights henceforth above discussion. If the Emperor had once more repeated the famous phrase, *"le gouvernement, c'est moi,"* he would scarcely have surprised anyone, so completely was he the "goi" of the whole ceremony. The impression chiefly borne in upon one's mind by the whole proceedings the interval still is between one of these great military sovereigns of continental Europe and the President of the United States of the constitutional head of the British Government, and perhaps also the impression of how impossible it may be ever really to transform the one principle into the other.

The Empress superbly dressed in a light fawn color,—but of which I dare not venture a description—walked up the centre of the crowded hall, about half an hour before the Emperor, followed by a whole troop of Court ladies. When the entire mass of uniforms on the floor rose simultaneously to receive her Majesty, and the long line of ladies' dresses in the galleries went through the same movement, the brilliancy of the *coup d'œil* was quite unrivalled. The Empress's manner in public of late has been somewhat timid and embarrassed, like it used to be in former years, as though she doubted of her popularity. But in the Salle des Etats, at all events, amidst a crowd of titled dignitaries and functionaries, she was not and even warmly received. The Princess Clothilde accompanied her, but not the Princess Matilde, whose ex-husband, Prince Demidoff, was only buried the day before at the Russo-Greek Church. The Emperor wore his usual dress of a general officer, the Prince Imperial following behind in the uniform of a sergeant of the Guard Imperial, in which he looked very well. A nice boy, as every one admits, but weak. Just as he seated himself, and the acclamations ceased, a shrill female falsetto, in a fit of feminine, perhaps maternal sympathy, forgot itself, and cried out in a loud voice, "Vive le Prince Impérial!" The effect was great, and that every one laughed, while the youth himself first ingenuously blushed crimson and then laughed too, *comme tout le monde!*

The speeches will have rendered you long ago. They were both, of course, applauded. No one goes to the Salle des Etats to make opposition. Such as might feel disposed to do so, generally stay away. The best thing that can now happen for the *Plebiscite* is, that this concluding ceremony may be "lost in long speech and confession," and that there may be no more such "appeals" for a long time to come. The vote of the army has been an ugly thing of which these assault perhaps the better, while the alarming unanimity displayed—between Paris and all the other provincial towns without exception—is a serious drawback to, and a dangerous revelation even in presence of a majority of seven millions and a half of the less active element of the population.

It has at last rained in Paris—an event certainly deserving of notice, after an interval of some three months, and at a very critical period of the year. A thunder-storm came to refresh us on Sunday last, in the midst of a heat of 90 degrees, as unseasonable as the long drought. There is still much sickness in the town, and the small-pox can hardly yet be said to diminish. But it is scarcely thought of, and the alarm respecting it appears to be far greater elsewhere than it is here upon the spot.

A few more arrests have been made of persons implicated in the plot to assassinate the Emperor, and a few more bombs have been seized. But in other respects that "nine days' wonder" has become a thing of the past, and has exercised little influence—except, perhaps, upon the *Plebiscitum!*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA AND UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY.—One half of this admirable work, including the words under H, is now completed. An examination of the handsome volume which comprises the first moiety will convince any intelligent person that this publication stands first of its class on its own particular ground. The *Enclopœdia* we understand to be a work aiming to give, at a very reasonable price, and in a highly condensed and therefore portable form, the best and purest results of modern scholarship. Its price, in the first place, is very inconsiderable. Secondly, it professes, besides the technical words supplied to a mere encyclopedia, all untechnical words which a person capable of reading it could be presumed to want light upon; is it, therefore, outside its specialty, a very good dictionary. Thirdly, its technical words are frequently illustrated—pictures being, not only the poor man's bible, but the poor scholar's *mundities*—very sparing in their toggery. Curiously enough, they had on each side of them the two of the most marked costumes of the whole assemblage in the persons of the Papal Nuncio, Monsigno Chigi, in his purple robes, and (strange contrast) the Persian Ambassador, literally glowing in cloth of gold. The two thoroughly Anglo-Saxon faces, the bald heads, and plain dark suits appeared, with *scarcely* a bit of gold lace visible, of the representatives of the older and younger branches of the dominant race of the world in the nineteenth century, looked strangely placed between the elder and expiring civilization of the East on the one side, and the intensely mediæval narrowness and spiritual domination on the other. Benjamin Constant somewhere finely says that "between constitutional monarchy and a republic the difference is one of form, but between constitutional and absolute monarchy, one of principle." And I could not but remember and apply the words when I looked around me and realized the "personal" character of the scene, and heard afterwards the "personal" character of the addresses delivered on both sides. The ceremony was nominally one to celebrate the result expressed will of the nation. But alas! poor *Plebiscite*! It was sadly thrown into the shade amidst all the finery around. No one seemed to care for it a thought. The glorification was all, in reality, for the Chief Personage in the scene, and a few fine phrases were all that were bestowed upon the sovereign people. M. Schneider in his address attributes almost everything to the Emperor; and the Emperor, in his reply, attributes almost everything to himself—modestly and moderately, no doubt, as is generally admitted, but still in a style which is purely personal. The "Empire," he tells us, is firmly established. "It" will show its strength by its moderation. "My" government will execute the laws. "It" will protect all interests, and will not replace its own rights henceforth above discussion. If the Emperor had once more repeated the famous phrase, *"le gouvernement, c'est moi,"* he would scarcely have surprised anyone, so completely was he the "goi" of the whole ceremony. The impression chiefly borne in upon one's mind by the whole proceedings the interval still is between one of these great military sovereigns of continental Europe and the President of the United States of the constitutional head of the British Government, and perhaps also the impression of how impossible it may be ever really to transform the one principle into the other.

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stood well in its stead, it is just as certain that their successors, with scarcely a known exception, possess a fatal facility in ruining voices through their ignorance of the elementary laws of physiology, that is melancholy to witness.

Vocal training is an art, a science, and there is as much quackery in the system of the great majority of living teachers as there is in the devices of the patent medicine men. Dr. Durant's interesting and, popularly speaking, very intelligible "Monograph"—as he modestly characterizes it—exposes this quackery, and points out with convincing clearness the true theory and practice of vocal culture. It is a valuable and much needed contribution to that department of literature.

THE CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE IN AMERICA.

"Reading Off" the Papal Council—"Lothair" an "Anti-Romanist."

[From the London News, May 21.]

A public meeting was held yesterday at the Mansion House to take into consideration the proposed Conference, to be held at the invitation of Christians, at New York, in the month of September next. The Lord Mayor was in the chair. The company included Lord Chichester, Lord Alfred Churchill, the Bishop of Ripon, the Rev. T. Binney, Mr. Kennaway, M. P., the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, &c.

The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, explained that, although the meeting was called by the friends of the Evangelical Alliance, it was not a meeting of that body, since many present, like himself, were not members of it. His own opinion was that this invitation from America should be answered by the whole people of England, and that could best be done by a meeting held in London, at the Mansion House, and presided over by the Lord Mayor. Our common Protestantism was no doubt overlaid by a great amount of noise, and the time was come when calmly and quietly, as Christians, they should submit that there was such a thing left in the world as a sound, old Protestantism. (Cheers.) It was their duty to uphold the evangelical strength of the people of America.

The Rev. Dr. Steane explained how the meeting had arisen, and reviewed the Conferences previously held in London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva and Amsterdam.

The Earl of Chichester moved that the meeting having heard with much interest the statements explaining the object and arrangements for carrying out the proposed Conference of Christians of various lands, about to be held in the United States, are of opinion that there are indications in the present day, especially in the state of Christian Europe, peculiarly call for united action on the part of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in spirit and in truth. They had, therefore, with satisfaction, the projected Conference as likely in their judgment to exercise a beneficial influence upon nations, and upon the Church of God throughout the world. He agreed that the present times were such that there was a peculiar obligation upon all Christians to endeavor to unite more than they had ever hitherto done.

The Bishop of Ripon, in seconding the resolution, said that although not a member of the Evangelical Alliance he sympathized with the present movement, because he believed the conference would be a most important manifestation to the world of the deep unity which existed among real Christians. Protestants were often taunted with a want of unity, and it was said the only church which possessed unity was to be corrupt and apostate Church of Rome. That assumption was utterly false. However much Protestants might be divided upon non-essentials, they were agreed upon all fundamental articles of faith; and the points upon which they agreed were more than

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE Ancient and Honorable Artillery celebrated its 223d anniversary, at Boston, yesterday, by a street parade and a dinner.

NORWICH, Connecticut, held its municipal election yesterday, and the Democratic candidate for Mayor was chosen by 298 majority.

The Senate yesterday confirmed Drake DeKay as Consul at Magdalen, Mexico, and John Lansing as Postmaster at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

The propeller Wabash was sunk by collision with the Empire State on Lake Huron, on Sunday night. One deck hand was drowned.

REPRESENTATIVE VOORHEES made a political speech at Terre Haute on Saturday evening, in the course of which he said that he intended "to make but one more race for Congress."

AT Deerfield, New Hampshire, on Sunday, a boy, named Little, aged ten years, shot another, named Bean, aged five, nearly slaying him with an old musket, and killed him instantly.

MOSES WINGATE died at Haverhill, Massachusetts, yesterday, in the one hundred and seventh year of his age. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1820.

The procession of the Catholic Central Society in Cincinnati on Sunday was one of the largest and finest ever witnessed there. The German residents along the line of march decorated their houses. Gerry was present. Society began yesterday.

In a fight on a party of Sioux and Cheyennes have had a fight near Fort Stevenson, Dakota, one being killed and a number wounded. The Cheyennes were much exasperated, and there was a prospect of a war between the tribes.

SCOTT county, Illinois, was visited by a destructive tornado on Saturday. For a space of four or five miles in length by one wide, all the trees, crops, fences and vegetables were destroyed. Several lives were lost.

AT Portland, Maine, on Saturday, Mrs. Hutchings, a deaf old lady, was run over and killed by a freight train on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, near Back river, Baltimore.

SEVENTY-FIVE men, brought by the Erie Railway Company from the New York prisons, arrived at Buffalo yesterday, to take the places of the strikers in the freight house. On learning the state of affairs, however, they refused to act as a scab and be sent back to New York.

Mr. SUMNER left Washington last evening received a telegram from New York, signed by M. S. Isaacs, Secretary of the Jewish Alliance, stating the persecution of the Jews in Roumania. M. Cremieux, President of the Jewish Alliance in Paris, would investigate the persecution of the Jews in Roumania.

LATE Mexican advices report the suppression of the revolt in Oaxaca. Another severe earthquake in the State of Oaxaca had caused great destruction of property, and so far as reported at the time, 114 lives. The total amount of brigandage is reported, and a bankrupt condition of the National Treasury.

IN Chicago, the erection of a new hotel, to be commenced on July 1st, is announced. It is to have a frontage on State street of 253 feet, and on Monroe street of 252 feet, to be eight stories high, to contain 700 rooms, and to be in the style of the Louvre at Paris. The cost, including the ground, is estimated at $2,500,000.

THE meeting of Republicans, called at Monmouth, Illinois, on Saturday, to ratify Gen. Busteed, was taken possession of by Busteed's friends; the regular committee of arrangements rejected, and the meeting then broke up. A warrant was issued against Judge Busteed yesterday, for libelling Mayor Swartz, but up to evaded the service of the writ.

THE municipal election in Boston was held yesterday. In the Third and Seventh Wards there was some rioting, and two colored men were shot, one of them fatally, being shot by an officer who was trying to disperse a mob. With these exceptions the day passed quietly. Emory, Republican, was elected over Bowen, the present Mayor, by a big majority. Emory is a native of Kentucky. Shelby County Democrat.

THE Erie war has been renewed. Commodore Vanderbilt has obtained an injunction restraining the Erie Railway Company from using the Jay Gould that all arrangements between the New York Central and Erie Railroads are void, and that Erie tickets between New York and Buffalo and Niagara Falls will not be received on the Central. The Erie Company declared that it received the same communication, and negotiations are said to have been opened between that road and the Lake Shore Company in order to defensive.

In St. Clou is, Spotted Tail and the other Indian Chiefs were received by the President last evening, and the entertainment is reported to have been a success. Spotted Tail had a medal given to Prince Arthur? There were present, besides the Presidential party, the Lake Shore officers and British and Russian Ministers and families, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Vincent Colyer, Commissioners of Indian Affairs, members of the Indian Committees of Congress. The chiefs and warriors were in full Indian costume. The President presented each of the Indian ladies with a bouquet, wife Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Cramer also made presentations to the chiefs. The Indians were much pleased with their reception.

RIOT ON THE RAMPAGE.

The President of Winnipeg Preparing to Resist the March of the Saxon Oppressor.

[St. Cloud (June 7) Despatch to the Toronto Globe.]

Advices from Fort Garry up to the 31st May, state that Riel was making preparations for resisting the expedition on its way to Fort Garry. It is alleged that he has over 200 men under arms in the Fort, and 300 "hunters" encamped on the prairie to the west of Winnipeg. More developments. It is further stated that on the 30th May a band of 250 half-breed scouts started to take observations of the approaching expedition. It is still further averred that Riel and his government at Fort Garry intend that the Manitoba bill, because it does not contain a general amnesty clause, shall oppose the entrance of the British troops into the settlement. Be that as it may, it is said they will begin fighting the troops near the Lake of the Woods. Forty Fenians are said to be already in Winnipeg, and more are coming. The feeling between the half-breeds and Fenians is said to be very friendly, and the people of the settlement to be about equally divided for and against Riel. No local demonstration was made on the 24th of May there or near at hand. Excitement amounting to a panic is said to prevail in the settlements. Furs were plenty, but business there very cautious. Real estate was selling for almost nothing. The crops are said to be looking well, expected. The rebels are said to have been somewhat disheartened at their non-success, but think they can defeat the troops on their way. Fenians are still arriving daily at St. Cloud, by rail and stage. They say they seem to be in active communication with the Brotherhood at Chicago and other points.

—To illustrate how quick some people are to catch an idea, it is said that a man who had both arms and legs broken at the recent railroad accident in Missouri, crawled out from under the wreck with a despatch already written to telegraph his lawyer in St. Louis to bring suit against the company for $20,000 damages. He had written one despatch with his teeth.

—Engine-drivers in Utah have to shovel off the grasshoppers from the track before their trains can move.

Philadelphia Bank Statement.

The following is the weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, issued by the Associated Banks, showing the following aggregates:

	Dec. 25.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 8.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 29.	Feb. 5.
Loans	$57,776,15	$57,776,15	$57,776,15	$57,776,15	$57,776,15	$57,776,15	$57,776,15
Specie	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Circulation	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Deposits	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000

Loans and Discounts.
Due to other Banks.
Deposits.
Circulation.
Specie.
Due from other Banks.
Due from United States.

The following statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Clearing House Banks for the week ending Saturday, June 4, 1870, compared with the previous week and corresponding week last year:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Feb. 19	$57,776,15	$4,000,000	$2,000,000	$5,000,000
Feb. 26	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
March 5	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
March 12	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
March 19	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
March 26	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
April 2	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
April 9	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
April 16	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
April 23	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
April 30	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
May 7	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
May 14	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
May 21	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
May 28	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
June 4	57,776,15	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The following vessels have arrived at this port since our last report:

Steamship Delaware, Jenkins, Richmond and City Point, with mdse to A. Groves, Jr. & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Hallock, Baltimore, with mdse to Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Lockwood, Norfolk, with mdse to Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co.

Steamship Quaker City, Hallock, Baltimore, with mdse to Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co.

Steamship Wyoming, Sherman, Boston, with mdse to Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co.

Steamship Wilmington, Hallock, Baltimore, with mdse to Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co.

Steamship Wyoming, Sherman, 6 hours from Boston, with mdse to Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co.

Steamer Delaware, Jenkins, 24 hours from Richmond, with mdse to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Roanoke, Lockwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co.

Steamer Quaker City, Hallock, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co.

Brig Robbie Bert, Douglass, from Portland, with lumber to Kelly & Speakman. Sailed from Portland 31st ult., and experienced heavy gales from the northeast.

Brig Ida Reed, Reed, 6 days from Boston, with sugar and molasses to Warren Hellings & Co. Sailed from Boston 1st inst., and was detained by a sudden squall 251 mls. bel. Sc. Inc. 72; rig-ging much damaged; lost sails, &c.; had head gales most of the time; was blown off to westward of Cape Hatteras.

Brig Mary Wood, Wood, 6 days from Boston, with sugar and molasses to Warren Hellings & Co. Sailed from Boston 1st inst., and was detained by a sudden squall 251 mls. bel. Sc. Inc. 72; rig-ging much damaged; lost sails, &c.; had head gales most of the time; was blown off to westward of Cape Hatteras.

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